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The factory inspector
New York State

19 March, 1900



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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FACTORY INSPECTORS

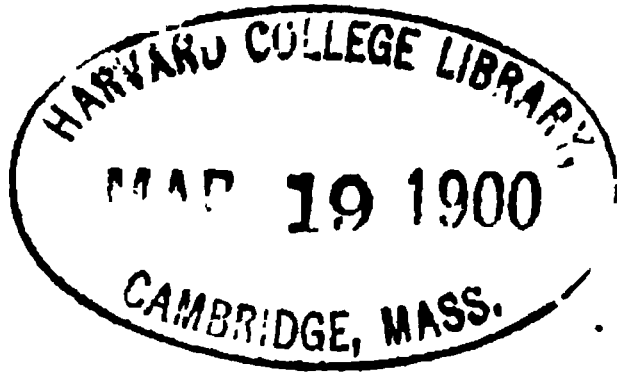
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,

For the Year Ending December 1st, 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

~~Doc 16305~~



Factory Inspector



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 14.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1889.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTORS, }
ALBANY, *December 1, 1888.* }

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In accordance with chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887, we respectfully submit to your honorable body this, our Third Annual Report.

Yours truly,

JAMES CONNOLLY,

Factory Inspector.

JOHN FRANEY,

Assistant Factory Inspector.

INTRODUCTORY.

In submitting to you our third annual report, a few general remarks on the work of factory inspection may not be out of place.

The laws relating to the supervision of manufacturing establishments have been in force now for nearly two years and a half. When in 1886 the law was originally enacted, our duties consisted principally in weeding out, so far as possible, from the workshops, such children under thirteen years of age as we could find employed therein, and in preventing the overworking of women under twenty-one years, and of boys under eighteen years of age. The value and results of our efforts in this direction have been related in our previous reports to your honorable body, and need not be further discussed here.

The law of 1887, which materially enlarged the powers and duties of the department, and increased the working force from two to ten inspectors, was in operation but a few months when we closed our report for 1887; but the time was ample to prove the necessity for further amendments in the direction of a more specific act, giving the officers to enforce it definite and detailed powers, and embracing matters which had not already been included.

The experience of the past twelve months warrants us in again recommending the improvements in the law suggested last year, together with a number of others which observation and the growing manufacturing interests of the State have brought to our attention. These recommendations and the reasons therefor will be found outlined as the report continues, and we respectfully request, in the name of the toilers of the State, careful consideration of them, and the enactment of such measures by the Legislature as is necessary in the premises.

The advisability of factory inspection is no longer a matter which need be argued, and the principle involved is firmly imbedded in the minds of a vast majority of our citizens as one of

the accepted duties of the State toward the weak and helpless. Many, even, of those who first resented the visit of a factory inspector as an unwarrantable and unlawful intrusion, now are the most hearty upholders of the law and of its features. They have seen by a study of its benefits that it was a step in the direction toward which all good government tends — the education of the citizen, and the social and physical advancement of the human race.

The laws of England and of the State of Massachusetts, upon which much of the factory legislation of the United States is modeled, are so comprehensive that a mistaken idea prevails regarding the legal powers of the factory inspectors of this State. We are continually receiving complaints concerning matters over which we have no jurisdiction, and being blamed for not doing things which we have no power to do. Harsh criticism has been vented upon us from people presumably well-informed and intelligent, because a condition of things exists in some establishment in their vicinity which they think should not exist while we have factory laws. Much of this has come from newspapers. Their editors never read the law, but jump suddenly to the conclusion that as a matter of course a law exists which if enforced, would eradicate the abuses complained of. Perhaps if these men were as diligent in endeavoring to obtain the passage of better factory laws as they are hasty in finding fault with those whose duty it is to enforce the law as it stands, we would have all the authority with which they imagine we are already clothed. But aside from the fact that these critics are unjust, their comments point to the existence of a healthy public sentiment in favor of stronger and more sweeping legislation concerning factory inspection. They indicate, more forcibly, probably, than any other argument, the growing demand in favor of laws such as are in force in the neighboring State of Massachusetts, with whatever modifications are advisable on account of our larger and more diversified industries. And should their strictures tend to accomplish this much-desired result, we are willing to bear them without a murmur.

In the enforcement of the law, the inspectors have been rigorous, and yet reasonable. Where we have come across proprietors who have violated it without criminal intent, as we were convinced, we did not prosecute, but simply admonished them to live up to it in the future. In these cases we believe that we acted rightly, for it is possible to enforce a factory inspection law so as to defeat the

objects designed to be accomplished by it. It would be neither wise nor just on our part to be continually embroiled in the police courts with the employers of the State for technical violations of the law, such, for instance, as failure to have notices or laws posted, etc.

The number of baseless charges made against manufacturers has become a source of annoyance and expense to the department. Hardly a day passes but what someone, anonymously or otherwise, notifies us that such and such an institution is violating the law with regard to the employment of children or overworking minors. From the nature of our duties we are compelled to investigate these complaints, even when anonymous, but not one in a hundred is substantiated upon careful investigation. We are aware that an employé, unnecessarily fearful that the Department would reveal his name to his employer, might in good faith send us an anonymous complaint founded on facts, and this has several times been the case; but if such parties would only sign their true names and addresses, they would greatly facilitate the duty of investigation, and incur no risk of having their identity revealed. We are bound to hold such information in strict confidence. The other class, which through spleen or ignorance, notifies us in the most positive manner of infringements of the law, is more numerous. In such cases as these, great care only prevents the inspectors from being placed in embarrassing positions.

We have almost invariably been treated with the utmost courtesy during the past year by the manufacturers whom we have visited. There is no longer a feeling prevalent that we come to them as enemies, with authority from the State to pry into their private affairs, but, as a rule, a friendly understanding exists that from our experience and opportunities we can be of material assistance to them in recommending changes which will prove beneficial to their employés, and thus in a reflex manner redound to the benefit of the manufacturers by improving the surroundings, and decreasing the chances for costly accidents to the operatives. We have not hesitated, where we saw the necessity, to recommend alterations not required by law, but which if carried out would be of advantage to the workers, and while stating that we were vested with no authority to enforce these suggestions, the assurance was nearly always given us that the recommendations would be carried out.

The deputies of the department have now become proficient in their duties and well acquainted with the characteristics of the manufacturing industries of their several localities. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the painstaking and intelligent manner in which their duties have been performed, and we have yet to hear anything but praise concerning them from those with whom the nature of their work brought them in contact.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

The existing law in its amended form, as printed for posting in the manufacturing establishments of the State is as follows:

Chap. 409, Laws of 1886 (as amended).

AN ACT to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same.

PASSED May 18, 1886; amended May 25, 1887.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of eighteen years nor any woman under twenty-one years shall be employed at labor in any manufacturing establishment in this State for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs.

§ 2. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this State. It shall be the duty of every person so employing children, to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person so employed by him under the age of sixteen years. And it shall be unlawful for any manufacturing establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years without there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the inspector, assistant inspector, or any of the deputies appointed under this act. [*As amended by Chapter 462, Laws of 1887.*]

§ 3. Every person, firm or corporation employing women under twenty-one years, or minors under eighteen years of age, in any manu-

facturing establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names with their age.

§ 4. Any person who knowingly violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this act, or who knowingly employs or suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

§ 5. No person or corporation employing less than five persons or children, excepting in any of the cities of this State, shall be deemed a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of this act.

§ 6. The Governor shall, immediately after the passage of this act, appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a factory inspector at a salary of two thousand dollars per year, and one assistant at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, whose terms of office shall be three years. The said inspector and assistant shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours, and as often as practicable, the factories, work-shops and other establishments in the State where the manufacture of goods is carried on, and to report to the bureau of labor statistics of this State on or before the thirtieth day of November of each year. It shall also be the duties of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in the State.

§ 7. All necessary expenses incurred by said inspectors in the discharge of their duty shall be paid from the funds of the State, upon the presentation of proper vouchers for the same, provided that not more than twenty-five hundred dollars shall be expended by them therefor in any one year.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of any manufacturing establishment where hoisting shafts or well-holes are used, to cause the same to be properly and substantially inclosed or secured, if in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary to protect the life or limbs of those employed in such establishments. It shall also be the duty of the owners, agent or lessee to provide or cause to be provided such proper trap or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed

as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending. [*As amended by Chapter 462, Laws of 1887.*]

§ 9. Proper and substantial hand rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the inspector, it is necessary the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom, and all doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall be neither locked, bolted nor fastened during working hours. [*As amended by Chapter 462, Laws of 1887.*]

§ 10. Fire escapes shall be provided on the outside of all factories, three or more stories in height, connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside, from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

§ 11. It shall also be the duty of the owner of such factory or his agent, superintendent or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied, in the discretion of the inspector, where machinery is in use, automatic shifters or other mechanical contrivances, for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys; and no female under the age of twenty-one years, and no male under eighteen years of age shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion. All gearing and belting shall be provided with proper safeguard.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the agent, superintendent or other person having charge of a factory or work-shop, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the factory inspector, all accidents or injury done to any person employed in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent.

§ 13. A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided for females where employed, and the water-closets used by females shall be separate and apart from those used by males and shall be properly screened and ventilated, and at all times kept in a clean condition.

§ 14. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal, in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The factory inspector, his assistant or any of his deputies, shall have power to issue written permits in special cases, allowing a shorter meal-time at

noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown.

§ 15. The factory inspector, now or hereafter appointed under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter four hundred and nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, is hereby authorized to appoint such number of persons as in his judgment may be necessary, not exceeding eight, who shall be known as deputy factory inspectors, either or any one of whom may be appointed to act as clerk in the main office, and whose duties it shall be to enforce the provisions of this act, and of chapter four hundred and nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six. The powers of said deputies shall be the same as the powers of the factory inspectors, subject to the supervision and direction of the factory inspector.

§ 16. The district attorney of any county of this State is hereby authorized upon the request of the factory inspector, or either of his deputies, or of any other person of full age, to commence and prosecute to termination before any recorder, police justice, or court of record, in the name of the people of the State, actions or proceedings against any person or persons reported to him to have violated the provisions of this act.

§ 17. The traveling expenses of each of said deputies shall be approved by the inspector, and audited by the comptroller of the State before payment, and said deputy inspectors shall have an annual salary of ten hundred dollars to be paid monthly by the treasurer of the State, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

§ 18. Said factory inspector shall have power to divide the State into districts and to assign one of said deputies to each district, and may transfer any of the deputies to other districts in case the best interests of the State require it. The inspector shall have the power of removing any of the deputy inspectors at any time.

§ 19. The factory inspector shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars and the assistant factory inspector shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and they shall make a report to the legislature on or before the tenth of January of each year; and an office shall be furnished by the capitol commissioner, in the new capitol, as soon as practicable, which shall be set apart for the use of the factory inspector. The factory inspector, his assistant and deputies, shall have the same power to administer oaths as is now given to notaries public, in cases

where persons desire to verify documents connected with the proper enforcement of this act.

§ 20. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 21. A copy of this act shall be posted in each work-room of every manufacturing or mercantile house in this State, where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions of this act.

§ 22. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. [Sections 10 to 22, inclusive, added by Chapter 462, Laws of 1887.]

§ 23. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPRENTICESHIP LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature, chapter 934 of the Laws of 1871, entitled "An act in reference to apprentices and employers," was amended so as to make the duty of its enforcement devolve upon this department. Following is the original law and amendment:

Chapter 934, Laws of 1871.

AN ACT in reference to Apprentices and Employers.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in this State to employ or take as an apprentice any minor person to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft without first having obtained the consent of such person's legal guardian or guardians; nor shall any minor person be taken as an apprentice aforesaid unless an agreement or indenture be drawn up in writing, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and duly executed under seal by the person or persons employing said apprentice, and also by the parents or parent, if any be living, or by the guardian or guardians of said apprentice, and likewise by said minor persons so becoming an apprentice.

§ 2. Said agreement or indenture, in order to make the law valid, shall contain the following covenants and provisions:

1. That said minor person shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three nor more than five years.

2. That said minor person so indentured shall not leave his said employer or employers during the term for which he shall be indentured, and if any said apprentice so indentured as aforesaid shall leave his said employer or employers, except as hereinafter provided, the said employer or employers may compel the return of the said apprentice under the penalties of this act.

3. The said employer or employers shall covenant and agree in said indenture to provide at all times during the continuance of the same, suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for said apprentice, and said employer or employers shall also further covenant and agree to teach or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught to his or their said apprentice every branch of his or their business to which said apprentice may be indentured, and said employer or employers shall be further bound, at the expiration of said apprenticeship, to give to said apprentice a certificate in writing stating that said apprentice has served a full term of apprenticeship of not less than three nor more than five years at such trade or craft as may be specified in such indenture.

§ 3. Any person or persons taking an apprentice without complying with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of sessions of general or special sessions, held in and for the county in which the business of said employer or employers may be conducted, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, the fine to be paid to the treasurer of said county, for the use and benefit of said county.

§ 4. Any and all indentures made under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall not be canceled or annulled before the expiration of the term of said indentures, except in case of death; or by the order of or judgment of the county or supreme court of this State for good cause, and any apprentice so indentured who shall leave his employer or employers without his or their consent, or without sufficient cause, and shall refuse to return, may be arrested upon the complaint of said employer or employers and taken before any magistrate having jurisdiction of misdemeanors, who may cancel said indentures; and on conviction may commit said apprentice to the house of correction, house of refuge or county jail, in and for said county for such length of time as such magistrate may deem just, or until said apprentice shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and in case said apprentice, so indentured, shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform his portion of the contract as specified in said indenture, then said indenture may be canceled in the manner aforesaid, and said apprentice so violating said indentures shall forfeit all back pay and

all claims against said employer or employers, and said indentures shall be canceled.

§ 5. Should any employer or employers neglect or refuse to teach, or cause to be taught to said apprentice the art or mystery of the trade or craft to which said apprentice has been indentured, or fail at any time to provide suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance, said apprentice, individually, or his parent or parents, guardian or guardians, may bring an action against said employer or employers, to recover damages sustained by reason of said neglect or refusal; and if proved, to the satisfaction of the court, said court shall direct said indentures to be canceled, and may impose a fine on said employer or employers, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and said fine shall be collected and paid over to said apprentice or his parent or guardian, for his sole use and benefit.

§ 6. Any indenture made and executed, wherein parts conflict with, or are not in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be invalid, and without any binding effect.

§ 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Chapter 437, Laws of 1888.

AN ACT to amend section three of chapter nine hundred and thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act in reference to apprentices and employers"

APPROVED by the Governor, May 29, 1888. PASSED, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter nine hundred and thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act in reference to apprentices and employers," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. Any person or persons taking an apprentice without complying with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any magistrate or court having jurisdiction, held in the county in which the business of said employer or employers may be conducted, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, the fine to be paid to the treasurer of the said county, for the use and benefit of said county. It shall be the duty of the factory inspector and the deputy factory inspectors

to see to it that the duties and obligations of employers to their apprentices are observed and enforced, to enforce this act, and to prosecute such employers for a failure to perform such duties and obligations, or any violation of this act.

Ten thousand of these laws were printed for circulation among the employers and workmen of the State, and distributed by the inspectors in person.

BLANK FORMS ISSUED.

Following are copies of the different blank forms which were printed to use in carrying out the law.

INSPECTION REPORT.

No.....

Date of inspection.....
 Name of firm.....
 Street number.....
 City or town.....
 County.....
 Owner, agent or lessee of building.....
 How many stories?.....
 Goods manufactured.....
 Party to be notified.....
 Number employed..... Males, Females.
 Number males under 18 years..... Under 16.....
 Number females under 21 years..... Under 16.....
 Are certificates filed?..... How many missing, and cause.

 Is record book kept?.....
 Any children under 13?.....
 Names of children under 16 posted in rooms?.....
 Hours of labor for women under 21 and minors under 18 posted?....
 Hours required of such women and minors.....
 How much time for noonday meal.....
 Any permit for shorter meal-time?.....
 Is it posted?..... Has it been revoked?.....
 Are women under 21 and minors under 18 permitted to clean
 machinery while in motion?.....
 Belting, shafting, gearing, *fairly, not well, guarded*.....
 Automatic or other belt shifters in use.....
 How many accidents occurred since previous inspection?.....
 Were they reported to inspector?.....
 Number of elevators or hoistways.....
 Have elevators trap or automatic doors?.....
 Are hoistways properly inclosed or secured?.....
 Number of main stairways.....inside;outside.
 Have they handrails where necessary?.....
 Not screened on sides and bottoms.....
 Rubber covering for stair steps *not necessary*.....

Doors open *in, out, both ways*; not locked, bolted or fastened during working hours; water-closets, not separate for sexes; not screened; how many inside..... outside.....
not clean; ventilation *good, fair, bad*.

Is law posted in each workroom?.....

Date of previous inspection.....

FIRE ESCAPES : balcony inclined ladder.

..... straight ladders.

..... endless chains.

Other means.....

The above was printed in books of 100 each, and filled out by the inspectors, after each visit to a manufacturing establishment, and a copy on separate slips, containing the information obtained, was mailed to headquarters. By this means, an accurate record of the condition of the establishment, so far as the law was concerned, was put on file at headquarters, and the work of the inspectors was thus under constant supervision.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

The following form of affidavit was adopted, for the purpose of certifying to the age of a child under sixteen years before it was placed at work :

Certificate of Parent or Guardian.

(Conforming with chapter 409, Laws of 1886; as amended by chapter 462, Laws of 1887.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF..... }

.....being duly sworn, says that

..he is the ^{Father,}
Mother, of.....who is a minor under
Guardian

the age of sixteen years; that said.....is.....

years.....months.....days of age, and was born at.....

on the.....of.....18..:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }

.....day of.....188 . } [Parent or guardian's signature.]

[The above certificate may be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds or judge.

No child under sixteen years of age can be employed in a manufacturing establishment without a sworn statement of its age being first placed on file in the office of the manufactory.]

HOURS OF LABOR NOTICE.

The following was adopted as the simplest form for posting the number of hours of labor required of women and minors :

NOTICE.

No minor under the age of eighteen years nor any woman under twenty-one years shall be employed at labor in any manufacturing establishment in this State for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs. [Section 1, chapter 409, Laws of 1886.]

Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The factory inspector, his assistant, or any of his deputies, shall have power to issue written permits in special cases, allowing a shorter meal-time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown. [Section 14, chapter 463, Laws of 1887.]

c) In accordance with the foregoing sections of the above laws, the hours of labor in this establishment are as follows:

	M O R N I N G .		A F T E R N O O N .		T O T A L .
	COMMENCE AT	STOP AT	COMMENCE AT	STOP AT	
MONDAY					
TUESDAY					
WEDNESDAY					
THURSDAY					
FRIDAY					
SATURDAY					
TOTAL FOR THE WEEK					

PERMIT FOR SHORTER MEAL-TIME.

In accordance with section 14 of the factory law, the inspectors used the following form when granting permits:

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTOR. }

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify, that permission is hereby granted to.....
.....
of No..... street.....
city or town..... county, to restrict the noon-
day meal-time of the employés in..... manufacturing
establishment to..... minutes daily, until further notice.

Given by authority in me vested by section 14 of chapter 409 of the
Laws of 1886, as amended by chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887.

Dated..... N. Y.,.....
.....188 .

.....
Factory Inspector.

FORM FOR RECORD BOOK.

The necessity of keeping a record book, as is required by section 2 of the factory law, is not apparent to many manufacturers. Such a book is a valuable assistance to the inspector, especially where any large number of children are employed, and becomes a useful source of information in case statistics are required at any time. Furthermore, it is more convenient to refer to it than to sort out affidavits when the inspector is going through a factory. In those cases where minors are hired by contractors, whose names alone appear on the firm's pay-roll, the record book is an added protection to the firm. The following form has been adopted for general use, and is furnished by printers at a reasonable cost. Employers can rule their own record book if so desired:

CHILD'S NAME.	Place of birth.	Date of birth.	Parent or guardian's name.	Parent's Address.	Certificate filed, date.	Left or discharged, when.
.....
.....

In cases of accidents we required that a report be furnished on a blank similar to the following:

Signature of Firm or Person Reporting.
Date of reporting.....

A very important part of the factory law requires the posting of the names and ages of all children under sixteen years in the room where they are employed. This guards against the illegal employment of children under thirteen years of age. Following is the blank form :

The following named children under sixteen years of age are employed in this room, and in accordance with the requirements of the Laws of the State of New York, each has provided and placed on file in the office of this establishment an affidavit stating his or her age, date and place of birth.

Date of employment.	CHILDREN'S NAMES.	Ages.	Employment ceased.
.....
.....

PROSECUTION BLANKS.

In order to facilitate the making out of papers in case of prosecution, we have had prepared the following blank forms of information :

[Form T.]

[For Employing Child Under 13.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
ON THE INFORMATION OF

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

against

Information.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

..... of ss. :

County of

..... of
..... aged..... years, occupation,.....
..... being duly sworn, deposes and says :

That he has just cause to believe and does believe, and therefore alleges, that on or about the..... day of..... in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-..... at the..... of..... in this County,

..... did knowingly employ, and suffer and permit to be employed in the manufacturing establishment of.....

there situate, one..... a child under the age of thirteen years, to wit: Of the age of..... years.

That

[HERE STATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED, AND THE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT THEREOF.]

.....
WHEREFORE, Your informant charges the said.....
..... with having in manner and form, as herein alleged, knowingly violated and omitted to comply with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to Provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same," being Chapter 409 of the Laws of

1886, as amended by Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887, and prays that a warrant may issue for.....arrest, and that be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this..... }
 day of188 . }

[Form U.]

[For Omitting to Keep Register of Children Under 16.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
 ON THE INFORMATION OF

.....
 against

Information.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

.....of..... } ss :
 County of..... }

.....of.....
aged.....years, occupation,
being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has just cause to believe, and does believe, and therefore alleges, that on or about the.....day of..... in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-..... at the.....of.....in this County,

.....being
 the manufacturing establishment of.....

.....there situate, and as such, being then and there a person employing children in the said manufacturing establishment, did knowingly omit to keep a register in which should be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person so employed by..... under the age of sixteen years, as required by law.

That.....

[STATE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES AND EVIDENCE.]

WHEREFORE, Your informant charges the said..... with having in manner and form, as herein alleged, knowingly violated and omitted to comply with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act

to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to Provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same," being Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887, and prays that a warrant may issue for.....arrest, and that.....be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this..... }
day of.....188..... }

[Form W.]

[For Employing Child Under 16, Without Having Affidavit.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
ON THE INFORMATION OF

.....
against

Information.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

.....of..... } 88.:

County of

..... of

..... aged years, occupation,

..... being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has just cause to believe, and does believe, and therefore alleges, that on or about the.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-.....at the.....of.....in this County,

.....did knowingly employ, and
suffer and permit to be employed in the manufacturing establishment
of

there situate, and did cause, suffer and permit the said manufacturing establishment to hire and employ one.
a child under the age of sixteen years, to wit: of the age of.
years, without there being first provided and placed on file in the
said manufacturing establishment, an affidavit made by the parent or
guardian of the said. or by
the said. stating the age,
date and place of birth of the said.

[FACTS, CIRCUMSTANCES AND EVIDENCE.]

That

WHEREFORE, Your informant charges the said.....
.....with having in manner
and form, as herein alleged, knowingly violated and omitted to
comply with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State,
entitled "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and
Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to Provide for the
Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same," being Chapter 409
of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887,
and prays that a warrant may issue for.....arrest, and that
.....be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this..... }
 day of188 }

[Form Y.]

[For omitting to post notice.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

ON THE INFORMATION OF

against

Information.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of } **ss.:**

.....of.....

..... of
 aged years, occupation,
 being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has just cause to believe, and does believe, and therefore alleges, that on or about the.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty- at the.....of.....in this County.....

being
the manufacturing establishment of
there situate, and as such being a
employing women under twenty-one years, and minors under eighteen
years of age, in the said manufacturing establishment, did knowingly
violate and omit to comply with the provisions of the fourth section

of the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to Provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same," being Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887, in that did then and there knowingly omit to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place, in every room where such help was employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names with their age.

.....
.....
That
.....

WHEREFORE, Your informant prays that a warrant may issue for the arrest of the said and that.....be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this..... }
day of188 }

[Form V.] [General Prosecution Blank.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
ON THE INFORMATION OF
.....
against
.....
.....
.....
Information.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
.....of..... ss. :
County of.....

.....of.....
.....aged.....years, occupation,
.....being duly sworn, deposes and says:
That he has just cause to believe, and does believe, and therefore alleges, that on or about the.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty- at the.....of.....in this County,
.....

[OWNER, PROPRIETOR, SUPERINTENDENT, OR WHATEVER CAPACITY HE HELD.]

WHEREFORE, Your informant prays that a warrant may issue for the arrest of the said and that.....be dealt with according to law.

[Form X.]

[Deposition by Mother, Father, Guardian or Child as to Age.]

against

Information.

County of ss. :
..... of

The Deposition of.....
residing at.....aged.....
occupation.....taken on oath
this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and eighty-.....before
.....Esquire, in support of the
foregoing information, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That..... is the of
 therein referred to ; that the

said.....was born at.....
on the.....day of
 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....
 and was.....years of age at the time of.....employment
 in the manufacturing establishment of.....
 as alleged in the information herein.

That

Sworn to before me the day and year }
 first above written. }

.....

LIMITING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Section 1 of the Factory Laws prohibits women under twenty-one years, and boys under eighteen years of age, from working more than sixty hours a week, or an average of ten hours a day, in a manufacturing establishment, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs.

We believe that this section has been generally obeyed during the past year. The extensive territory which each deputy must cover, however, has made it possible for violations to occur in some places, but the evidence to convict was not always easy to obtain, as the operatives would deny any knowledge of having worked overtime through fear of being discharged. But the Department has been diligent in ferreting out and watching closely those establishments where it was suspected that the law would be disregarded, and this course of action has had the effect of making employers cautious.

It must not be understood, however, that those who have the temerity to evade this part of the law do it for the additional profit to be obtained from the extra labor of their operatives. The overtime is paid for additionally, generally at a higher rate per hour than is paid for the regular working day. But in busy seasons some employers have an idea that the law ought not to be operative, or will be temporarily suspended for their particular benefit, and take umbrage when they are informed that they must comply with its requirements in busy as well as in dull times. This rule has resulted in giving a good many people work who otherwise would be idle, and in a number of instances of which we are aware, new buildings have been erected, additional machinery

bought, and an extra force of hands employed, where formerly the additional output was manufactured by the regular force, which worked far into the night. We have heard but comparatively little grumbling from manufacturers on this matter, and now that the law is uniformly enforced all over this State, and in other manufacturing States as well, it is an accepted condition of doing business.

There are exceptions to the foregoing remarks, however, which must be referred to separately. In New York city, in the tenement house districts where clothing is manufactured, there exists a system of labor which is as nearly akin to slavery as it is possible to get. The work is done under the eyes of task-masters, who rent a small room or two in the rear part of an upper floor of a high building, put in a few sewing machines, a stove suitable for heating irons, and then hire a number of men and women to work for them. The "boss," or "sweater," as he is colloquially called, obtains from some wholesale clothing manufacturer a stock of ready-cut material from which to make up coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, or other wearing apparel, and this is brought to the rented apartments. Men and women are then hired, the average number being about eight, and these go to work on the goods furnished. Our observation has been to the effect that the majority of the people engaged in this class of work are Polish Jews, who are completely ignorant of our language, customs and laws. They begin work usually at 6.30 in the morning, and continue till 9 or 10 o'clock at night, with probably a total of thirty minutes intermission for the purpose of eating. They usually eat and sleep in the same room where the work is carried on, and the dinginess, squalor and filth surrounding them is abominable. Thousands of young girls, boys and women, as well as men, are subject to this life of dirt, drudgery and debasement from one end of the year to the other. There is no ray of hope for them. They get poor pay to begin with, and some of this is extorted from them by the "sweater" for fines on account of alleged imperfect work, or for their quota of the rent and cost of fuel and light. If a machine gets out of order or broken, the operative must pay for it. On every side they are swindled, overworked, depressed. There is no relief for them unless the law steps in and aids them.

But aside from the well-being of these down-trodden working people, there is a phase of this question that interests the country

at large. The quarters they occupy and the life they lead are the most likely in New York to engender and propagate contagious diseases. The goods they manufacture are returned to jobbers and sent all over the United States to retail dealers, who have their stores in the center of the various cities. They are usually a cheap grade of goods, and are bought by people who themselves do not always live in healthy districts or in a cleanly way. Now, should any disease of a contagious nature ever occur among these clothing workers, the opportunities for developing and disseminating it throughout the country are such that no amount of diligence on the part of boards of health could check it from spreading with frightful rapidity. This is no lightly-drawn possibility, but a matter of the most serious importance that demands immediate attention. The remedy lies in entirely prohibiting the manufacture of goods for the market in these dens and tenements.

It may be asked why the inspectors do not enforce in these places that part of the law, which prohibits the employment of women under twenty-one, and boys under eighteen years of age, more than sixty hours a week. The answer is, it is impossible with our present force to do it. These work-rooms are so situated and they are so numerous that it would require the whole department to watch them alone. Even when we did bring half a dozen cases against as many "sweaters," their servile employés swore that they had not been overworked, and thus we failed to convict.

In our last annual report we said :

"Interviews with workingmen and workingwomen all over the State regarding the prohibition of women under twenty-one and minors under eighteen from being employed at labor more than sixty hours a week, convinces us that the law is popular, and the females especially desire its provisions extended to all women over twenty-one years of age. These latter are often required to work until late at night, while their younger sisters are permitted to go home, and the distinction of years, they claim, should not exist; but as the law does not fortify them in their objections to overtime, they dare not openly protest. We think that an investigation would satisfy any one that ninety-five per cent of the females working in the State, who are over twenty-one years of age, favor a limitation, by law, of their hours of labor to sixty a week, and were they organized that would be one of the first rules they would adopt and enforce. In other States, Massachusetts for instance, no distinction is made to the age of females in the clause restricting the number of hours which they may

be employed, and it seems to us that an amendment to the present law to this effect would be judicious.

“Information has been given us from a number of places that manufacturers sometimes would prevail upon their female help, who were actually under twenty-one, to say that they were over that age in order to protect themselves, in case the inspectors made any investigation of the premises while the overwork was being done. The women felt that they must thus prevaricate in order to retain their situations, and the inspectors could do nothing about it. If the law included all women, it would prevent this humiliating condition of things.

“We respectfully suggest another amendment, the advantage and necessity of which will be readily appreciated, we think, by all who give the subject consideration, and that is that no woman should be permitted to be employed after nine o'clock at night in a manufacturing establishment. It is not in accord with the fitness of things that females should be required to labor through the long hours of the night, or to such a late hour that they will be likely to suffer insult or bodily harm while returning to their homes. Inquiry among those females above the statutory age who worked twelve and fifteen hours a day in printing offices, candy factories, woolen mills, and other manufacturing establishments, elicited the information that the women who labor these long hours were more subject to fits of nervous prostration and debility than those who worked the normal day of ten hours; and, as a rule, at the end of a year they would not have so much working time to their credit as those who were not overworked. It can be deduced from this that it does not pay even the employer to insist upon excessive hours of toil, and, indeed, the invariable testimony of the proprietors of those mills which, before the present law was passed, ran eleven hours a day, is to the effect that their product was not decreased by the reduction to ten hours, but that the quality of the work was superior, the employes worked more steadily, and were less interfered with by sickness. A manufacturer can have nothing more complimentary said of him than that his operatives are cleanly, healthy, contented and not overworked.”

We renew these recommendations for similar reasons, and would further suggest that no woman be allowed to work between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M., and that boys under sixteen years of age be included in these restrictions.

We have in our previous reports recommended to the Legislature that the same protection given by law to women in manufactur-

ing establishments be extended to those in mercantile houses, doing duty as clerks, cashiers, etc. It is an unquestionable fact that the duties of the average saleswoman are fully as onerous as those of the average female in a mill or factory, and it is not always that they have as healthy surroundings as the latter. In stores the doors are constantly opening and closing, thus exposing them to unhealthy draughts. Notwithstanding the law providing that women in shops shall be supplied with seats, when not actively engaged in their duties, the seats are not provided, and the women are compelled to stand up from ten to fourteen hours a day, which is never the case in manufacturing establishments.

The purpose of the notices which the law provides to be posted, giving the number of hours of labor required of minors, is not thoroughly understood. These notices generally provide for ten hours work per day, but if a legal holiday or any other cause should occasion the loss of time, it is usually made up by working longer hours during the other days of the week. We maintain that this is a violation of the spirit of the law, although not of the letter. We have had dozens of complaints about it, but can do nothing as the act stands. It is unfair for an employer to compel a boy or young woman to work far into the night and thus spoil their regular rest and recreation, because a holiday has intervened during the week. And we believe that nothing is gained to the employer by it. Long hours of labor, whether they be desultory or regular, are injurious to the operative, and cannot be beneficial to an employer. We recommend that the law be changed, to provide for a form of notice of the hours of labor, for posting, to be drawn by the Factory Inspector and approved by the Attorney-General, and the working time, on a posted notice, shall not be changed without notifying the Factory Inspector ten days before the change is to go into effect. We also recommend that not more than ten hours be a day's work for women and minors, and that on no day shall they be permitted to work longer than that, unless for the purpose of having a shorter working day on the last day of the week.

CHILD LABOR.

Section 2 of the Factory Act prohibits the employment of children under thirteen years of age in manufacturing establishments. This section of the law has been rigorously enforced, and we believe that there are but few children under that age now

employed in this State, and all are provided with sworn affidavits made by their parents, stating that they are over thirteen years of age. It is impossible for us to prevent false affidavits from being made. The ignorance and cupidity of the parents, aided and encouraged by grasping employers, and possibly by a notary public who has no regard for his oath of office, are responsible for these child laborers. We have occasionally been bluntly told by unscrupulous employers that they didn't care how young a child was so long as the parent was willing to swear it was thirteen years of age, and thus relieve them of responsibility. Happily, this class of men are few and far between, or the condition of the factories and their operatives would be far worse than it ever has been.

However, obtaining the affidavits, keeping a record book, and posting the names of all children under sixteen years of age, is considered by hundreds of manufacturers as being so troublesome that they have adopted a rule to hire no children at all under sixteen years of age, and for this reason there is probably thirty per cent. less of child labor in this State now than three years ago. It is right that as many legal obstacles as possible be thrown in the way of those who employ large numbers of children. The system of child labor introduced by the general adoption of machinery has prevented mankind from obtaining the full benefit of labor-saving inventions. Perhaps it is not advisable at this time to demand the enactment of a law prohibiting all children under sixteen years of age from being employed at labor in the manufacturing industries, unless they are regularly indentured to learn a trade thoroughly; still there is no question but that it would be sound public policy, and operate to the advantage of the community at large.

There is no doubt, in our mind, that one of the main causes for the large amount of enforced idleness in the United States and elsewhere is the prevalence of the custom of hiring juveniles to work at an age when they ought to be at home or in school. If these children were prevented from going into a factory until they were mentally and physically capable of working, there would scarcely be a man or woman in this country unable to read and write, where now there are thousands thus illiterate. The fact that parents must sign and swear to a certificate of the age of their children, gives us an excellent opportunity of seeing for ourselves the number of persons who are incompetent to even sign their own

name. It is astonishing and hardly credible that a considerable portion of these parents have been born here or were brought here at an early age. Their children are not much, if any, better in respect to education.

In the State of Massachusetts a law has been enacted prohibiting the employment of minors who cannot read and write in the English language. Such a law would be beneficial, and is necessary in this State. We recommend that the factory laws be so amended, and that the age providing for this rudimentary knowledge be fixed at sixteen years.

Many children are employed at tasks greater than their physical condition is capable of sustaining, and this has been brought to our attention more than ever this year. We have recommended the adoption of an amendment to remedy this in both our first and second annual reports. In the last report we said:

"We renew the recommendations made in our first annual report, that the inspectors be given authority to demand a physician's certificate from an employer in those cases where children under sixteen years of age are of doubtful physical capacity to perform the work they may be engaged to do. New Jersey has a law of this kind. Many children over-estimate their strength and endurance, and take hold of work for which they are unfitted by nature, and thus become victims of consumption or sustain ruptures or other bodily damage. We do not think that if this power was given the inspectors it would be abused, and believe that it would be an additional protection to the weak and helpless."

The age of thirteen, is in our judgment, too young at which to permit boys or girls to go to work in a manufacturing or mercantile establishment. It ought to be increased to fourteen years. The increase of one year would not materially affect any manufactory in the State, and it would be of vast benefit to thousands of children. In the case of girls, especially, the prohibitory age should be at least fourteen years. Physicians are unanimous in saying that any extra exertion or continuous period of physical strain is unquestionably pernicious in its effects upon the health of girls under fourteen, and this is particularly true of females in this climate. We have hitherto recommended that the law be changed in this respect, and again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

Section 4 of the Factory Law is ambiguous, and conflicts with section 20. It ought to be stricken out, and its essential feature, which holds parents responsible for permitting their children under

thirteen to go to work in a manufacturing establishment, should be added to section 20. Under the law, a parent who allows his child to work, is fined fifty dollars, while a manufacturer, who may be equally guilty, if not more so, is fined only twenty dollars. This is not just.

The adoption of the foregoing recommendations will put the great Empire State in line with the public-spirited manner in which her sister States are treating the question of child labor. It is not that the work assigned to children by employers is beyond their strength, but the restraint and confinement at an age when all the faculties and muscles should have the fullest care and freedom, that makes the child labor system the most pernicious. The world is not too full of sound physical beings, and the wrecks of humanity every day visible attest the truth of the observation that the American people are an overworked people. Herbert Spencer had not an opportunity of going into our stores, workshops and factories to find the cause of so many debilitated and broken-down men in America. The years when the mind and body are susceptible of the fullest growth are spent in a monotonous round of indoor labor, which stunts and demoralizes the intellect and forever undermines the physical health. The State ought to have a higher pride than endeavoring to make its machinery the most productive at the lowest possible cost. The welfare and development of its citizens should be its first and transcending duty, and if this were the guiding rule the legislation regulating the employment of children and the sanitary conditions of the manufacturing and mercantile establishments of the State would be far more radical than anything suggested in this report.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

This subject has been fully treated in our previous reports, but as nothing has as yet been done by the Legislature it is not out of place to again refer to it.

After the submission of our second annual report public attention was directed to this important matter, and a conference of the leading educators of the State was held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which the factory inspectors were invited. After careful deliberation a bill was framed and introduced into the Assembly. For some reason it died in

committee, and thus for another year the rapidly-increasing illiteracy is to go on.

We have been told by members of the Legislature that if the bill thus presented became a law, there would have to be a heavy increase in school expenditure hereafter, and additional school buildings must be erected in every portion of the State. It can hardly be possible that the Legislature refused to pass an educational measure for the reason that the demand for better school facilities was so great and palpable that it would be very costly to meet it. It seems to us that no better argument could be offered in favor of a compulsory education law than that people were growing up in ignorance, and the number was rapidly increasing, because no means were provided to educate them. If the law requiring school attendance were mandatory, the additional school-houses would have to be built and teachers provided. Communities should not be allowed to shirk their duties towards the rising generation because of the expense of meeting them. The boys and girls of to-day will be voters and mothers in a few years, and, if they are to be intelligent citizens, they must have an education.

The bill framed at the conference will probably be again presented at this session of the Legislature, and we hope it will meet with favor at the hands of the members.

HOISTWAYS AND ELEVATORS.

The law regarding elevators and hoistways (sec. 8, chap. 462, Laws of 1887), which the Factory Inspectors are required to enforce, provides, in effect, that they shall be adequately protected to prevent persons from falling down their passageways, and to retard the spread of fire. It is an extremely difficult section to enforce, and we have met with more opposition on account of it than from all other causes combined. It is not too much to say that there are instances where it is impossible to obtain compliance unless we could make manufacturers construct entirely new elevators and remodel their buildings.

The law is in the right direction, but trouble arises in construing it. The first question that came up was about the meaning of "elevator way." Manufacturers who had an elevator car that was raised and lowered by a rope or cable propelled by hand claimed that theirs was not an elevator—it was a "hoist." No persons, they said, rode on it; it was used only for freight. If we com-

FIGURE 1.—Automatic trap-doors.

A A. Light iron bows for raising the doors. B B. Hard-wood tracks or guide-way for "traveler." D D. Doors. E E. Wire rope attached to "traveler" and doors. F F. Adjusting brackets with pulleys, over which the rope runs. G G. Wood uprights, within which the working parts are constructed.

pelled them to put in automatic doors, which the law required for elevators, they would have to put in an engine to raise them, or else abandon their "hoist." We could find no legal definition of the words "hoist" and "elevators" which would apply to these modern mechanical contrivances, and consequently that question is not settled yet.

And still these "hoists," run by hand-power, are more dangerous, so far as liability to fall down their passageways goes, than steam elevators. They are generally fenced in from floor to ceiling, and situated almost entirely in the dark. Employés will go up and down on them and run them from the floor of the car, no matter how many warnings are given by the proprietors, and in doing so they are always liable to accident. Or else, some one on a floor above or below will noiselessly run the car away, and the workman, who has just left it on the floor level with himself, will step confidently where he knew it was but a moment before and fall headlong down the well-hole. Such accidents as these are of frequent occurrence, and there seems to be no power vested in us to prevent them.

On the other hand, where brick walls inclose the elevator shafts it is often impossible to place automatic trap doors. A good many proprietors in these cases have put on automatic gates or bars to prevent people from falling into the elevator-way; but we cannot indorse these, as they do not comply with the law in the first place, and many of them are frail, easily deranged, and almost as dangerous as the unguarded elevator.

It is well known that elevator shafts and well-holes in a building become immense and dangerous flues for conducting smoke and flames whenever a fire occurs in a building, and thus cause enormous damage to life and property. This fact is recognized by fire insurance companies, who generally make a reduction of ten per cent. in their rates where automatic trap doors are used on the elevators.

There are a number of patented systems of trap doors for elevators. Very few of them have stood the test of time and ordinary usage. We have refrained from indorsing or recommending any of them, both for reasons of delicacy and caution. Yet manufacturers always endeavor to obtain an expression of opinion from the inspectors as to merits and demerits of the various systems, in order to prevent their condemnation by the department

after the expense of putting them in has been incurred. We have no authority to use our judgment in this matter, and until this is expressed the proprietors are chary in complying with the law. It will thus be seen that the law practically defeats itself.

Herewith are printed a number of illustrations of automatic hatch doors made by various firms and which comply with the law (figures 1, 2 and 3). There are others of which we could not obtain illustrations in time to produce them in this report. It must not be understood that any of these contrivances have received our official sanction, or that we consider them better than several others in the market. It will be seen, however, that the variety of automatic arrangements is sufficiently great to make it possible to

FIG. 2.— Automatic trap doors.

obtain proper hatch doors for almost every power elevator, no matter how located. We have been repeatedly met with the assertion by factory owners that automatic trap doors are impracticable

FIGURE 8.— Automatic trap-doors.

on power elevators. The styles herewith printed, and others, have been in daily use for years. The members of the Legislature can thus see that if a manufacturer really desires to comply with the law, he can do so, and that all excuses are made from other motives than the well-being of his employés.

Figure 4 represents an elevator safety catch that has received the indorsement of the factory inspectors of Massachusetts.

The automatic gates or bars are not, in our opinion, a proper elevator guard when used alone. They will do very well as an additional security where the automatic trap doors are in operation, but in case of fire they offer no obstacle to its spreading, and consequently are of no value. Some people, and especially the owners of the patents on these gates, profess to believe, and so state to manufacturers when urging their sale, that their patents comply with the law. This has caused us a great deal of trouble, because of the fact that after they are put in and the inspector says they are not what the law requires, the purchaser in a measure holds us responsible for not stating beforehand exactly what we expect to be used. No doubt did we do so, we would then be accused of working in the interest of the owner of the patent.

So it is plain that the subject is not without its difficulties. Yet something must be done in the matter if the State intends to prevent the loss of life, limb, and property, daily occurring because of unguarded elevators, and as the surest way out of the dilemma, we suggest that the inspectors be authorized to decide upon some safe and proper means of elevator guards and enforce their use.

The time has come when the law should be amended, giving the inspectors power to inspect the machinery used in operating elevators, and authority to condemn that which appears to be unsafe, as is done in other States. This ought to embrace not only factories, but public buildings, hotels, and mercantile houses. There is no reason why the government should not assume the right to regulate this means of transportation, as it has done in the case of steam railways and other means of conveyance. Hundreds of thousands of people are carried up and down high buildings every day in this State on elevators, the safety of which they have not the slightest guarantee. There are plenty of instances on record where serious loss of life has occurred through the breaking of elevator cables, defective machinery and other causes. In many places the

only duty of an engineer is to run the engine which propels the elevator car, and it is needless to say that a competent, trustworthy man would demand more for his labor than the owners of

these buildings are willing to pay for such service, and consequently the lives of the passengers on the elevators are further endangered by ignorant workmen. The drums and other machinery of most the elevators in this State are placed in dark, inaccessible corners, and are rarely inspected by the operator, who probably pays it no further attention than to occasionally oil the bearings.

FIG. 4. — Automatic Safety Catch for Elevators.

We therefore recommend that a law be passed authorizing a thorough inspection of all elevator machinery, with power to prohibit the use of unsafe elevators, and to grant certificates of safety where the condition of the machinery and surroundings warrant it. If this duty devolves upon this department the force will have to be materially increased.

GUARDING STAIRWAYS.

Section 9 provides that the inspectors shall have power to order handrails upon stairways, and the screening of the same on the sides and bottom in manufacturing establishments where females are employed, and in case the steps of the stairways are slippery and unsafe, rubber covering may be ordered placed thereon. This section also provides that doors must open outwardly where practicable, and must not be locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

A great many stairways have been screened and made safer as the law provides, and but little difficulty was experienced in obtaining the improvements. Changes have also in numerous instances been ordered with regard to the outward swinging of doors, and these recommendations are also cheerfully complied with. Many manufacturers were set in their determination, however, to keep their doors locked during the hours of labor, giving various reasons therefor, and with these we were obliged to intimate that criminal

Automatic trap-doors.

proceedings would be taken if our orders were not obeyed, when of course they yielded. We know of no reason for keeping a factory door locked while the employés are at work which can outweigh the necessity for having at all times a free exit to permit them to escape in case of fire.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

By the provisions of section 10 of chapter 462 of the Laws of 1887, fire-escapes must be provided on the outside of all buildings three or more stories in height, connecting with each floor above the first, and be well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength. Stationary stairs or ladders must also be provided on the inside from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

To the defects of this section we called particular attention in our last report. Frightful loss of life and limb by fire in New York city and Rochester, but a few weeks ago, offer ample but grim testimony as to the imperative need of better legislation to protect the valuable lives of our factory operatives. Had the amendments that we suggested last year been made to the law, we believe that the late appalling disasters would have been averted, especially in the city of Rochester, in which forty workmen perished in the flames of a burning factory, or jumped from the upper stories to meet death on the hard pavement or in the river many feet below. That this Legislature will not adjourn without passing a stringent fire-escape law is the prayer of tens of thousands of men, women and children all over the State whose lives are constantly menaced by the dangerous condition of their work-rooms. In speaking of the defects of the law of last year we said :

“The enactment, as it stands, could be improved upon by providing that the fire-escapes shall have balconies, taking in two windows ; that they shall be situated as far as possible, consistent with accessibility, from stairways and elevators ; that the means of descent be by iron stairways on the outside, between windows, and, where practicable, with hand-rails, at an incline of forty-five degrees, and that the lower balcony be not more than twelve feet from the ground, with a drop-ladder to reach the ground from this lower balcony. There is no patent on such a fire-escape, and any machinist can make and erect it.”

Mr. Schaubert, deputy factory inspector for the seventh district, which includes the city of Rochester, in his report to this office last year, wrote as follows concerning the Rochester manufacturing establishments and their fire escapes:

"I have ordered up about 200 fire-escapes, of which about forty per cent. are already up and others are being erected as fast as the manufacturers can procure them. The only trouble that I have had is with regard to balconies. One or two manufacturers took a copy of the law to a lawyer, who held that the words 'connect at each floor' did not mean balcony attachments. I think the law is not explicit enough on this point."

All the officers of the department experienced the same difficulty in obtaining the erection of fire-escapes that would be of service in case of danger from fire. Referring to this and to the Rochester manufacturers in our last report, we said:

"We have met with some difficulty, at times, in convincing manufacturers that the present law, while it did not provide for inclined ladders, did mean that balconies should be provided. We have in all cases so ruled, holding that the words 'connecting with each floor' were sufficiently clear to indicate that the intention of the Legislature was to insure the utmost serviceability of the escapes. Though it would appear at first glance that no manufacturer would cavil about the expenditure of a few extra dollars intended to insure the safety of his employés, still we have met such people.

"In Rochester, some of them employed counsel to give an opinion on the subject, and by his advice, it appears, refused to erect more than straight ladders extending from the second story to the upper story window, with nothing to stand upon at any floor excepting the rounds of the ladder. Should the Legislature not change the act in accordance with our suggestions, we intend to test the meaning of the law by prosecuting these Rochester gentlemen."

After the Legislature adjourned without amending the law, the assistant inspector called upon Police Judge Keeler, of Rochester, and asked for warrants of arrest for certain manufacturers who had not erected balconies on their fire-escapes. The warrants were refused on the ground that the words of the law "connecting with each floor" did not mean balcony connections, in the opinion of the judge. Of course, nothing further could be done by us at the time, other than to personally urge that the balconies be erected, and this was done everywhere.

The fire referred to as having occurred in Rochester on the ninth of last November was one of the most disastrous that ever happened in a factory in this State, and it is fitting that an account of it taken from the local papers be printed here :

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM GAUGE AND LANTERN WORKS.

November 10, 1888.

"Last evening occurred one of the greatest conflagrations ever known in the history of Rochester. The loss of property, perhaps, is not so great as in the naphtha explosion of December 21, 1887, but the loss of life and the list of injured is far greater, and loss of life counts far more than loss of property. There are many sorrowing families in Rochester this morning. Many of them know their loved ones have been killed or injured ; others do not know as yet, and the suspense is worse than knowing the full truth. The loss of life is unprecedented in the history of similar disasters in Rochester. Five were killed or taken out dead last evening; three more bodies were taken out of the ruins, charred and burnt to a crisp, and perfectly unrecognizable. Fourteen are seriously injured and several of these will probably die. Twenty-five or more are reported missing. It will probably be impossible for those who have friends who have perished in the ruins to identify the remains, as they will be charred and burned beyond recognition. The full import of the disaster can scarcely be realized except by those who have relatives or near friends who perished in it."

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening the alarm was sent in from box 91. As the locality is one crowded with factories, every one who heard the fire alarm rushed off toward the scene. The box is located at the Rochester cotton factory, and many thought it was that factory, but it was not. It was in the building of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Works on Center street. The flames had gained considerable headway and the building was doomed ere the fire department arrived. When the firemen arrived the flames were not above the second story, but were mounting higher through the elevator-well with great rapidity. The firemen worked with might and main, and soon had several streams playing upon the blazing structure. The steam fire engines stationed on Center street were also on hand, and ably supplemented the hydrants. In fact the steamers rendered invaluable aid in keeping down the flames.

HORRORS OF THE NIGHT.

But the burning building was but a small portion of the disaster. There are about 250 hands employed at the lantern works, and about sixty men and boys have been working nights for a short time. These were at work upon the fifth, sixth and seventh floors. For some time the men were unconscious of their danger, as the flames were in the first story, and the watchman, who was away giving the alarm, had been too dazed to warn them. Soon, however, they realized their danger, and then the awful horrors of the fire began in earnest. The windows were filled with faces, and there were looks of frenzy, mingled with appeals for assistance, upon those terror-stricken countenances. Soon the inmates became crazed, and began jumping from the building. The lantern works building, with the two structures adjoining it, were very peculiarly located, being constructed on three sides of a square, or in the form of the letter E, with the central projection left out. The burned building would form the stem portion of the letter, and was very commodious. In the basement of the building were the engine-room and copper-stamping room. Above it was the packing-room. Next came the office and stock-room, which were on a level with the street. The machinery, finishing, soldering and lamp shops were on the floor above the office. There were two staircases made, one in the northeast and the other in the southwest corner of the building. Projecting from the south side of the factory into Gorsline court was an elevator-well, and to the side of this was attached a fire-escape erected some time ago. The inside staircases and the fire-escape constituted the exits from the factory.

A DEFECTIVE FIRE-ESCAPE.

Some surprise has been expressed that men should jump from the windows and court, if not to certain death, at least with a certainty of being severely injured, when they might have used the fire-escape. The cause is explained when it is stated that the way the flames mounted upwards was by the elevator-well, and, as a natural consequence, the fire-escape, being of iron, was rather too hot to facilitate descent by it. One man tried it, and found it so hot that he was forced to desist and try some other mode of escape.

JUMPING FROM THE FLAMES.

At all events many jumped; some were killed, others fatally injured, and nearly all sustained more or less serious injuries. When truck 2 arrived, its members spread their canvas under the windows and commenced saving those they could. John Gruenauer jumped, and

blinded by the smoke, miscalculated the distance and landed ten feet from the canvas, sustaining severe injuries. John Gall, foreman of the press room in the fifth floor, jumped and struck the ground. His leap was a fatal one and he died almost instantly. Six others were rescued by the canvas, but many more jumped without waiting assistance. The long extension ladder of the Hayes truck was placed against the side of the building and about ten men were rescued in this way.

The flames gained such headway that the firemen were compelled to relinquish the work of rescuing the unfortunate people in the building. They had scarcely done so when the east wall fell and a few minutes afterwards portions of the west and north walls fell. The boiler in the basement exploded at about this time, further wrecking the building. Bursting hose hindered the firemen in their work. The flames spread to Stevens' box factory, doing some damage to the stock and machinery. Smoke did some damage to the stock in Williams & Hoyt's shoe shop. The firemen did effective work in keeping the flames confined as well as they did.

By 8 o'clock the whole interior of the building was a mass of flames the red blaze showing through the long tiers of windows on the various floors and bursting out of the roof. Chief Bemish had decided to call out the entire fire department, and a general alarm was sounded before this.

From all parts of the city, men, women and children ran to the fire. The red light shed by the flames was so bright that people a half-mile away could see on the streets as plainly as in daylight. The whole sky became red, and the flames, reaching high up into the air from the burning building, could be seen for a long distance. From the east side, where thousands of employes at the Mill-street factories live, the whole population seemed to turn out. Workingmen, fearing that the shops at which they earn their bread were burning, rushed breathlessly along to the scene. Many thought it was another naphtha explosion. The crowds gathered at every point where a view of the burning building could be obtained. Center street was one mass of humanity. Mill and State streets and the race-way were crowded. The Central avenue bridge became so filled with people that it was impassable. The Central elevated tracks, the river bank on the east side and every spot on North St. Paul street commanding a view of the fire were taken possession of by crowds. Even away down to Vincent street bridge people gathered in great numbers.

To keep the sea of spectators out of danger was no easy matter. Police Commissioner Hoekstra, Chief Hayden and Assistant Superin-

tendent McCormick were on hand to do all that was possible. A detail of police stretched fire lines across Center street to keep the crowd back from the burning building.

SEVERAL THRILLING ESCAPES.

It was a dreadful sight to see the large number of terrified employées scrambling for the windows, around which the fiery elements were fast eating their fatal way to the destruction of life and property.

John Miller, of Wilder street, showed great presence of mind and pluck. He tied together belt lacing, and by this means lowered himself from the seventh story to a ladder two stories below, from which he safely descended to the ground.

Frank A. Ochs was on the same floor and, driven frantic by the scorching flames which were sweeping about him, jumped to the ground, only to be dashed against the pavement and dying within an hour. During the excitement a gray horse, attached to a wagon, ran away on Mill street and dashed into the vast multitude of people on that thoroughfare. Fortunately nobody was injured before the animal was caught.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Johnson's shoe manufactory was turned into a temporary hospital, and the pitiful moans, occasioned by the almost unbearable pains of the unfortunates, were heartrending to even the strongest of men. Fifteen men, horribly maimed and crippled, were removed there out of danger's way with the help of J. Godwin, M. E. Wollf, George Cramer, Walter S. McGowan, John Platts, Henry H. Taylor and others. Medical aid was hastily sent for and the following physicians quickly responded: Drs. E. M. Moore, Sr., E. M. Moore, Jr., Rockwell, Bennett, E. H. Wolcott, Lee, H. C. Phillips, Proctor, Fenno and Wooden. Mayor Parsons, George W. Aldridge, of the executive board, Chief Detective Hayden and Police Captains McCormick and Keith also appeared, and with the physicians and those who were earlier on the scene, did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the injured.

Among others to be taken into Johnson's office was Joseph Danzer, of Orange street. Before medical aid could be administered he died in terrible agony.

John Gall died shortly afterwards. His sad death was followed by that of Joseph Weber and Henry Schneider. The remains of the four were removed to Rosenback & Klingier's undertaking rooms on Allen street. Coroners Kleindienst and Sharpe commenced an investigation to-day. As soon as possible the physicians dressed the wounds of the injured and they were then taken to their homes or sent to the hospitals.

While the physicians were engaged in their work quite a few sad scenes between relatives and the injured were witnessed. Fathers Kiernan and Hartly, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Father Notebaert, of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, arrived at the scene of suffering shortly after the disaster and administered the last sacraments to the dying men, after which they assisted in caring for the injured. The clergymen endeavored to reach the rear of the burning building, where it was thought there were other injured men, but they were unable to do so.

Four unknown injured men were cared for by willing hands in the saloon at 42 Center street. The patrol wagon was kept busy. Sergeant Burchill and Officers Ryan and Dingman carried two men to St. Mary's Hospital, one to the City Hospital, and one (George Burkhard) to his home, 178 Wilder street. Officers Swanton and O'Connor carried two to the City Hospital in the ambulance, and Sergeant Zimmerman and Officer Cummings carried two to the same place in Nell Brothers & Kern's delivery wagon.

The list of dead and injured is as follows :

DEAD.

John Greenauer.	Frank Pauley.
William Birdsey.	Henry Schneider.
John Saintrey.	Richard Cannon.
Frank A. Ochs.	Joseph Webber.
Joseph Danzer.	John Gall.
Frank Reimes.	William Devlin.
William J. Smith.	William Connell.
John Miller.	Peter Faas.
Andrew Gall.	Jacob M. Maurer.
Cornelius Halleran.	Charles Heiden.
George Muth.	William Pett.
George Watters.	George Kestner.
Thomas Mathias.	John Kleinhammer.
Charles Echetemaier.	Walter Slocum.
James H. Forbes.	Alonzo A. Stone.
Frank Koepke.	Daniel D. Cole.
John Boll.	John M. Martin.

Robert Bauchle.

INJURED.

Richard Pasch, arm and leg injured by jumping.
Joseph T. Burkhardt, sprained ankle by jumping.

Wallace Rawlins, face and hands badly burned.

Thomas Hallett, ankle injured.

Joseph Grimm, burned and ankle injured.

August Burkhardt, hands badly burned and leg broken.

Frank Connelly, arm broken.

D. Watkins, badly burned.

Oscar Knitz, extent of injury not known.

George Nippert, extent of injury not known.

Harry Aishton, leg sprained.

Frank P. Siddons, both legs broken.

Charles Diehl, ankle badly injured.

A. Johnson, one leg crushed, amputation necessary.

Most of the injured sustained their wounds by jumping from the third-story windows.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Frank A. Ochs was the first victim of the terrible catastrophe to arrive at the City Hospital. His head was badly cut, his jaw broken, and his left leg was also broken. One foot was crushed. He died a few moments later. About three-quarters of an hour after his death the unfortunate man's father arrived at the hospital and impatiently inquired after his son. The sad tidings was broken to the loving father, who sobbed like a child. He visited the room in which lay his son cold in death, and for a time hung over the remains, weeping bitterly for his noble boy, who had been taken away so suddenly in his early manhood. Father James J. Hartley, of the Cathedral, was at the institution, doing all in his power to help those in distress. Oscar Nitz was the next to arrive. He was followed by Alfred Johnston, suffering from serious injuries. George Nipper next arrived. He had jumped from the second story, and was injured about the legs. Daniel Watkins, whose injuries are so terrible, was the fifth victim to arrive. Frank Watkins was brought in about the same time. He jumped from the fifth story. The last to arrive at the City Hospital was Joseph Grimm, who jumped from the fourth story. Nearly all the injured men were taken into the surgical department and examined by Drs. S. Ely and J. W. Whitbeck, assisted by Dr. T. O. Tait and Dr. Frederick Remington, house physicians. Dr. E. M. Moore, Sr., Dr. E. B. Angell and Dr. Woodin were also present during the evening. Frank Connolly was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, as were also two other men. They were cared for by Drs. Lattimore and Angell. Father Van Ess was at this hospital offering spiritual consolation to the suffering.

WHO FIRST SAW THE FIRE.

Jacob Diehl, the night watchman, first saw the flames, it is believed. He had started to make his first round of the building at 7 o'clock. While in the packing room he said he was suddenly enveloped in flames which seemed to burst through the floor. He rushed to the office, and getting the key to fire alarm box 91, sent in the alarm. He then fell unconscious, suffering, it is supposed, from inhaling the smoke. A few moments before the discovery of the fire Matthew Van Wagenen, vice-president of the company, and C. M. Smith, the time-keeper, left the office, which is near the packing room. They are unable to account for the origin of the fire. Mr. Van Wagenen left the office at 6.45 and at 7.20 he heard the fire alarm.

Nobody appears to know just where the fire started. In the lower basement of the seven-story structure were the boiler and store-room and in the upper basement casks, in which glass globes were packed in straw. Some suppose that the fire originated on this floor. On the third floor were boxes of lanterns ready for shipment. On the fourth floor were the machine shop and wire cloth rooms; fifth floor, the press-room, where the tanners work; sixth floor, the nickel plate and headlight department, and on the top floor the paint shop. The engineer of the building says he believes the fire started on the second floor, where the casks were. Some think a spark may have been kindled in shavings or straw by the friction of the machinery.

AT THE RUINS.

When a *Union* reporter visited the scene of last evening's conflagration this morning he found that public interest had not abated in the least, and a large crowd of people stood outside the fire line on Center street, which was being guarded by Patrolman White. Around the building were the firemen and those privileged to view the ruins. Coroners Sharpe and Kleindienst were seen around attending to their duty. They are working together on the case, and neither of them slept a wink last night and did not eat anything until a late hour this morning. They superintended the disposition of bodies and also of the injured. Mayor Parsons was also around doing all he could.

The building now presents a mass of ruins, viewed from the river side; from Center street it does not look bad. The buildings occupied by Williams & Hoyt's shoe factory, Stevens' box factory and Ruckdeschel's furniture factory were injured, but not to a serious extent. Williams & Hoyt's loss will not exceed \$300. The basement shows an incongruous mass of lumber, timber, tin and other rubbish.

While looking at the shapeless mass it could hardly be conceived that in it was concealed all that was mortal of more than a score of human beings, yet such is probably the case.

DEFECTIVE FIRE-ESCAPES.

While looking over the building, among other matters, two things were really worthy of note. They were the two fire-escapes, one on the west side of the east wing, and the other on the south side of the lantern works. The first one is constructed in such a manner that when a person reaches the bottom he will have to drop about fifteen feet, and when he does, he drops into a coal chute used for conveying coal into the engine room. A gentleman informed the reporter that he saw two men drop into the coal chute and then saw them no more. Another man by the name of Al. Hill, dropped down, and by good luck escaped with a few bruises. Of the other fire-escape, on the south side, loud words of condemnation were heard. It is on the outside of the main building on Gorsline court. Iron shutters are on the outside of the windows; when these are open they cover the fire-escape; when they are shut the escape can not be reached. Behind the escape is an elevator wall (so the reporter was informed by an employé of the lantern works), and on each floor is a foreman's office, through which the workmen would have to break in order to reach the fire-escape. In such a state of affairs the escape was practically useless. One man, named Jacob Fox, came down the south escape, but how he got on it he can not tell; he only knows that he climbed down, and then had to drop about fifteen feet to the ground, and bruised himself in so doing quite severely. He is around all right this morning.

WHAT AN EYE-WITNESS SAW.

Special Officer La Pointe, of the Central-Hudson Railway Company, was one of the first persons on the scene. He was on the corner of Center street when the alarm was given. He hastened to the spot, and what he saw can best be described in his own words: "It was the worst sight I ever saw, and I have witnessed some bad conflagrations. There were windows filled with anxious faces, and many were the cries heard for help. I saw seven men jump from the fourth story; two or three of them jumped before the firemen arrived, and four more just as the Hayes' ladder was placed against the building. One pitiful sight was that of a little boy thirteen or fourteen years of age, who stood at one of the windows and exhibited such a pitiful face. His cries for help were heart-rending. After a minute or so I saw his face disappear and I think he perished in the flames."

FIGURE 3.— Fire-escape required by the Laws of Massachusetts.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

This morning a reporter called at the hospitals and at the homes of injured men to ascertain the full extent of their injuries. At the City Hospital all the patients were doing as well as could be expected. George Nippert, Joseph Grimm, Daniel Watkins, Alfred Johnson and Frank Siddons are resting quietly, although their sufferings were intense last night. Alfred Johnson had his left leg so badly fractured that amputation was resorted to this morning. The injured member was cut off above the knee by Dr. Whitbeck. Johnson suffered more injuries than his fellow patients at the hospital. Notwithstanding all this, the attending physician entertains hopes of his recovery. At St. Mary's Hospital are William Devlin, of Reynolds street, and Thomas Connolly, of Childs street. Both patients are resting easily this morning. August Burkhardt, of 178 Wilder street, was suffering from serious injuries. He will be removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The conditions of the other men injured at the disaster are very encouraging.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES.

About 8:30 o'clock this morning there were three bodies taken out of the ruins. They were immediately taken by order of the coroner to Rosenbach & Klingler's undertaking rooms on Allen street, where the rest of the bodies are. The undertaking rooms are constantly being visited by those who have friends missing and wish to learn something about them. The crowds became so great that Patrolman O'Niel has been stationed at the door to keep out everybody.

AN INTERVIEW.

Assistant Factory Inspector Franey, of Buffalo, visited the ruins this morning. He said to a reporter: "The fire-escape on the building near the elevator tower was in compliance with the law. It had the necessary balconies, but the company committed a grave error in permitting an open space beneath it, thus causing the loss of several lives. The Factory Inspectors have no power to order the erection of a fire-escape in any particular location, else the position of the escape would have been objected to, not only because of the open space beneath it, but because the inspectors believe that fire-escapes should be placed as far as possible from stairways and elevator shafts. The other fire-escape was not provided with balconies, and I find that Deputy Inspector Schaubert instructed the superintendent of the Steam Gauge Company to place a balcony or staging around this fire-escape at each floor, and also to remove the iron shutters which opened

against the ladder. Had this been done, and the superintendent promised that it should be done, several lives would have been saved and possibly all loss of life avoided. The balconies around the fire-escape near the elevator were put on at Mr. Schaubert's suggestion, and I can not understand why in giving the order for these balconies the company did not also make provision for the other escape. Alderman Kohlmetz, who did the work, said to-day that the representative of the company who gave the order for balconies for one escape said that it had been decided not to put them on the other. The statute gives us but limited power. It is as follows: 'Fire-escapes shall be provided on the outside of all factories three or more stories in height connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside from the upper story to the roof as a means of escape in case of fire.'

"In our last annual report we urged the Legislature to amend this law so as to give us power to compel the erection of fire-escapes which would be of more practical value in case of fire. We suggested that the balconies of all fire-escapes should be extended across at least two windows; that they be connected, if possible, by ladders inclining at least forty-five degrees and provided with hand-rails; that the lower balcony have a drop ladder which might be easily lowered to reach the ground. A bill was drawn and introduced containing these provisions, but it was smothered in the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. Had the Factory Inspectors been given the power contemplated by this act I believe this terrible calamity would have been averted. While deploring the loss of life, I hope the disaster will call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of enacting a proper fire-escape law."

Whatever changes are made in the law concerning fire escapes, it will be essential to its enforcement that the Factory Inspectors be given discretionary power. Under the existing act many fire-escapes have been erected, some of which are ample to the requirements of the buildings, but others are fire-escapes only in name, and were put up more with the purpose of evading the law than of complying with its intent. This latter sort of "fire-escapes" must be condemned, and proper ones erected in their stead. No doubt this will cause the department a vast amount of controversy in the courts, and consume considerable time, but it is the only way that we know of whereby the factories of this State may be made less hazardous.

FIGURE 6.—Spiral staircase fire-escape.

The law of Massachusetts is most effective on the fire-escape question. There the inspectors have absolute power, not only to compel the erection of fire-escapes, but to dictate the details of their construction and the material of which they are to be built.

We submit an illustration of a fire-escape required under the law of Massachusetts, for which, with its specifications, we are indebted to Rufus R. Wade, Chief Inspector:

The following are the specifications for a fire-escape such as presented in Figure 5:

Specifications.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. }
BOSTON, MASS., July 1, 1888. }

General specifications for fire-escapes, to be put up under the orders of the State Inspectors of Factories and Public Buildings, as approved by Rufus R. Wade, Chief Inspector.

This specification is intended for an ordinary fire-escape from a factory, workshop, tenement or lodging-house or hotel, where not more than one hundred persons are to be accommodated or protected thereby.

For fire-escapes or outside stairways from public halls and other buildings, or where the written order of the inspector requires the stairs to be three feet six inches or more in width, plans and specifications of the escape must be submitted to the inspector for his approval before the escape is constructed; and in all cases the written order of the inspector is to be followed instead of this specification, if differing therefrom.

For escapes constructed under this specification the stairs must never be less than twenty-two inches in width, and the balconies forty-four inches wide in the clear. The inclination of the stairs must not be greater than forty-eight degrees, or the rise of the steps more than nine inches, without the consent of the inspector. The stairs must connect with each story by railed balconies, and must, in all cases where practicable, descend to the ground, or within four feet thereof. Where a fire-escape projects over a highway the lower balcony must connect with the ground by a folding ladder.

Unless otherwise specified in the order of the inspector the access to the balconies from the building may be by windows, but in no case must the distance from the top of window sill to the balcony floor be more than ten inches.

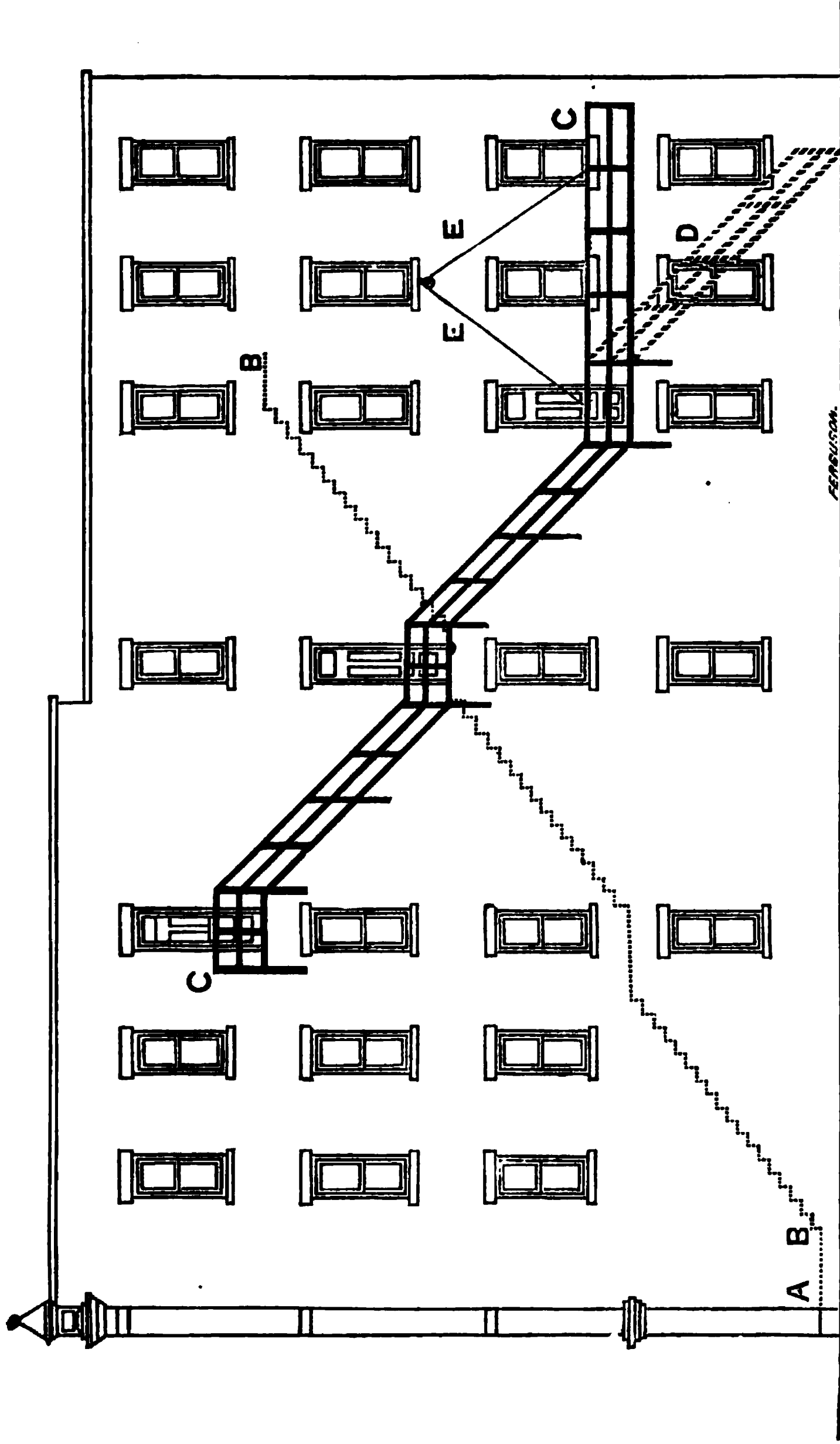


FIGURE 7.—Outside stairway fire-escape. (Stairs on opposite sides of building, running in diametrically opposite directions.) A, street entrance; BB, inside stairway CC, outside fire-escape; D, folding ladder; EE, Cable to hold folding ladder.

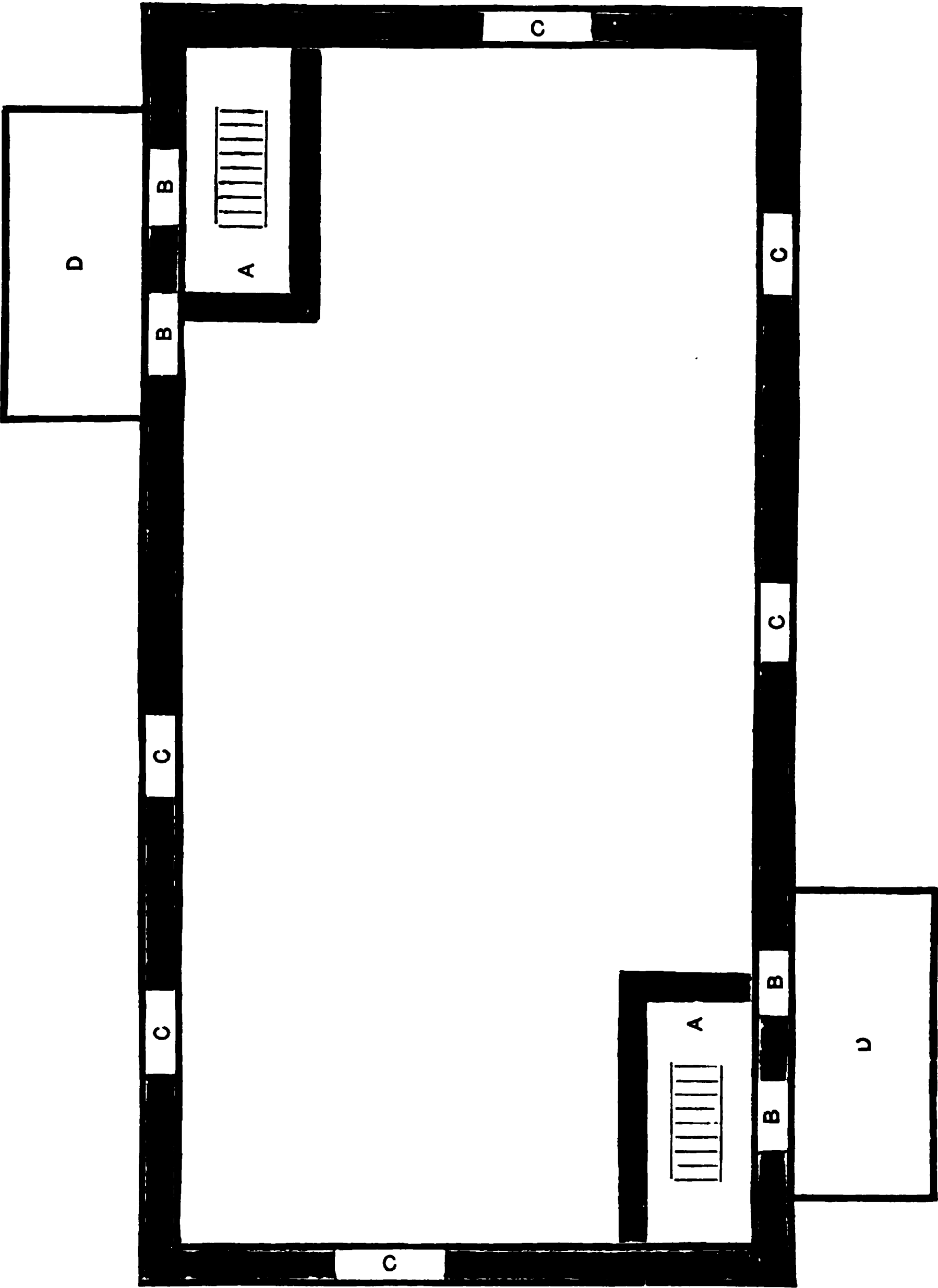
We have had engraved for the purpose of illustration (Figure 7) a fire-escape that has proven its value in numerous instances, though it can not be placed upon many buildings. It is a simple, outside stairway, firmly constructed of iron, and running in a diametrically opposite direction from the regular inside stairway. It is to be placed on the side of the building farthest away from the regular stairway, so that should one means of egress become useless, the other is readily available. A drop-ladder, held by a cable, can be easily lowered when necessity demands.

Figures 8 and 9 represent a system of escape designed by Hon. Henry Dorn, Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the State of Ohio, who has kindly loaned this Department his illustrations. Mr. Dorn has had his idea patented, but not for the purpose of deriving any financial benefit therefrom. He asks no royalty or other valuable consideration to be paid him for its use, and so stated at the Factory Inspectors' Convention, where models of his plan were exhibited. It was unanimously adopted by the different State officials there assembled, as combining every element of utility, convenience and safety. The invention can be best described by quoting Inspector Dorn's own language:

"After years of study, I have invented, I honestly believe, the best fire-escape ever devised. It is simple in construction, requires no more room than the ordinary stairway, and does not disfigure the outside appearance of a building as does the balcony, inclined ladder and other systems now in use.

"An ordinary stairway is built of iron, two of which are required in a building, located so that they are opposite to each other. They are inclosed with a brick wall, twelve inches in thickness, which forms a shaft, the same as used for elevators, reaching from the bottom to the top of the building. There is no communication with the stairway from the *inside* of the building. This is done for the purpose of preventing smoke as well as fire from entering the stairway in case of a conflagration. An iron balcony is built on the outside of the building at each story, a door leading from each floor, the door from the floor opening outwardly, and is constructed alongside of shaft leading into the balcony, where another door is reached, which opens inwardly to the shaft. The doors on each floor open against the adjoining windows, so that a person trying to reach the balcony is not exposed to the flames, should the draught carry the same in that direction. In case of fire, not a particle of smoke can get into the

PLAN OF FIRE-ESCAPE.



A. Shaft and stairway. B. Doors. C. Windows. D. Balcony.

FIGURE 9.—Dorn's tower fire-escape.

vent the flying back of boards, and, at the same time, cover the top of the saw. The inspectors in visiting planing and saw mills have, on several occasions, found that these guards were provided by the employers, but the workmen, either through pride or ignorance, took them off the saw and hung them on the wall. Refusal to use a guard for machinery when it is provided, ought to be made a criminal offense on the part of the workman, and relieve the manufacturer from all responsibility in case an injury should occur to the operative through this refusal. Attempted suicide is punishable, and neglect to guard against the possibility of accident around machinery should also be made a criminal offense. When both proprietor and workman are held responsible, the machinery is sure to be guarded.

The most adaptable saw-guard which we have seen is that illustrated by Figure 10, and manufactured by the National Saw-Guard

Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

It is easily adjusted to the table, and no time is wasted in gauging it to any class of work. These are points which commend themselves to the

FIG. 10.—SAW-GUARD.

workers, but its chief recommendation to us as Factory Inspectors is the almost absolute safety which experience has proven it has given to that most dangerous of all machines, the buzz-saw. We have no drawings or cuts of any other saw-guard at hand.

A number of serious accidents are reported of persons falling into vats or pans of hot liquids. The law should embrace the protection of these also. It is usually a very simple matter to properly guard them, but it will not be done until the statute gives the inspectors power to order it. It is, therefore, again recommended that the law be modified to provide for the guarding, where in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary, of all vats and pans of molten metals or hot liquids, all belting, gearing, shafting, hoists, fly-wheels, drums, saws and machinery of every description.

The recommendations made to manufacturers during the year in this direction, have far outstripped the limited authority conferred upon the inspectors; but, as a rule, they were cheerfully and promptly complied with, and the dangers of accidents correspondingly reduced. In accomplishing this, no attempt was made to usurp or assume powers not given by the statute, but the suggestions were made and accepted in a friendly spirit.

The law ought to provide for a ready means of communication between the work-rooms and engine-room, so that if any person becomes entangled in the machinery, the engineer could be immediately notified to stop the engine and thus often prevent what might be a trivial injury from becoming serious or fatal. Quite a number of firms have adopted a system of electric bells between the engine-room and other rooms for this purpose, and in other cases speaking-tubes are utilized. In Woodruff Brothers' button manufactory in Auburn, is an excellent system by which every piece of machinery in the work-rooms can be stopped instantly from any part of the room simply by pulling levers numerously scattered about. This plan has saved several persons from being maimed for life, and could be applied to the machinery in other institutions.

THE REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS.

In another portion of this document is a tabulated statement of the reports of accidents received at this office during the past year, as required by section 12 of the factory law. Some of them are of an unimportant nature, but the statute is broad and requires that all accidents be reported. A glance at the record of casualties in the manufacturing establishments of New York State, during one year, will startle most people. From it will be obtained some idea of the vast number of people who are annually deformed, crippled, burned, or killed outright, through defective or dangerous machinery or imperfectly constructed factories. The tabulated list affords food for serious reflection on the part of employers and law-makers. It should indicate to the one the uncertainty of life and limb in their establishments, and impel them to do all in their power to prevent such occurrences in the future, both by devising safeguards of their own and following the instructions of the inspectors; to the Legislature, it should be sufficient proof of the necessity of adequate protective laws, and that for years the evils of dangerous machinery have been grow-

ing apace without let or hindrance. In these statistics is tersely told the sad tale of children crippled for life by machinery which they should not be permitted to approach, much less control. Their bleeding, mangled arms, legs and bodies are terrible witnesses of the cruel system which makes their play-time the time of toil and danger, and no more eloquent plea in their behalf can be presented than in the statistical statement. "Carelessness," say the manufacturers, cause the accidents. Yes, it is carelessness; not of the children, but of their elders. It is almost criminal carelessness on the part of the law-makers to permit the helpless little ones to be dragged or driven into these grinding mills of destruction. It is worse than carelessness on the part of employers who see child after child crushed between the champing dies of the "power presses" and yet take no step to prevent the recurrence of the accidents. And why should they? Are there not other children knocking at the door, asking to fill the places of the maimed ones as soon as the ambulance drives away? Are not children cheaper than adults, and their parents avaricious or in need of the pittance the infants obtain? What care they for the battalions of cripples turned loose upon the world? Their share of the poor-tax is no greater than that of their neighbors.

But the law—the government—should care. It is its duty, and a most sacred duty, to step in and save the weak and helpless from being deprived of their lives and limbs at the beck of "Supply and Demand." No child should be employed around a machine or factory where natural lack of foresight or caution will lead it into danger. There are men enough in this world to do all necessary work, and it is bad enough to have them taking these risks.

The deadly buzz-saw and elevator has a grim record in the statistics. The necessity for a proper statute, regulating these "implements of destruction," is emphatically apparent.

However, it is certain that the law has been beneficial, and has aided in reducing the likelihood of injuries to the person by machinery in this State. Employers, now that they must make a statement of whatever accidents occur in their establishments, hire older and more skilled help, and do their best to protect their employés. They do not care to figure in these reports as being even the indirect cause of injury to a fellow-being.

Of course, some manufacturers endeavor to evade compliance with the law, and there are probably twenty per cent. of the serious

accidents of which no report has been received. This is true to a greater extent of New York city than of any other place, because the newspapers there do not learn of or publish such occurrences unless they are fatal, and then only from the hospital records. In other sections of the State the newspapers generally give us the first information concerning accidents, and by writing to the establishment further facts are obtained. The only change we suggest in section 12 is that in addition to the report of the nature and extent of accidents, employers be required to furnish a statement of the amount of wages lost by the persons sustaining the injuries.

TOILET-ROOMS AND WATER-CLOSETS.

Section 13 of the factory laws requires that where females are employed suitable and proper wash-rooms and water-closets shall be provided, and that the water-closets used by males shall be separate and apart from those used by females, and shall be properly screened and ventilated, and at all times kept in a clean condition.

This is a most important clause, and one difficult to enforce. Many of the institutions visited by the inspectors have, ever since they were first established, had the toilet-rooms of the sexes adjoining each other, separated only by a board partition, and the proprietors insist that these rooms are "separate and apart" and comply with the law. They volunteer the information that for all moral purposes such rooms are as satisfactory as it is possible to make them, and that a watchful eye is kept upon the employés by the owners and overseers.

But we hold differently. No decision has been made on the question by the courts, but we maintain that the words "separate and apart," as used in the law, mean that there shall not be ordinary juxtaposition between the closets for females and males in manufacturing establishments, and that there must be a reasonable and proper distance between them. The object of the law is to protect the modest and discourage immorality. So far as the location of water-closets goes, this can not be accomplished when the sexes use practically the same pathway to closets located side by side in the same room. But beyond and of more importance than this is the fact that the closets are often separated by thin wooden partitions only reaching but part way to the ceiling, and which are often punctured with knot holes, and connected by

crevices. We need not dwell on the possibilities of moral contamination under such circumstances as these. No self-respecting and upright employer would permit such a condition of things to exist, even without a law; yet the inspectors have found hundreds of places such as we describe above. Of course, in these cases we have ordered a change to be made immediately, but it usually takes several visits before the average employer moves in the matter. The delay is sometimes because the manufacturer is only a tenant in the building, and objects to paying for a permanent improvement for his landlord's ultimate benefit, or for some other cause. At any rate, they are slow to look upon the subject in its moral phases, and it is only to avoid the disgrace of police court proceedings on such a charge that they finally comply with the inspectors' orders.

We found many places where women and men were employed, with but one closet for both sexes. The employers here were strenuous in their objections to provide separate closets for the sexes, both for the reasons, that they were simply tenants, and because, as was often the case, they employed but few females.

Our greatest difficulty in the enforcement of this section, and, in fact, of the whole law, was, as a matter of course, in the city of New York. Several hundred manufacturers there were ordered to put in separate closets, and quite a number have complied. The others will be compelled to do likewise.

The sanitary condition of twenty-five per cent. of the factories is bad. The closets open into the work-room, either by doors or partitions only partially reaching the ceiling. The bowls are not properly flushed, owing to a scarcity of water during the hours when they are in most frequent use. Imperfect plumbing can be detected by the noxious smell pervading the apartment, and the closets are not often scrubbed or swept. In the smaller cities and country towns, where lack of a general water supply prevails, the closets are usually found in a tower-shaped structure attached to the main building, and are situated one above the other. No water is used in these except when the rain-pipe is turned into them, and the filth within them and the stench emitted is horrible. To make matters worse, ignorant carpentry and masonry, by leaving senseless projections in the vaults, have caused the piling up of foul deposits that may become the cause of serious disease.

The law is not sufficiently definite with respect to the power

vested in the inspectors on this subject to permit them to deal in as radical a manner as the urgency of the case oftentimes require, and perhaps it is more within the province of local boards of health to look after these sanitary matters. In small communities, however, what authority these officers have they are reluctant to use to its full extent, as the owners of the class of mills we refer to are generally the most influential men of their respective communities. Consequently some effective legislation is required to better protect the health of the operatives in these mills. An amendment empowering the Factory Inspectors to employ an expert to examine such factories as these with regard to sanitary plumbing, and to enforce the recommendations of the expert, we believe is the best method of insuring healthful work-rooms to mill operatives in small towns and villages. The expense of such an examination could be made a charge against the property.

NOON-DAY MEAL-TIME.

In accordance with the recommendations made in our first annual report the Legislature of 1887 included a clause in the factory act (section 14), to the effect that "Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal, in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The Factory Inspector, his assistant or any of his deputies, shall have power to issue written permits in special cases allowing a shorter meal-time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown." We have endeavored to enforce this to the best of our ability wherever children were employed to any extent, but we have freely given the permits for a shorter meal-time where adults were the principal one's affected by the law. The older class of workmen consider thirty minutes sufficient for meal-time, and as the majority bring their dinners to the working-place and live long distances away, they claim that fifteen minutes more time for dinner will not benefit them and keep them that much longer from their families. It is our opinion, however, that in case of juveniles forty-five minutes is not too much for meal-times. They are entitled to a few minutes for recreation in the middle of the day.

ENDANGERING THE LIFE, LIMBS OR MORALS OF A CHILD.

Chapter 145, Laws of 1888, amended section 289 of the Penal Code, as follows :

§ 5. Section two hundred and eighty-nine of said Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 289. A person who,

1. Willfully causes or permits the life or limb of any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years to be endangered, or its health to be injured, or its morals to become depraved; or,
2. Willfully causes or permits such child to be placed in such a situation or to engage in such an occupation that its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals likely to be impaired; is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This, in our opinion, makes it a crime to employ a child around machinery which is notoriously dangerous, such as buzz-saws, stamping presses, etc. It matters not that the accidents on these machines are due to thoughtlessness or carelessness. A child is not supposed to be endowed by nature with a cautious, discriminating disposition and a thorough knowledge of the dangerous qualities of machinery. When an employer, in order to obtain the benefit of a cheaper class of labor, hires children to do work which men alone should do, he ought to be made to pay dearly for whatever loss the child may suffer. By this means only can a child obtain any compensation for being the unfortunate victim of competition or avarice.

We have pointed out this section of the Penal Code to manufacturers, in cases where we believed they were violating it, although it is not our special duty to enforce it. In the conversation which generally ensued they would claim that the lives and limbs of their employés were not endangered unless they became reckless or careless. We have endeavored to show them that the children have little or no choice as to their employment, and that the law does not concede that they are mentally capable of judging what is dangerous and what is safe.

We hold that it is wrong, from any standpoint, moral or legal, to employ a child at a machine where, should he turn his head to

the right or left, or neglect to press his foot upon a lever, the loss of an arm or finger is the penalty. Nothing but unscrupulous greed can be offered as an excuse for the employment of a child at such an occupation, and that can not justify, but enhances the seriousness of the crime.

SEATS FOR FEMALES.

The following law is rapidly becoming a dead letter, so far as it concerns mercantile houses:

AN ACT for the preservation of the health of female employés.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all employers in any mercantile or manufacturing business or occupation to provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employés, and to permit the use of such seats by such employés to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health.

§ 2. Any violation of this act by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor.—[Chapter 298. Laws of 1881.

In the manufacturing establishments where the foregoing act applies, seats are always provided. It appears to us that if authority to enforce this statute was vested in some public officer no difficulty would be met in obtaining compliance with its provisions and great benefit would result to those whose labor is sufficiently arduous without being compelled in addition to remain standing for ten or twelve hours in succession.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

In our previous reports we have invited the attention of the Legislature to the constant danger menacing thousands of working people and millions of dollars' worth of property through defective boilers and incompetent engineers. We can not close this report without again urging that a law be enacted requiring the examination, by a competent board, of all persons who have, or desire to have, charge of a steam boiler or stationary engine.

A large minority of the men in control of stationary engines and boilers in the manufacturing establishments of this State are incompetent and ignorant of the principles of the application of steam power. They obtain their situations by false representa-

tions or through motives of economy on the part of the employers, who wink at incapacity when they can save a few dollars in wages. These incompetent engineers not only endanger the property and person of those in the buildings in which the engines are situated, but of all others in the neighborhood. If boards of examining engineers were instituted in different parts of the State, to be paid by fees, and given power to issue certificates of competency, before which all persons seeking such employment must appear and demonstrate their ability to take charge of a stationary engine or steam boiler, the likelihood of boiler explosions would be sensibly reduced.

A law, which applies to the city of New York, requires that engineers must pass an examination and receive a certificate of competency. The examiners are connected with the police department, and are known as the steam boiler inspection and engine bureau. During the year 1887 there were 1,201 applicants for engineers' certificates, of whom 415 failed to pass a satisfactory examination and were rejected. Up to November 22, 1888, we are informed by Mr. Washington Mullin, who has charge of the bureau, 1,037 persons applied for certificates, of which number 413 failed to pass. It will thus be seen that more than one-third of the applicants for certificates are unfit to handle an engine. If this be true of New York city, where it is natural that an applicant should have some qualification for the duties of engineer before he applies for a certificate of fitness, and where it is well understood that an examination must be passed, it is no exaggeration to say that about one-third of the men in control of stationary engines in the rest of the State are incompetent. Public safety demands better security than this.

In hundreds of factories of this State may be found defective and dangerous boilers, which never have been inspected or subjected to a proper test to learn their condition. No insurance company will take risks on them, and there is no authority to prohibit their use. These are usually the boilers which are controlled by incompetent men, and day after day they continue to jeopardize the valuable lives of all who are in their vicinity.

A system of boiler inspection by the State ought to be adopted. We do not suppose that it would be advisable or necessary to

inspect those boilers which are insured by sound companies, but it can be consistently assumed that the boilers which are not insured are rarely, if ever, inspected, and they consequently deserve governmental attention.

We would, therefore, suggest that a force of five competent boiler inspectors be created, to report to the Factory Inspector the condition of all boilers examined by them, with the right to prohibit the use of any boiler not deemed absolutely safe.

CRUDE OIL FOR KEEPING BOILERS CLEAN.

Crude rock-oil, properly used, will keep a boiler perfectly clean. With any kind of water, within reasonable fitness for use, it will keep it in excellent condition, and free from scale and moving sediment; but crude rock-oil will not do all this, unless the proper amount of blowing-off be done, for it will not compass the neglect of attendants.

The proper way to use the crude rock-oil is to send it into the boiler through the feed water, only once a day, and only in very small quantities. One-half an ounce per day will keep an ordinary tubular boiler of fifty horse-power as clean as desirable; and after a few months of regular use the shell will be found as smooth as a piece of japanned work, provided it was not pitted at the start, and the tubes will be perfectly clean and smooth.

The crude rock-oil must be introduced into hot water, and for some reason it does its work better under pressure.

If any constant feeding of the crude rock-oil into a boiler takes place, the fire-seams will commence to leak, for this has been tried time and again. There seems to be a call for only a small amount of the crude rock-oil, and that small amount must not be exceeded.

Engineers who have used this crude rock-oil for four to six years have, in some cases, experimented with the amount, and in every case an excess of the crude rock-oil caused a leaking at the seams, while a small amount produced the most complete cleanliness and immunity from scale.

The consumption of coal is much less by the use of a clean boiler than it is with a scaly one.

Crude rock-oil can be used in any boiler to advantage, on the same principle as exemplified in the housewife's dinner-pot. The oil or grease coats the surface of cast or wrought-iron and the pot

becomes smoother than those not used for boiling greasy meats; but the steam-boiler, under pressure, and at a very much higher temperature, with a small amount of crude rock-oil in motion through the circulation, becomes glazed, and being kept so by the minute particles of crude rock-oil deposited, offers no chance for scale to lay hold, or to maintain a hold if one be acquired.

FINES AND FORFEITURE OF WAGES.

A number of communications have been received by the inspectors that in various factories the hands are liable to excessive fines for alleged imperfect work, and it is stated that these fines are so extortionate at times that they absorb the entire wages. Others complain that the wages of a week or two are withheld from them as a guarantee that they will give one or two weeks' notice of intention to leave the employ of the establishment for which they work.

While we have nothing whatever to do with the business arrangements or contracts entered into between employer and employé, many workmen imagine we have power to interfere, and believing that it is not out of place to mention the matter in this report, we refer the subject to the Legislature for its consideration.

We have no suggestions to make as to what legislation should be enacted to prohibit the assessing of fines upon workingmen and workingwomen, but we believe that where such fines are assessed the amount thereof should not be left solely to the manufacturer, whose powers of extortion are only limited by his cupidity and the relative helplessness of the victim. Great hardship is caused by this abuse, especially in New York city and in one mill that we know of in an interior county.

Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin have laws prohibiting employers from exacting a forfeiture of wages from employés who give no notice of intention to leave their employment, unless a similar amount is paid the employé should he be discharged without equal notice. We quote the statute of New Jersey on this subject:

“That any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave

such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges, without similar notice, a person in such employ, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory."

We recommend that a similar law be passed in this State.

GRINDSTONES, EMERY WHEELS, ETC.

The subject of dusty occupations, and the danger to health from the use of emery wheels, grindstones, etc., was considered at length in our second annual report. Further argument on the subject is unnecessary, and we again recommend that, where practicable, the Factory Inspectors be empowered to require the application of exhaust fans to emery wheels and grindstones in order to protect the health of the workmen. Such authority is given to the factory inspectors of other States with beneficial results.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

As stated in previous reports, there are a number of unsafe buildings in this State where manufacturing is carried on. Many of these were never constructed for manufacturing purposes, and weighting the floors with heavy machinery has caused their walls to bulge and the foundations to settle. In the cities there are local officers to look after such buildings, but in the smaller towns and villages no authority is vested in any one to insure their safety. Inasmuch as relief is generally looked for to the Factory Inspectors in such cases, power ought to be given them to compel either the strengthening or demolition of such structures.

OVERCROWDED WORK-ROOMS.

We have had occasion to protest several times against the practice of some manufacturers in overcrowding their work-rooms. Under the law we have no authority in the matter, and as this overcrowding is done by a class of men who would pay no heed to our objections, unless we had the backing of the law, the evil was continued as before. We do not desire to be arbitrary, even where, in our judgment, too many people are employed in one room, and therefore suggest that an amendment to the factory laws be passed empowering the Factory Inspector to prevent the overcrowding of

a work-room, where his opinion is indorsed by some reputable physician, after an examination of the premises. The sanitary appliances and plumbing are usually of the worst description in the class of places where this overcrowding is most prevalent, and consequently the atmosphere is impure enough without packing too many human beings in the rooms.

PROSECUTIONS.

When the last annual report was closed there were pending before Recorder Stevens, of Cohoes, sixteen cases for violation of the laws relating to the employment of children, and eight cases against Silas Owen, Esq., a notary public in the Harmony Mills, where the children referred to were employed, for violating section 163 of the Penal Code in making false certificates of the age of children. Three charges of employing children under thirteen years were brought against Mr. D. J. Johnston, the superintendent of the Harmony Mills, but owing to the fact that no direct evidence could be produced showing that he had himself employed the children, we decided not to try the charges and they were consequently dismissed. One of the complaints against Mr. Owen was defective, and the other seven, by order of the county judge of Albany county, were brought to the attention of the grand jury, who failed to find an indictment, although the evidence against Mr. Owen was, in our opinion, incontrovertible.

Of the sixteen cases against the parents, six pleaded guilty on two several occasions, but the recorder would not accept their plea and refused to fine them, as the law directed. After several delays the cases were all dismissed by the recorder, on the ground that the law did not make it a criminal offense for a parent to place his child at work in a manufacturing establishment, and that civil suit must be brought to collect the penalty. This ruling was contrary to all law, as laid down in similar instances in other counties. We refrain from making any further comment upon the action of Recorder Stevens or the probable causes that led thereto.

The case against James Buchan, superintendent of the Swits-Conde knitting mill, of Oswego, for overworking minors, who was tried and convicted by Recorder Bulger, of that city, has not been settled yet. The delay has been caused by the defendant,

who neglects to push the case in the upper courts. There is no doubt but that when the case is heard the conviction will be affirmed.

A number of prosecutions have been brought against manufacturers during the past year, and in the majority of them convictions were obtained. It is now so generally understood that the law is to be enforced without fear or favor, that it will only be found necessary to prosecute hereafter in extreme cases.

The prosecutions entered into will be found tabulated in another portion of this report.

FEMALE INSPECTORS.

An agitation developed in certain circles last winter in favor of female factory inspectors, and a bill was introduced providing that not less than six women be appointed to such positions. The bill, in its initial stages, was not opposed by the Factory Inspectors, but it was afterward amended so as to make the officers created by it responsible to no one, and yet clothed them with all the powers and the duties of the present inspectors. Had the bill passed in this objectionable shape it would have completely demoralized the whole department, and resulted in thwarting the accomplishment of the very objects desired to be attained. If women are to be appointed Factory Inspectors the law should require them to work in harmony with the other officers of the department in order to accomplish the utmost good.

The position of this department on the question of female factory inspectors has been misstated to members of the Legislature and to the newspapers with industrious and, apparently, malevolent activity. While we do not believe that women are fitted for many of the duties devolving upon the inspectors, they might be of value in special cases, and for these reasons a proper bill would meet with no objection at our hands.

THE APPRENTICESHIP LAW.

By the act of the Legislature of 1888, the Factory Inspectors were required to enforce the law relating to the indenturing of apprentices (chapter 934, Laws 1871). The industrial conditions existing at, and previously to, the time of the passage of the Law of 1871, are so completely revolutionized that the old form of

apprenticeship has become almost obsolete. Where, in former times, boys were expected to learn a trade in all its features, they are now simply put at a machine or at one branch of the craft, and no understanding exists that they shall be taught any other branch or the use of any other machine. Employers claim that these boys are not apprentices, and even if they so desired could not teach, in the broad sense formerly understood, an apprentice all the intricacies of a trade, for the reason that where the skill and intelligence of a journeyman workman were once essential, a simple machine now unerringly performs the service, and consequently there is no occasion for an apprentice to learn to do the labor by hand. These were the principal reasons given by employers as to why the law had become inoperative.

Parents also raised objections to binding their children to any one employer, maintaining that it was their right, if they saw fit, to take their children from one trade and put him at another without the interference or hindrance of the Factory Inspectors or of the law. The minors themselves objected to being bound to serve any particular length of time, insisting that they could not be prevented from quitting one employer and bettering themselves by going to another.

Thus it will be seen that the enforcement of the apprenticeship law was on every hand beset with difficulties. We can report no progress in obtaining general recognition for the act, and in but few cases were we called upon to enforce it. These cases were brought to our attention by parties other than those immediately interested, and consequently no test of the law could be brought before the courts. However, to settle several vexed problems which arose in the course of our experience during the year, the following communication was addressed to the Attorney-General:

HON. CHAS. F. TABOR, *Attorney-General*:

DEAR SIR:—By the provisions of chapter 437, Laws of 1888, this Department is required to enforce chapter 934, Laws of 1871, entitled “An act in reference to apprentices and employers.” In the performance of this duty a number of questions have arisen, upon which I respectfully request your opinion.

Section 1 of chapter 934, Laws of 1871, provides that

“On and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in this State to employ or take as an apprentice

any minor person to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft without first having obtained the consent of such person's legal guardian or guardians; nor shall any minor person be taken as an apprentice aforesaid unless an agreement or indenture be drawn up in writing, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and duly executed under seal by the person or persons employing said apprentice, and also by the parents or parent, if any be living, or by the guardian or guardians of said apprentice, and likewise by said minor person so becoming an apprentice."

This section, and in fact the entire law, so far as our observation has extended, has been practically a dead letter since its passage. When we have encountered minors employed at trades or callings which we believed came under the provisions of the act, we have called the attention of their employers to the statute. In nearly every instance they have replied that the minors in question were not hired as apprentices, but were simply put to work to do a certain thing, as, for instance, in the molding trade they made "cores" for castings, or in the manufacture of cigars they extracted the stems from tobacco leaf, or "broke bunches;" or in cabinet making they run a particular machine, or in the printing trade they simply set type from "reprint copy." These operations are part of what is known as arts or mysteries of the trades mentioned, but proficiency in these branches would not entitle a person to be called a mechanic at the trade of molding or cigarmaking or cabinetmaking or printing, as the case might be. It is rarely understood between the employer and employé, at the time service commences on the part of the employé, that employment is for any definite period of time, or that the minor shall be taught the various branches as opportunity presents itself. Under this section, then, I would like to know:

First. Is an employer so employing a minor required by law to indenture the said minor? And

Second. Is it incumbent upon the employer to teach all branches of the trade or craft in which the employer is engaged and at which the minor is employed?

Section 2 of said chapter 934, of the Laws of 1871, is as follows:

§ 2. Said agreement or indenture, in order to make the law valid, shall contain the following covenants and provisions:

1. That said minor person shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three nor more than five years.

2. That said minor person so indentured shall not leave his said employer or employers during the term for which he shall be indentured, and if any said apprentice so indentured as aforesaid shall leave his said employer or employers, except as hereinafter provided, the said employer or employers may compel the return of the said apprentice under the penalties of this act.

I have been asked to decide the following question, under the above section, and respectfully refer it to you for your opinion:

"A minor, who has served two years of his apprenticeship without being indentured, has indenturing papers made out at the end

of that time. Under subdivision 1 of this section, which says he 'shall be *bound* to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three nor more than five years,' does he legally get the benefit of the two years already served?"

Section 3 of the said act provides :

"That said employer or employers shall covenant and agree in said indenture to provide, at all times during the continuance of the same, suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for said apprentice."

Can an apprentice, or his parents or guardian for him, waive the right to board, lodging and medical attendance, and he still be considered a legal apprentice?

Yours respectfully.

JAMES CONNOLLY,

Factory Inspector.

To which the following reply was received :

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, November 26, 1888. }

JAMES CONNOLLY, Esq., *Factory Inspector, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 16th instant has been duly received, requesting my opinion upon the following questions, viz.:

First. Is an employer engaged in what is technically known as a trade or craft, which requires knowledge of its mystery or art to be learned by actual practice and work thereat, who employs a minor in said trade or craft, required by law to indenture such minor?

Second. Is it incumbent upon the employer to teach all branches of the trade or craft in which the employer is engaged and at which the minor is employed?

Third. A minor who has served two years of his apprenticeship without being indentured, has indenture papers made out, and at the end of that time, under subdivision one of this section, which says, "who shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three nor more than five years," does he legally get the benefit of the two years already served?

In answer to the above questions, I beg leave to submit the following :

Previous to the passage of chapter 934 of the Laws of 1871, which will hereinafter be more particularly mentioned, the word "apprentice" had a well-defined meaning and signification at law. It was a species of minor servant, bound by indenture to serve another for a

term of years, receiving in return for his services instruction in his master's trade, art or occupation, and in order to legally create the relationship of an apprentice between the employer and such minor servant, it was necessary to comply with article I., title IV., chapter 8, part II. of the Revised Statutes.

In 1871 chapter 934 was passed, and it is under this act that the questions submitted by you arise. That act is entitled "An act in reference to apprentices and employers." Section 1 provides that "On and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in this State to employ or take as an apprentice any minor person to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, without having first obtained the consent of such person's legal guardian or guardians. Nor shall any minor person be taken as an apprentice aforesaid unless an agreement or indenture be drawn up in writing, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and duly executed under seal by the person or persons employing said apprentice, and by the parent or parents, if any be living, or by the guardian or guardians of said apprentice, and likewise by said minor person so becoming an apprentice."

Section 2 prescribes specifically what said agreement or indenture shall contain, viz.: 1st. That said minor shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three nor more than five years. 2d. That said minor person so indentured shall not leave his said employer or employers during the term for which he shall be indentured, and if any said apprentice, so indentured as aforesaid, shall leave his said employer or employers, except as hereinafter provided, said employer or employers may compel the return of the said apprentice, under the penalties of this act. 3d. That said employer or employers shall covenant and agree, in said indenture, to provide at all times during the continuance of the same, suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for said apprentice, and said employer or employers shall also further covenant and agree to teach, or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught to his or their said apprentice, every branch of his or their said business to which said apprentice may be indentured; and said employer or employers shall be further bound, at the expiration of said apprenticeship, of not less than three or more than five years, to give to said apprentice a certificate in writing, stating that said apprentice has served a full term of apprenticeship of not less than three or more than five years, at such trade or craft as may be specified in said indenture.

Section 3 of said act, as amended by chapter 437 of the Laws of 1888, provides that "any person or persons taking an apprentice without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any magistrate or court having jurisdiction, held in the county in which the business of said employer or employers may be conducted, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars * * *."

It does not appear that this act was intended to affect the right of a parent or guardian to procure general employment for a minor, and the act makes provision for two separate classes: 1st. No minor is to be *employed* to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft without first having obtained the consent of such person's legal guardian or guardians; and, 2d. No person shall take an *apprentice* without, in addition to procuring the consent of the guardian or guardians or the parent or parents of such child, executing the indenture or agreement provided for.

I think, therefore, that it was the general intention of this statute that minors might be employed, with the consent of their guardians, generally, for the purpose of learning the art or mystery of any trade, without having attached to him all the incidents connected with apprenticeship, and without requiring the execution of the agreement or indenture referred to in the act, but that where it was intended to take a person as an apprentice, as that word is generally understood, an agreement or indenture, as provided in the act, would be necessary.

As to the second question: If any such person is taken as an apprentice, it is incumbent upon the employer to teach all branches of the trade or craft in which the said employer is engaged.

As to the third question: While the statute forbids the employer to take any minor person as an apprentice, unless an agreement be entered into in writing, still if such minor person be taken as an apprentice, and through neglect or otherwise, or intention, on the part of the employer no written agreement is formally executed, still if subsequently the required written agreement was entered into, I do not think the minor should be deprived of the benefit of the time already served under the contract.

I think the provision creating a penalty against the employer was intended for the benefit of the minor and for his protection, and that where he has entered upon his duties as an apprentice, and faithfully performed his part of the agreement, it should be construed as a part

performance, and the employer would not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong.

(Redmond v. Smith, 7 Manning & Granger, 456; Ryan et. al. v. Dox, 34 N. Y., 307; Bennet v. Abrams, 41 Barb., 619; Fowler v. Hollenbeck, 9 Barb., 309).

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

CHARLES F. TABOR,
Attorney-General.

From perusal of this correspondence it will be seen that persons who employ minors to do any kind of work, where no understanding or agreement is made that they shall be taught all branches of the trade carried on by the employer, do not violate the apprenticeship law, and the minor and parent or guardian have neither source of redress nor counter-responsibility. In plain language, the apprenticeship law is so easily evaded that for all practical good it is null and void. We must say that this is to be regretted. The proudest thing that an artisan can say is that he is a thorough mechanic, and the number who can truthfully make this assertion is growing smaller every year. Slipshod and incompetent workmen overrun every trade. The superintendents, foremen and responsible men in a majority of the manufacturing establishments in this State have been brought here from abroad, because of the thorough mastery of their trades obtained under the more rigorous apprenticeship laws of the Old World. The American children rarely obtain more than a superficial knowledge of a trade, and, as a matter of course, are not often capable of assuming the direction of an extensive establishment. Perhaps the law can be amended so as to produce a change in this condition of affairs, and the subject is important enough to warrant the most careful consideration.

The labor organizations are vitally interested in this question, and the members thereof can see more plainly probably than any other class the injurious effects of the present non-indenturing system. It was through the effort of one of the most influential of these, the State Federation of Labor, that this department was given the authority to enforce the apprenticeship law. The members of its legislative committee, who urged the passage of the bill, have briefly written out their views on the subject, and their argu-

ments are interesting and important enough to warrant their insertion here :

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK STATE BRANCH, }
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. }
ALBANY, November 27, 1888.

To the Factory Inspectors :

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to the suggestions contained in your communication concerning the views of trade unionists with respect to the acts of 1871 and 1888, “in reference to apprentices and employers,” we will state in general terms that a proper regulation of the employment of apprentices in the several trades or crafts has been a long-felt want among skilled workmen from time immemorial. It has been a subject of almost daily discussion in workshops, and has often engaged the attention of local, national and international unions from their earliest inception to the present day. Hence it must be apparent that the question is one of great importance and interest to mechanics and artisans. The growing tendency among employers to displace adult labor with child labor has forced the question of State regulation so prominently before the people that a lengthy discussion here of its actual necessity is deemed to be superfluous. However, it may be well to briefly call attention to some of the claims upon which skilled labor feels entitled to ask the State for its aid in regulating apprenticeships — one very important phase of child-labor. The mechanic, like the professional man, prides himself upon his skill in his particular occupation; and, like the professional man, seeks to acquire the greatest proficiency attainable in the performance of his duties. For these, and similar reasons, which all practical men understand, he, like those engaged in the professions, desires to see his trade or craft raised to the highest standard of usefulness to society. Again, like the professional man, he understands that a high standard can only be maintained by prudent regulation, which naturally results in a fair rate of compensation, essential to the well-being of himself and dependents. Thus the constant inroads now being made by child-labor is a source of great annoyance and irritation to adult wage-earners, resulting in diminishing the power of consumption, and, as it were, dragging mechanics down to the low level of serfdom. We workingmen, then, fail to comprehend the proper functions of the State if it be not a part of its duty to assist in rescuing a very large portion of its industrial

citizens from the perils which now menace their legitimate means of support.

We note with pleasure that the Legislature of 1888, in connection with the Executive, has placed within your hands the power and authority to enforce the provisions of that long-neglected statute, chapter 934 of the Laws of 1871, which, as we view it, will, in its operation, do much to practically settle the much-mooted question of apprentice regulation. We have examined the law in its several provisions, and, while it may not contain all that may be found necessary for this purpose, we believe that its rigid enforcement, coupled with a generous loyalty on the part of citizens, will result in securing the object sought to be attained.

In conclusion, the slight objection we have noticed that may be raised when it is fully operated, is largely the construction that might be placed on paragraph 3 of section 2, relative to employers' liability for providing board, lodging, medical attendance, etc. We think the law would be fully complied with should the employer satisfy himself that such provisions were properly made either by parents, guardians or others having an interest in the minor thus employed.

We know you will share with labor the interest it has in the development of this much-needed law.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. STEER, *Chairman,*

A. S. RICHARDS,

JAMES E. ROACH,

Committee.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' CONVENTION.

A convention of the factory inspectors of the various States was held in Boston last June, the proceedings of which will be found in detail in the appendix of this report. Three representatives from this State attended. These conventions are productive of much good. The interchange of opinions and information imparted becomes valuable in the active work of inspection, and an acquaintance with the scope of the factory laws and the manner of enforcing them in other States enables the inspectors to more intelligently meet the objections of employers to our own.

THE WORK OF INSPECTION.

A tabulated statement of the different establishments visited during the year is herewith submitted. This does not, by any means, show the actual amount of labor done by the department, as most of the places have been visited two or three times during the year, and some of them eight and ten times. In addition to this the inspectors have investigated several hundred special complaints of alleged violations of the law, and inquired into the causes of most of the serious accidents, for the purpose of suggesting, if possible, some means of preventing them in the future.

Deputy Inspectors Blanchard, Guetig and Schaubert were sent to New York city for nearly a month each to aid Deputy McKay, and rendered valuable service while there. Mr. McKay's district contained about 12,000 factories, many of them the worst in the world, from a factory inspector's standpoint, and some of them employing thousands of people. It has been thought advisable to divide the city in order to make his task more easy of accomplishment, and therefore Deputy Inspector Blanchard has been given, in addition to the territory already assigned him, that portion of the city and county of New York, north of Twenty-third street. This materially reduces the number of institutions under the supervision of Mr. McKay.

In the tabulated statements quite a number of factories are noted as not having complied with the orders of the inspectors. Most of these are in New York city and Brooklyn. In explanation it must be said that on account of the vast amount of labor in those districts opportunity to visit these places the second time has not been obtained, or else when the second visit was made the changes were under way, but not completed. No injustice is intended in thus printing the record of the establishments, and it is hoped that next year we will have the pleasure of marking everyone in the "complied" list.

Before closing this chapter we cannot refrain from calling attention to the indefatigable efforts of the deputy inspectors to carry out the law, notwithstanding the many discouragements which they constantly encounter. Their positions are not sinecures, and

every one of them has to perform twice the amount of labor required of officers in similar positions in other States. The salaries paid the deputy inspectors, too, is entirely inadequate to the responsibilities devolving upon them, and should be increased to equal the compensation paid deputy inspectors of other States.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

For convenience of the Legislature we submit the following condensed summary of recommendations:

First.—That boys under sixteen years of age and all females be prohibited from working in manufacturing establishments or workshops between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Second.—That no female be allowed to work in any workshop, manufacturing or mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

Third.—That ten hours be the limit of a day's work for women and minors, unless a longer day's work be for the purpose of fewer hours of labor on the last day of the week; and that notice of change in the regular working time be made by manufacturers to the Factory Inspector.

Fourth.—That no child under sixteen years of age be employed in any workshop or manufacturing establishment unless able to read and write simple sentences in the English language.

Fifth.—That a certificate of physical fitness from some reputable physician be required by the inspectors in all cases where there is doubt that a child under sixteen years of age is able to perform, without injury to itself, the tasks assigned.

Sixth. That the prohibitory age at which children may be employed to labor, be made fourteen years.

Seventh. That section four be stricken out, and that parents be punished for permitting children to be unlawfully employed by amending section twenty.

Eighth. That a stringent compulsory education law be enacted, with special officers to enforce it, and providing that all children under fourteen who are physically competent, shall attend school the full scholastic year.

Ninth. Compelling the guarding of power elevator shafts, and providing for supervision of elevator machinery, with authority to condemn unsafe elevator.

Tenth. Amending the fire-escape clause so as to provide for better and more accessible fire-escapes, and giving the Factory inspectors authority to condemn unsafe or inadequate fire-escapes.

Eleventh.—Providing for the guarding of all vats and pans containing hot liquids or molten metals; also, for guarding all shafting, hoists, fly-wheels, drums, saws and machinery of every description, and for providing suitable means of rapid communication between the work-room and engine-room.

Twelfth.—That employers be required to furnish the Factory Inspectors with a statement of the amount of wages lost by persons sustaining injury in manufacturing establishments.

Thirteenth.—Giving the Factory Inspectors authority to employ an expert, in necessary cases, to suggest methods by which unhealthy conditions of factories in towns and villages may be remedied.

Fourteenth.—That boards be created for the purpose of examining all persons seeking employment as stationary engineers, with authority to issue certificates of competency.

Fifteenth.—That five inspectors of steam boilers be appointed, with power to condemn and prohibit the use of unsafe boilers.

Sixteenth.—That where an employer exacts a forfeiture of wages unless notice of intention to leave his employment is given, he be held responsible in a like amount if similar notice of discharge is not given.

Seventeenth.—Empowering Factory Inspectors to require the placing of exhaust-fans, for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels and grindstones.

Eighteenth.—Empowering the Factory Inspectors to compel the strengthening or demolition of unsafe buildings wherein manufacturing is carried on in towns and cities where no local officers have such authority.

Nineteenth.—Prohibiting the overcrowding of work-rooms.

REPORTS OF DEPUTIES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Jordan, deputy factory inspector for the first district, writes as follows at the close of the year :

In compliance with your request I respectfully submit a few of the most important points coming within my observation while in performing the duties of deputy inspector of the first district.

As to sections 1, 2 and 3 there is not so much trouble in enforcing them now. As a general thing, however, I believe the law is honestly observed by employers of minors. There are many employers who, rather than take the trouble to comply with section 2, employ only those children over sixteen years of age. This has greatly reduced the total number of children employed

in elevators, although of the greatest convenience, as well as safety, are about the greatest accident-producing machines. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to have them safely

arranged. An important matter, needing the attention of the inspector, is the means of exit in case of fire or other disaster. While at many factories in this district are provided with good means of escape, we have had erected nineteen fire-escapes and some connecting stairs and more are under way and will be erected as soon as possible. Where manufacturers are only tenants of the property occupying them there are always exasperating delays and controversies between them and the landlords over the question of paying for the cost of the escapes. This accounts for the slowness with which they are complied in a number of instances.

I am constantly being informed that accidents resulting from the use of machinery would not have occurred had the injured parties used more care. Certainly, if every person should use proper care, we would not be likely to hear of an accident unless from some cause beyond their control. Then, again, if every person putting up machines, belt-pulleys and pulleys in any place where there is a possibility of their being used should use the same precaution and have them safely guarded they would be doing their part towards reducing the chances of accidents through accident. It would be foolish to think all accidents

can be avoided. That the causes for many have been removed by the manufacturers properly guarding exposed parts of machinery and complying with the recommendations of the inspector there can be no doubt.

In my opinion it will be but a short time until the manufacturers will be the strongest friends of the law. They are fast learning that in being required to protect from unnecessary harm their employés they themselves are the greatest beneficiaries. That the inspection laws of this State have been a great benefit to the working people of this State there can be no doubt. I am pleased to state that I have, in the performance of duties as inspector, received gentlemanly and courteous treatment from all persons whom I have come in contact with, and have, at all times, endeavored to treat them in the same manner.

SECOND DISTRICT.

George A. McKay, deputy inspector for the second district, reports :

In reviewing the operations of the Factory Law in this district during the year, I find that many improvements in factories have been made, while there yet remains a great deal to be done. The fact that there are so few deputies seems to be known to the unscrupulous employer, and while promising to attend to any violations that may be pointed out to him, he generally waits until a second visit before attempting to remedy them, believing that he will not be called upon for at least a year. On the other hand, some employers appear to be glad to be told of any violations, and attend to them at once.

The first section of the law prohibiting more than sixty hours' work a week for boys under eighteen and women under twenty-one years of age is, I am convinced, violated in this district, principally by the clothing "sweaters," but upon going into their shops in the evening you are told that the hands did not commence till 9 o'clock, or did not work the day before, or some such excuse, and often by the employés themselves, who seem to be trained to tell such yarns, or else are afraid of losing their situations. This section should be amended so that not more than ten hours' work per day should be exacted from boys under eighteen years of age or from any female, such work to be performed not later than 7 o'clock in the evening. Should it be so amended, I believe a great deal could be accom-

plished toward ameliorating the condition of the work-people in the "sweating" shops.

I found a very few children under the age of thirteen years employed, notwithstanding complaints made to me by letter and sensational articles appearing in the papers. Upon an investigation of the complaints I have generally found them groundless, and some of them I believe were made by persons whose motives were not entirely above suspicion. In most of the larger establishments the affidavits required for children under sixteen years of age are on file and their names posted, as well as the hours of labor, while some of the smaller manufacturers will not employ any under that age, on account of the trouble it gives them to comply with this section of the law.

In many cases I have ordered hoistways protected, and have knowledge that some of the orders were carried out. As to the automatic trap-doors on elevator-ways, the old story of getting out of order very easily is heard on all sides. The Building Department of this city now insists that those being built shall have a brick shaft, with iron doors at the openings. These are considered fire-proof, but when the doors are opened, there is nothing but a chain to prevent persons falling through to the bottom, as no trap-doors whatever are provided. Some arrangement should be made with that department looking to the insertion of trap-doors at the time of the erection of such shafts, so as to prevent as much as possible any accident from occurring in that way.

It is really surprising to see such a large number of stairways without hand-rails, and I have ordered them in every instance where they were missing. In most of these places they are now provided. The stairways are generally screened, although I have had occasion to insist upon a few being attended to in that direction. Almost without exception I found the doors of the factories that I visited unlocked, and the score or so that were locked, at the time of the inspection, were afterward kept open.

In my last report I stated that I considered the question of fire-escapes one of vital importance, and I now desire to emphatically reiterate that statement. In this district we have had fires in which lives were lost, but which would have been much more disastrous had it not been for the escapes. We have also had fires where the employés reached the street in safety from the fourth and fifth floors by means of fire-escapes, and had they not been on the buildings the probability is that several lives would have been sacrificed. On several factories

I found balconies connecting with adjoining buildings, but believing that each building should depend upon itself for escape in case of necessity, I ordered the balconies connected by ladders from floor to floor, and have seen that it has been generally complied with. I am of the opinion that there can not be provided too many means of escape in case of fire. I am able to report the following places on which they have been provided — which is in addition to those where only ladders were ordered and those now in course of construction — together with the number of employés at the time of the inspection:

<i>Establishment located at</i>	<i>Employés.</i>	<i>Establishment located at</i>	<i>Employés.</i>
429 Broome street	15	356 Broadway	64
300 and 302 Monroe street	81	48 Ludlow street (rear)	30
290 Stanton street	164	19 Lispenard street	18
10 Wooster street	19	384 Canal street	11
8 Wooster street	19	382 Canal street	17
276 and 278 Bowery	75	374 Canal street	18
209 Forsyth street (rear)	92	376 Canal street	15
52 Bleecker street	29	81 Murray street	23
85 Marion street	41	83 Murray street	25
118 Avenue D	54	69 Warren street	13
600 and 602 Broadway	45	65 Warren street	41
191 Lewis street	27	71 Cortlandt street	30
297 East Third street (rear)	25	42 Walker street	45
5 Howard street	31	405 Broadway	70
Tenth avenue and Thirty-seventh street	160	408 Broadway	55
413-435 West Thirty-first street	220	295 Church street	16
32 Howard street	40	60 White street	21
58 and 60 College Place	37	393 Broadway	37
15 Walker street	18	377 Broadway	110
310 Church street	15	75 Franklin street	9
32 Walker street	20	323 Broadway	18
36 Walker street	39	101 Chambers street	26
254 Canal street	43	103 Chambers street	13
256 Canal street	32	115 Chambers street	6
258 Canal street	70	104 Reade street	20
260 Canal street	56	128 Duane street	84
584 Hudson street	24	194 Church street	60
38 Walker street	9	51 Murray street	30
393 East Fourth street	112	17 Warren street	30
22-26 Tenth avenue	179	47 Warren street	50
410 West Fourteenth street	70	358 Canal street	13
504 West Thirty-eighth street	112	308 Canal street	18
21-23 West Twelfth street	20	310 Canal street	20
62 Clinton street	61	312 Canal street	21
120 Chambers street	100	316 Canal street	6
19 Bond street	100	326 Canal street	16
72 Grand street	33	332 Canal street	95
309 Bowery	18	334 Canal street	145
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Willis avenue	79	324 Church street	19
463 Broome street	51	563 and 565 Greenwich street	200
167 and 169 South Fifth avenue	157	567 and 569 Greenwich street	101
125 Bleecker street	27	297 Monroe street	208
402 Broadway	23	100 Bleecker street	38
392 Broadway	55	98 Bleecker street	26
360 Broadway	45	151 Crosby street	52
		143 Greene street	50
		127 Spring street	30

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<i>Establishment located at</i>	<i>Employees.</i>	<i>Establishment located at</i>	<i>Employees.</i>
e street.....	16	119 Spring street	27
e street.....	60	317 Canal street.....	15
7 Broome street.....	40	314 Canal street.....	32
e street.....	30	824 East Fifth street.....	43
e street.....	34	10 and 12 Manhattan street.....	80
Greene street	70	159 Ludlow street	30
r street	37	406 Broadway.	16
e street.....	24	404 Broadway.....	10
er street.....	20	41 White street	22
ster street.....	60	301 Broadway.....	12
Fifth avenue	20	290 1/2 Broadway	13
er street (rear).....	41	83 Chambers street.....	26
ngton Place	40	58 Thomas street.....	10
r street.....	32	298 Church street.....	12
r street.....	35	139 West Broadway	67
r street.....	45	440 Canal street.....	150
ing Slip	22	199 Canal street	77
r street	33	178 Centre street	39
r street.....	50	16 Howard street.....	27
r street	45	141 Grand street.....	17
r street	20	N. E. corner Canal and Broadway ..	108
r street.	43	275 Canal street ...	11
r street	21	416 Broome street	39
street	65	65 and 67 Crosby street.....	75
l street.....	20	458 Broadway.....	43
oadway	47		

shifters are generally provided where necessary, but I have compelled, in several instances, to cause large belts to be boxed enough the foremen in some of the establishments insisted that as no danger to be apprehended from that source. I am of opinion that the number of accidents from machinery are on the whole in this district, which, I think, can be largely attributed to factory Law.

In relation to separate closets for females, I have had a hard time to convince manufacturers that "separate and apart" meant they should not be contiguous, they arguing that a partition fully complied with the law. But where they were situated on different floors was generally assigned for the exclusive use of females. In some of the places visited by me where only males were employed closets were in anything but a cleanly condition; but as the law only applied to those used by females, I could do nothing in the matter to draw the attention of the employers to their condition. The closets of the clothing manufactories, even when they are used only by males, are not in a much better condition, and on remonstrating with the employer, and insisting that they be kept clean, I was invariably informed that the females themselves were responsible for the state of such a state of affairs.

Few permits have been granted for a shorter dinner-time than the law demanded for, and those only when both the employer and employees

have requested it, although I find that a large number of employes prefer to have but thirty minutes for dinner during some portions of the year, so as to be able to reach their homes earlier in the evening.

The number of inspections made do not, by any means, represent the amount of work performed, as I have been compelled to visit here, there and everywhere in answer to the notices which have been sent out, as well as having to remain at home to keep appointments made by letter in regard to the enforcement of the law. What is needed in this city is an office where the business of the department could be conducted, and at which manufacturers could call at any time during business hours with a certainty of being able to transact their business.

The opinion is very general among the friends of this law that several more deputies are needed in this city for its proper enforcement, and I trust that some steps will be taken looking to the passage by the next Legislature of an amendment providing for an increase in their number. From what I have learned from some of the other deputies I am convinced that none of them have the same class of manufacturers to deal with as some of those located in this city, for it is next to impossible to either get them to comply with the law or to get evidence on which to convict unless they are constantly watched, which it is impossible for the present force of deputies to do. If for no other reason than that this class of employers should be taught to respect the law more deputies should be appointed.

In conclusion, and in addition to the suggestions already made, allow me to state that I believe the minimum age at which children should be allowed to work should be fourteen, and that this portion of the law be made to apply to mercantile houses as well as to manufacturing establishments.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hiram Blanchard, deputy inspector of the third district, writes as follows :

In making this, my second annual report, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the courteous treatment I have received from the manufacturers of my district. The factories where changes have been ordered I have visited as often as convenient, and in most cases the owners seemed pleased to show the changes that had been made, and often asked if anything more could be done. I find that the manufacturers are now much more friendly to the law than last year.

In consequence of having my district enlarged by the addition of all that part of New York county north of Twenty-third street I have been unable to visit some other portions of the district as often as I desired, and I find that the city of New York will require more attention from the Factory Inspectors than any other portion of the State. If there were four deputies located in the city and county of New York they would have all the work they could possibly attend to. In many places in that city I found large buildings rented to several manufacturers, and in many of them no regard had been paid to the conveniences of the employes. When ordered to make the necessary improvements they would acknowledge the necessity of the changes, but did not think it was incumbent upon them to bear the expense of any improvements.

As to the law I think a few changes are necessary. Section 1 could be much better enforced if it were amended so as to read ten hours a day instead of sixty hours per week.

The age at which children may be employed should be fourteen years instead of thirteen. I find that many manufacturers favor such a change, and will not employ children under fourteen years of age. In many cases they have given orders to their foremen not to hire any children under sixteen years, saying that they can do better by employing older help, besides having no trouble with certificates, etc.

I find it very important that the provisions of section 8, regarding elevators, are complied with to prevent accidents. A large number of manufacturers have put in automatic trap-doors. I have found quite a number of elevators so constructed that it seemed quite impossible to put in automatic doors without rebuilding the elevator. I have been often asked which was the best automatic door, and there being several which seemed to me to be all right I would not recommend any particular one. As to the hoisting-shafts or well-holes, I have had very little difficulty in having the same properly inclosed or secured.

One of the most important features of the law is embodied in section 10. In my judgment it should be so amended as to designate the kind of fire-escape to be put up, and to give the inspector some power as to the location of the same. I have had several fire-escapes put up in my district, and in all cases I have tried to have them as far away from stairways and elevators as possible.

I believe that compulsion to report accidents happening in the factories has had a decided tendency to reduce the number of persons

annually injured by defective and dangerous machinery, and when an employer finds that he must notify the Factory Inspector of all injuries received by persons in his establishment, he is more anxious to guard his machinery and take precautionary measures.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James P. Hooley, deputy factory inspector for the fourth district, reports:

In compliance with your request I herewith submit you a short review of the work performed by me as deputy factory inspector for the fourth inspection district.

The law is fully established and its enforcement is not as difficult now as formerly. One of the principal reasons is that employers no longer look upon it as a scheme to enforce certain rules and demands of employes, but they have come to realize that the law is based upon the broad plane of humanity and is a step in the right direction. It is strange that so few employers have voluntarily made any great strides in factory reform, but I can notice a wonderful change for the better in my district in the past year as compared with my first experiences.

As to the employment of children under sixteen years of age, I notice a marked decrease. Some factories wherein they were employed a year ago have refused to employ any under that age during the past year, and have thus freed themselves of the responsibility attached to section 2 of the law. This statement is true to a great extent in the making of linen collars and cuffs, an industry so largely carried on in the city of Troy. I mention as an example one factory which, at time of inspection, in 1887, showed sixty-five under sixteen years of age employed, and at time of inspection, 1888, showed but thirty-eight under sixteen years of age employed. Total number of employes in 1887, 775 ; in 1888, 740. From this one can readily see that the law is having a good effect.

The Harmony mills in Cohoes also show a decrease, and it is but proper that I should say with reference to these mills that I found the law was more particularly observed this year than last. Thorough and searching inspections made therein from time to time disclose the fact that some parents value their oath but little, and it will be necessary to again institute proceedings against this class for perjury or violation of the Factory Law.

The provision of the law providing for proper guards about elevator

wells, and the placing of automatic trap-doors thereon, is a wise provision, as a few instances where accidents occurred in my district will suffice to illustrate. In a large factory visited by me in the city of Albany, I found six elevators situated in handy portions of the building; some had automatic doors, and others had none. While examining one of those which had no automatic doors, I spoke to one of the proprietors of the necessity of putting on doors. He remarked that he would attend to the matter, but said he thought it safe, as the elevator had been in operation for fifteen years and never caused an accident. Shortly after my inspection, and before the remedy could be applied, one of the male employés fell down the shaft and received injuries which almost proved fatal. In this place I also pointed out the danger in case of fire, and the peril in which the female employés on the fifth floor would be should fire occur during the time of their employment. He said there was little or no danger of fire, but the building has since burned, but fortunately at night, when no one was employed on the upper floors, for the flames spread so rapidly through the building, owing to the draught furnished by elevator-wells, that there certainly would have been loss of life had the fire occurred during the regular hours of labor. The building was entirely consumed, and a description of the fire given in the newspapers of the city showed that it was impossible for the firemen to get near the building, owing to the intense heat. I am in favor of an amendment forbidding the erection of elevators without automatic sliding or trap doors.

Recent disastrous fires, which included loss of life, indicate that the fire-escape law is not explicit enough, nor are the Factory Inspectors given sufficient power to carry out the true intent of the law. I have carefully enforced the act, and with but few exceptions the factories in this district have been provided with outside fire-escapes. I would suggest that in all cases, where practicable, outside iron stairways be constructed, and the inspector given power to condemn such fire-escapes as in his judgment are insufficient to protect life and limb. I would also recommend that the inspectors be given power to compel the erection of fire-escapes on all places of amusement, in all portions of the State, outside of New York city. Many places of amusement in the State are death-traps, and not until such a catastrophe as happened a few years ago in a Brooklyn theatre occurs again will the public realize the necessity of having laws which will compel safeguards for the protection of those who attend places of amusement.

I believe the law in reference to water-closets could be further amended so as to promote health and comfort to a still larger degree than the present system admits of. The rule generally followed by owners of buildings used as factories of having water-closets in work-rooms can not be too strongly condemned. It is no place for them. Even with all the modern appliances to prevent gases escaping into the room, they are not healthy. The constant use of closets is bound to cause sewer gas to mingle with the already impure air with which the work-rooms are too often filled. Therefore I am in favor of the abolition of the water-closet from the work-room; also the amending of the law compelling the proper ventilating of work-rooms, and, where practical, the maintenance of an uniform heat. I have received complaint that in some factories during the winter months insufficient heat is provided where females are employed, and in other cases rooms are kept at such a close, sultry heat that injury to the health of those employed must certainly be the result.

With but few exceptions, in my district, one hour is the time for noonday meal, and where I have granted permits for less than forty-five minutes, it has been by the wish of employés.

I believe there should be some authentic record of the number of married women employed in factories, and would suggest that an effort be made to so classify employés that a correct record be made of those married, both male and female.

In conclusion I think it permissible here to speak of the enforcement of the Compulsory Educational Act, and the appointment of proper officers to enforce the same. No great good morally can be the result of the exclusion of children from factories if they are to be permitted to run the streets. The increased attendance at school in cities where truant officers have been appointed is proof of the wisdom of a law which permits localities to have such officers. I believe this department should urge the enforcement of the law and use its influence to have such officers appointed throughout the State as will enforce the compulsory act, so that one of the objects for which the Factory Inspection Law was created may be more fully realized, viz., the education of children.

The good results produced by the prevention of the employment of children under thirteen years of age has strengthened the feeling in favor of amending the law limiting the age at which children may be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment in the State to fourteen years.

I would also recommend the following :

Forbidding the erection of elevators without automatic sliding or trap doors.

Making owners of buildings directly responsible for the erection of fire-escapes, and giving power to inspectors to condemn fire-escapes considered unsafe.

Enlarging the power of inspectors so as to have jurisdiction over all places of amusement in the matter of fire-escapes.

Empowering inspectors to stop the use of all machinery considered not properly guarded until the proper guards are provided.

The abolition of water-closets from work-rooms.

The proper classification of employés so as to include in the records married males and females.

Compelling the proper ventilation of work-rooms.

These recommendations are but a few of the needed reforms in the factory system of our State, and it is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken by the Legislature to grant them.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

George L. Guetig, deputy inspector of the fifth district, writes:

My observation in visiting the various manufacturing establishments in this district has shown quite an improvement since last year. I say this more especially in reference to places where machinery has been exposed, the manufacturers generally putting safe-guards around such belting, gearing or shaftings, which, in my opinion, were dangerous to life and limb.

It is with a degree of satisfaction I report that in places which I have previously visited I fail to find any children employed under the age of thirteen years, and during the entire year I found but five. Those were in places where the employers were ignorant of the law. The children, however, were immediately discharged. Still, I find many certificates on file where parents have put their children to work immediately upon the child attaining the age of thirteen years and *one day*, and in their haste to send their children to work in factories are almost willing to swear to anything ; they do not know the nature of an oath, and swear positively, when they have no record of the child's birth, and an impaired memory, and yet decide upon a date that will make it appear that the child is past thirteen years.

A very interesting feature I have observed is the increase of attendance at the schools. A most commendable system is that in vogue at

New York Mills, Oneida county. In this village the mill employés have an opportunity to attend school in the evening, sixty nights a term, four evenings each week. The schools are taught by the regular day teachers, with no expense to the scholars, the property owners being assessed for the amount required to conduct the schools. The last report from the evening school shows fifty males and thirty-two females attending, the oldest scholar being twenty-six years of age and the youngest thirteen. This village has been conducting a system of evening schools for mill employés for the past fifty years.

Frequently it has been told me that our manufacturers do not need inspectors to enforce the law; that they are law-abiding citizens; they desire to cheerfully fulfill the requirements of the statute. I agree, to a certain extent, to this supposition, and in some cases I find this to be true, but only in a limited number; and then, again, I find manufacturers who must be continually notified, should any irregularities exist, to remedy the same, and only then after repeated visits and threatening prosecution do they comply. The manufacturers, as a general thing, appreciate the importance of having their machinery guarded in the best possible manner to avoid accidents, and in such instances where accidents have occurred on beltings or shaftings they were covered to prevent a repetition of the occurrence. Yet I have visited establishments where the machinery was exposed, accidents frequently occurring and the operatives, especially females, liable to the danger of being caught in the machinery, the proprietors making no effort to protect them, and neglect to remedy matters until visited by an inspector. Here I may cite an instance: In Malone, Franklin county, Lawrence Webster & Co. employ seventy-five or eighty hands, of whom eighty per cent. are females. In their tailoring department, where a large number of females is employed, I found a shafting without any covering, the women being in danger of having their dresses caught. The superintendent, J. F. Wright, informed me that at one time one of the women employed there caught her dress on this same piece of machinery, yet nothing was done to avoid a similar occurrence. Of course I ordered it covered.

Probably the best illustration in my experience of where a manufacturer failed to see the necessity of "visiting his establishment and telling him what to do," is that of the Middlesex yarn mills, at Camillus, Onondaga county, owned by William F. Keifer. On July 9, 1887, I inspected his mill and ordered a fire-escape erected, as he had but one stairway to get out of the building, and there were employed in

the building about twenty-five people, twelve of whom were females. In my report I described the building as a "large three-story wooden structure, and if it ever takes fire there is little chance of escape for the operatives." Mr. Keifer saw no reason why he should erect a fire-escape, as "there was no possible way of the building taking fire." However, I thought differently, and ordered the escape. On the morning of November 17, 1887, the mill took fire, and as no fire-escape had been erected, one of the employés, Mrs. Hannah Lawrence, was compelled to jump from the building through a window, as the smoke made it impossible for her to escape down the stairway, and the result was she fractured a limb. At the session of the Oyer and Terminer grand jury, in January of this year, the district attorney of Onondaga county brought the matter before that body, but they failed to indict Mr. Keifer, although in my opinion it was willful and deliberate violation of the law. I merely give the case as part of my experience, to show how necessary it is that the inspector must keep a close lookout on the manufacturers who fail to see any good in the Factory Law.

In the past twelve months many fire-escapes have been erected in this district, but many of them would not be of much practical value in case of fire, although they meet the requirement of the law. Almost all are straight iron ladders, connecting above the first floor and continuing to the roof. Where females are employed it will be almost impossible for them to use an escape of this character, as it requires an athlete to descend such a contrivance. I herewith append a letter recently received by me, which explains itself:

Where I am at work, John Gray's, 96 W. Fayette street, Syracuse, you ordered put up a fire-escape. Mr. Gray put one up, but I am sure if you would come and look at it you would make him take it down, as it is nothing but an iron ladder from the roof down, and there are thirty of us girls working upstairs and we can never get down that ladder. We all hope you will come and try and get us a better one.

ONE OF THE WORK-WOMEN.

My suggestion is, that as no definite specifications are made of what shall constitute a suitable fire-escape it should be amended, giving the inspectors power to condemn a poor one and to use his judgment where such an escape should be placed. Especially should this be the case where females are employed.

I think it proper to make some mention of the complaints that come to me from different people, who are working in factories where boilers are used and inexperienced engineers have control of them.

One letter says: "The boiler is in the same building where we work, and we are working on the floors over it. It is such a rickety concern that we are alarmed that at any time we will be blown to atoms. Does this come under the Factory Law? If so, please give it your attention." Another says: "There is one thing, as a factory employé, to which I would like to call your attention and that is the use of the engine and steam-boiler in factories. There are a good many factories in Oneida county where they are both in the main building, and many lives are in danger every day, for the most of them employ men to attend to them of very little experience. There have been some laws that have been a benefit to the factory men and women, but there should be a law that will prohibit an engine or boiler being put in a main building. This place would be a good one to inspect for a few pointers on the danger of boilers to human life. I am not going to sign my name. It would not change the facts which I have stated. Factory men generally stand in fear of the engine more than anything else.

Respectfully, etc."

At Ingham's Mills, Herkimer county, on September 7, 1888, the boiler in Adam Keiser's brick-yard exploded by having a wet brick placed upon the safety valve. The result of the explosion was the death of two boys, aged seventeen years, and injuring two other persons, besides killing a team of horses. I offer these remarks on this subject on account of the many complaints received, and in my opinion some way should be devised which would do away with the danger.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Johnson Beers, deputy inspector of the sixth district, reports:

In submitting this, my second annual report, to the department, it affords me much gratification and satisfaction to announce the fact that manufacturers within my district, with promptness, comply with the recommendations and suggestions which I have found necessary to make in accordance with the factory laws.

During the last year I have not been compelled to resort to any prosecution for the enforcement of any of its provisions. In many instances the manufacturers themselves have expressed a desire for more stringent factory laws, not only for their own protection, but for the safety and comfort of their employés.

I have found only two or three children under the prescribed age employed in the manufacturing establishments of the Sixth district,

all of whom were promptly discharged, and these were in factories not before visited.

Many of the manufacturers are doing away with the child labor altogether, asserting that section 3 of the Factory Law is too complicated, requiring too much time to keep the necessary records and notices posted, and if, as suggested in my former report, the Compulsory Educational Law can be made operative, it will have a tendency to almost entirely abolish child labor in factories. However, the enforcement of the present law is considered a great success in this direction.

Particular attention has been given to hoisting-shafts or well-holes and elevators, most of which have been substantially inclosed and secured and elevators provided with automatic doors. The doors leading in and out of factories have been so constructed as to open both ways where practicable.

The very important matter of exit from factories and work-shops, in case of fire, has received especial attention, manufacturers manifesting a desire to comply with the instructions given them. A misconception as to how near the ground fire-escapes should reach has necessitated the addition, after a number of escapes were erected, of an extension ladder, reaching from the second floor to the ground, the same so constructed as to be raised when not in use and to hang upon the main escape by means of a hook. The fire-escape clause should be so amended as to give some discretionary power to the inspectors.

Instructions and suggestions in regard to the guarding of machinery, shafting, pulleys and belting, wherever a chance or possibility for an accident to occur may exist, have met the approbation of the manufacturers and they have, as a rule, cheerfully followed out such instructions and suggestions, not for their own protection, but to guard against any legal damages that might be given to employes who were injured by neglect in protecting such machinery. Accidents, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are being reported in accordance with section 12 of the Factory Law.

Suitable and proper wash-rooms and water-closets have been or are being provided in all factories where females are employed, the water-closets being entirely separate and apart from those used by males, generally well ventilated and in a cleanly condition.

The matter of less time for noonday meals is steadily growing in disfavor, as in only two instances within the last year has permission been granted to manufacturers reducing the time allowed, and this

has been done at the request of those employed in factories where such permit has been granted.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the very courteous treatment received from the manufacturers whose factories I have inspected and the appreciation with which the work of this department is received by them ; also, to many of the employes, for valuable assistance given and suggestions made, tending to further increase the efficiency of the department.

In addition to the amendments to the law already suggested I would recommend that it be still further extended to include mercantile houses and telegraph, telephone and messenger service. I also believe that all tenement-houses, public and private schools, public halls and hotels and mercantile houses should be included in section 10, so as to give the inspector the power to say how such escapes shall be constructed, how many and where to locate the same.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

George Schaubert, inspector of the seventh district, writes :

I beg leave to submit my second annual report as deputy factory inspector of the seventh district.

I have inspected about 900 factories this year, and I find that the law is being generally complied with. Section 2 of the law, which regulates the employment of children in factories, is being more than complied with in this district, as there are some manufacturers who refuse to employ any child under fourteen years of age. Manufacturers who formerly employed from twenty to thirty children now do not employ more than four or five. Other manufacturers refuse to employ any children under sixteen years of age, saying they would sooner pay more wages and employ older people. In Geneva, a town in this district, where there are about 1,500 people at work in the several factories, I found only six children under sixteen years of age working. I think there has been a decrease in the number of children employed in this district of at least fifty per cent.

The following figures show a marked increase in the rolls of the public schools of Rochester, as a result of the law : The whole number attending school in October, 1887, was 12,341, and in October, 1888, it was 13,330, an increase in one year of 989. The following school-houses were enlarged to accommodate the increase of children: No. 14, eighteen rooms; No. 24, four rooms; No. 25, four rooms; No. 18, eight rooms; No. 32, eight rooms. Even with all this additional

space the schools are overcrowded, and there must be more schools built in the near future.

Section 8 of the law regulates hoistways and elevators. I have had a great many doors or railings put around well-holes and hoistways and thereby made them less dangerous. Concerning elevators, I am having some trouble, as the law requires trap or automatic doors to be placed on them. The majority of buildings in my district are occupied by tenants who lease the buildings for a term of years. They hold that the landlords ought to fix the elevators, and the landlords say that the building has passed temporarily out of their control. When I insist upon compliance they usually put up some arrangement that works automatically, but is very cheap and insufficient. I think the law should specify what kind of doors must be put at elevators. I have ordered automatic trap-doors placed on about 200 elevators, and quite a few have put on the cheap arrangements referred to.

In my last report I stated that the law regarding fire-escapes was not explicit enough in that it did not specify what kind of a fire-escape should be put up, or whether the landlord or occupier should pay the cost of it, and as a natural consequence the conflict between the tenant and owner arises once more and the cheap plan is again resorted to. Sometimes a mere wooden ladder is put up as a fire-escape, and when I have remonstrated against it I have been told to do my worst, as it suits them. I mentioned several fire-traps in my last report with their gas-pipe escapes that it would require a trapeze performer to descend. I have had about 300 fire-escapes erected in my district this year, and on quite a number that were up before I was appointed I had balconies placed to make them more available. Had the law been changed last winter so as to provide for the erection of a proper fire-escape, it is possible that the great loss of life which occurred in Rochester on November ninth would have been averted. There were two of these gas-pipe fire-escapes on the building in question, and I ordered balconies placed upon them to make them safer. The firm complied by putting balconies upon one ladder, but not upon the other. From fifteen to eighteen persons came down the ladder that had balconies, and only two came down the ladder without balconies. It was not until this great fire, by which some thirty-five persons lost their lives and fifteen more were injured, that the public really found out how nearly

useless the fire-escapes were in Rochester, and now they are holding up their hands in horror and condemning the factory fire-escape law. The coroner's jury, too, with usual, or unusual, stupidity, in giving its verdict, took no cognizance of the terms or scope of the law, and rendered a verdict blaming me for not doing things which I had no power to do, and asserted other things contradicted by the evidence placed before them. The jury asserted that I did not notice a chute under one of the fire-escapes. A chute similar to this one is used by nearly every establishment in Rochester, and is something over which, as is well known, an inspector has not an iota of power, one way or the other. The jury also found that there was no ladder leading from the top story to the roof. This is in direct contradiction to the facts and the evidence. There was a stationary ladder leading to the roof, near the elevator, as I was shown by the secretary of the company on my visit. The fire-escape having no balconies was screened by window-shutters, which I ordered removed, yet the jury says "I should have" given such orders. The fact is, I had no power to compel the removal of these shutters, and if the coroner's jury knew anything it ought to have known that.

The sanitary condition of the work-rooms has been greatly improved in the past year in my district; a great many unclean closets have been removed and new ones put in their places. I have ordered about seventy-five closets, some for the separate use of the sexes and others to improve the work-room atmosphere. The law has been strictly complied with on this point.

Other improvements, such as putting hand-rails on stairs or boxing shaftings and belting, have been ordered and materially enhanced the safety of the persons of the factory operatives.

I would recommend that the law regulating the employment of children be amended so as to make the age fourteen years in place of thirteen, and to prevent them from working in stores as well as factories.

I think that no woman or minor should be allowed to work in any factory after 6 o'clock in the evening. The law, as it now stands, says not more than sixty hours of labor in any one week shall be required, but in case of a "rush" they can work a day and one-half in one day, providing they don't work but half a day the next. The firm can lay them off for a day or so any time and then work them nights to make up the sixty hours.

I would also suggest that the law specify or recommend the kind of a fire-escape we shall order on factories, and give us more power to enforce the same.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Francis U. Coe, deputy inspector of the eighth district, reports as follows :

In submitting this short review of my last year's work, I think the best course to pursue is to take up the different sections of the law in regular order, and briefly state what has been accomplished in the way of their enforcement in my district.

Section 1, prohibiting the employment of minors under the age of eighteen and women under twenty-one more than sixty hours a week, is being generally complied with, although there are occasional violations. One trick which has come under my notice is to require the girls to work in the factory the full ten hours and then allow them to take a bundle of work home to do nights. This little scheme has been worked very successfully, as it is almost impossible for the inspector to get evidence to convict, and the girls claim that the work is done at home by their mothers or sisters, who are not employed in the factory through the day on account of their household duties, and that they are anxious to do this extra work evenings to earn a little money with which to purchase clothes and other necessities. The girl who works in the factory, as a rule, works also with the rest of the family until late at night, so that instead of working sixty hours a week, as the law provides, a great many of them work seventy-two and in some cases as high as eighty hours a week. Often I have asked what benefit the manufacturers derived from such an arrangement, when they could just as well employ more hands and have their work all done in the factory. I suppose, under this plan they can save considerable each year in rents, as in some of the dress, cloak and shirt-making establishments of this city at least twenty per cent. of the work is done at the homes of the girls employed in them. Then, in consideration of the confidence shown in them by trusting them with valuable garments over night, and giving them such a splendid opportunity to make extra wages, they always insist upon the work being done at considerable less than the regular price paid in the factory.

On the ninth day of last April I entered complaint against William Woltge and A. A. Woltge, proprietors of the Buffalo Upholstering

Works, of this city, for employing minors at work in their factory more than sixty hours in one week. The case was called April 10th, when they entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for an adjournment until the 12th, which was granted, when the plea of not guilty was withdrawn and one of guilty entered, and they were fined twenty dollars.

In the month of June I was informed that Calkins & Co., owners of a large planing mill in North Tonawanda, Niagara county, were violating section one of the law by working minors more than sixty hours a week. I immediately went there and made an investigation, finding the complaint to be well founded. Proceedings were instituted before the police justice of that town. When the case came up they pleaded guilty and were fined twenty dollars. Since that time I have not been able to discover any violations in that section.

I believe that the clause regarding child labor (section 2) has been closely observed by the manufacturers during the past year, excepting an occasional omission to obtain the certificate of those children under sixteen. There is no doubt, however, that parents have, in a number of instances, sworn falsely to the age of their children in order to get them places in factories, but I find that manufacturers who believe in living up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law are willing to discharge such juveniles as do not appear as old as the affidavit states, when I call attention to their evident youthfulness. Some there are, of course, who do not believe in the law or its enforcement. This evidently was the case with the proprietors of a planing mill located at 2084 Niagara street, Buffalo, who, after being notified once to discharge a boy under thirteen years of age, and to hire no more in future, took no notice of the warning, and when I visited the place a second time, the same child, twelve years old, was still there; also another one still younger, he being only eleven. I immediately entered a complaint before the police judge and they were fined twenty dollars. I also found it necessary to prosecute Frank Knobloch and Henry E. Juengling, owners of the Buffalo Paper Box factory, No. 154 Terrace, Buffalo, for employing children in violation of the law. They were arraigned in the police court, pleaded guilty and fined fifty dollars. These are the only cases I really felt called upon to prosecute, although in a few instances besides these children under the age were employed

in factories visited by me, but I never found more than one in any single place, and had good reason to believe that they were hired through ignorance and not with a deliberate intent to violate the law, and they were always sent home immediately upon my order.

Section 8, which provides for the guarding of hoisting shafts, well-holes and elevators, is one of the most important provisions of the law, and is also, probably, the most difficult of enforcement on account of the expense of placing proper automatic hatches on elevator shafts, as the law says shall be done. Another objection raised by owners of buildings, and manufacturers in general, was that no such trap-doors had yet been invented which could be made to work satisfactorily. The first objection should not stand in the way of this much needed improvement. There is usually more danger from an unprotected elevator or hoisting shaft than from all the other machinery in a building. In my comparatively short experience as an inspector I have found at least twenty elevators on each of which some person has been fatally injured or maimed for life, within the last five years, and in some cases two, three, and as high as four persons have been seriously hurt. Most of these accidents were caused by falling down the shaft or being caught between the elevator car and the floor during the passage of the car either up or down, either of which would be impossible if the elevator was properly guarded. The second objection, while it would have held good some time ago, has been overcome, and automatic traps and sliding doors have been improved upon to such an extent that either one or the other can now be placed upon any ordinary elevator and operated for a long term of years at no very great expense and with benefit to all concerned ; first, by protecting those who are employed from accidents, such as already have been mentioned ; second, by saving the owners large amounts of money paid out for doctors' bills as a solace to persons who have been injured, and to lawyers for defending cases brought for damages ; and, third, by securing better insurance rates ; lastly, in case of fire they prevent it spreading and give greater security, not only to those employed within the building, but also to adjoining property and its occupants.

Under authority given by section 10, I have ordered fire-escapes on every factory three stories or more high which I inspected, and at least ninety per cent. of them now have some kind of outside escape on the

building. In order to bring about this state of affairs it was necessary to prosecute a number of owners of buildings, who took no notice of the law after their attention had been called to it by me in person, and marked copies mailed to them. On the ninth day of last March I entered complaint in the police court of Buffalo, for violation of section 10, against the following named persons: William H. Slade, 201 Main street; Mrs. C. H. Woodruff, 293 Washington street; Henry Hearne, 121 Seneca street; Frank Hammond, 56 Seneca street; E. U. Eames, 124 Pearl street; Horace Stillman, 213 Main street; all of the city of Buffalo. They appeared in court, and after consultation with the judge and myself they agreed to erect fire-escapes immediately. The judge, therefore, thought best to postpone the cases indefinitely, warning the accused that if after a reasonable time had elapsed and the escapes were not erected he would again call them up, when the full penalty of the law would be inflicted. This had the desired effect, and the escapes were erected as promised. These prosecutions were published in the newspapers, and assisted materially in enforcing the law. But the great trouble is not so much in the number of fire-escapes now in use as in the quality. Some who have been compelled to place them on their buildings have commendably gone to considerable expense in erecting those which are easy of access, and large enough so that every person employed therein can, in case of fire, make their escape with perfect safety. I am very sorry to be obliged to say that these are few and far between. The general rule has been to keep within the letter of the law, while violating its whole spirit, regardless of the safety of those employed within their buildings. The law should be amended so as to define exactly how fire-escapes shall be constructed, and giving the inspector full power to order all such as do not comply with its provisions torn down and others erected in their stead. Until that is done it is manifestly unjust to hold an inspector responsible for accidents which he has not the power to avert.

Section 11, which provides for the guarding of belting, gearing, and the use of belt-shifters for the purpose of throwing on or off belting, has been enforced to such an extent as to prevent a great many accidents. In my opinion still better results would be obtained if this section was so amended as to include buzz, band and jig-saws, and all other dangerous machinery. A larger percentage of accidents have been reported than when my last report was sent in, and

at the present time very few occur that are not reported. This has had an excellent effect in the way of guarding machinery, for just as soon as an accident happens the superintendent or foreman having charge of the room where it occurred, through fear of being censured in case of an investigation, places a guard on the machine if possible.

Only one prosecution has had to be resorted to in order to enforce section 13 in this district, and that was brought by Assistant Inspector Franey, who, on April 7, 1888, swore out a complaint against Philip Bommer & Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, doing business on the corner of Swan and Washington streets, Buffalo, for failing to provide separate water-closets for females in their employ. When arraigned they pleaded guilty and were fined twenty dollars.

The reckless manner in which human life is sacrificed and endangered by the use of defective and worn-out steam boilers is such a crying evil that I think it deserves some attention at our hands. I venture the statement that not more than fifty per cent. of the steam boilers in use in this district are insured. Those that are insured are inspected regularly by competent men in the employ of the insurance companies, and they insist that competent stationary engineers shall be put in charge. Therefore, they are as safe as it is possible to make them, but the other fifty per cent. are not inspected by anyone. The persons having charge of them are, as a rule, the ones who will work the cheapest and, in most cases, it makes no difference whether they have ever had any experience or not. If the only lives endangered by employing inexperienced persons, were the employer and the man himself, it would not make so much difference, as they enter into the agreement knowing full well the chances to be taken, but when we come to consider that some of those boilers are used in factories and workshops in large buildings wherein hundreds of men, women and children are employed, unconscious of their danger, it puts an altogether different face on the matter, and, in my opinion, it is about time for the law-making power of the State to step in and see that competent persons are appointed by the State to inspect all boilers, and that no persons shall be allowed to take charge of steam boilers until they have shown themselves competent by first passing an examination before a board of examiners established and paid by the State.

In conclusion, I can only repeat my opinion as stated in my first report, namely, that "the law has justified the hopes of its most

FACTORY DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[* 6,115 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

SECOND DISTRICT.

[About 11,000 manufacturing establishments.]

New York city, south of Twenty-third street.

THIRD DISTRICT.

[About 4,500 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Greene, Columbia and New York county, north of Twenty-third street.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

[* 4,367 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Fulton, Essex, Montgomery and Schoharie.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

[* 6,464 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Lewis, Clinton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Oneida, Oswego, Madison and Onondaga.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

[* 3,801 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler and Chemung.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

[* 3,301 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates and Steuben.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

[* 5,812 manufacturing establishments.]

Counties of Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Erie.

*NOTE.—The figures given are taken from the United States census of 1880, which gives a total of 42,739 manufacturing establishments in the State. This number undoubtedly has been increased to almost 50,000 at the present time.

PROSECUTIONS.

		Defendants' businesses.	City or town.	County.	Complainant.	Charges made.
1887.						
Feb. 25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
25	J. Buchan..	Supt. Swits-Conde knitting mill...	Oswego	Oswego	J. Franey..	Overwork'g a boy.
Nov. 23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Fail'g to keep certificates on file..
23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate.....
23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate
23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate
23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate.....
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23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate.....
23	Silas Owen..	Notary public.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Making false certificate.....
23	Julia Nagle.	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	Cath. Kerr..	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	M. Butler.	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	Ang.Centerbare .....	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	J. Higham..	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	Marg. Ryan.	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	A. Kilstrom.	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
23	Phoebe Sney	.....	Cohoes.	Albany.	J.P.Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....

IS.

Sentence.	Remarks.
fine..	Case appealed. Appeal pending.
.....	Pending the result of appeal in the above case, these charges were not pressed. Appealed on the ground that the superintendent was not responsible.
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.....	The persons who pleaded guilty did so two or three times, but Recorder Stevens would not accept the plea. He finally dismissed all the cases on the ground that section 4 of Factory Law required that civil action be brought to recover penalty. This decision was clearly erroneous and entirely at variance with opinions of higher judges before and since.
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Police court Not guilty..... Police court

THIRD PROSI

DEFEND- ANTS.	Defends busine				
A. Gustave's n	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
L. Vaine....	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
Marg. Fox..	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
D. R. De-rusher....	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
Kate Mallett	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
A. Buchanan	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
Anth. Pluffe,	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
Emma Safe,	.....	Cohoes,	Albany,	J. P. Hooley	Permitting child under 13 to be employed.....
E. Stillman.	Real estate dealer	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
W. H. Slade.	Real estate dealer	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
E. Hearne...	Real estate owner.....	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
Mrs. C. H. Woodruff.	Real estate	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
F. Hammond	Landlord's agent	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
E. W. Eames,	Landlord	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Lack of fire escape.
ichlee & Ste-phan	Box heading manufac'rs	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Employing child under 13.
Bommer & Sons	Boot & shoe manufac'rs,	Buffalo,	Erie	J. Franey ..	Lack of water-closet for females
Woltge & Son	Furniture manufac'rs	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Overw'k'g minors.
P. Roscoe ..	Candy manu-facturer	Syrac'se	On'daga	G. L. Guetig	Lack of fire escape.
A. Roscoe ..	Candy manu-facturer	Syrac'se	On'daga	G. L. Guetig	Lack of fire escape.
A. Cook.....	Landlord	Syrac'se	On'daga	G. L. Guetig	Lack of fire escape.
ing. Barth..	Cl'th'g manu-facturer	Syrac'se	On'daga	G. L. Guetig	Fail'g to have chil-dren's certificates
len. Calkins	Planing mill.	Ton'd'a	Niagara	F. U. Coe...	Overw'k'g minors.
ucker & Carter Co..	Cordage manufact'r,	Br'klyn,	Kings ..	J. Jordan ..	Violating section 3
Inobloch & Juengling.	Paper box manufac'rs,	Buffalo,	Erie	F. U. Coe...	Employing chil-dren under 13 ...

ACCIDENTS.

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1887.					
July ..	Paul Frewald	27	J. T. Blanford (lounges)	Buffalo	Erie
18	Frank Rogers	35	W. N. Brockway (car'ges)	Cortland	Cortland
	Mathias Kuhn*	12	Gr	Buffalo	Erie
19	A. Wahl	14	B	Buffalo	Erie
Aug. ..	Edward Wickart	18	Bl	Troy	Rensselaer ..
Sept. 28	Daniel Hayes	22	B	Binghamton ..	Broome
Oct. 1	L. Olsen	35	A	Jamestown ..	Chautauqua ..
15	J. Hoag	15	J	Buffalo	Erie
18	John Luntz	32	L	Buffalo	Erie
24	John Mallery	48	H	Palmer	Saratoga
Nov. 1	Charles Brown	25	L	Jamestown ..	Chautauqua ..
8	York Bartle	34	Ln	Buffalo	Erie
18	Ansel McIntyre	45	A	New Berlin ..	Chenango
23	Charles Baker	17	C	Newstead	Erie
24	David Weinraber	54	L	Buffalo	Erie
Dec. 1	Louis Hasber	20	J	Syracuse	Onondaga
8	George De Graugg	28	D	Auburn	Cayuga
	John Rome	40	B	Jamestown ..	Chautauqua ..
6	G. O. Bowen		Cortland Desk Co.	Cortland	Cortland
7	John Maentges		Pratt & Letchworth	Buffalo	Erie
7	Joseph Herbs	14	V	Stuyves't F's ..	Columbia
10	Jonas Jordan	21	C		Cortland
10	Conrad Hahn		G		Oneida
10	Roy Dwight*	8	N		Niagara
10	Agnes Miller	19	T		Dutchess
13	Frank Lenz	24	S		Oswego
13	John Harrison, Jr.	19	S		Orange
14	Chas. Reteltack	46	E		Niagara
14	Thos. Fitzgerald	18	J		Onondaga
14	Hannah Curtin	14	P		New York
15	Michael Fitzsim's	44	E		Niagara
19	John Larey	22	H		Herkimer
19	John Grimmes	15	S		Erie
20	James Shepherd		P		
20	Henry D. Wigg	51	V	Buffalo	Erie
22	C. W. Smith	29	E	Corning	Steuben
24	Patrick McGloin		T	Purdy	Wyoming
27	L. W. Greene	53	F	Silver Spgs.	Wyoming
28	Edward Feeney	17	V	Vil. Middlep't ..	Niagara
				Buffalo	Erie
31	Mary Ferricke	55	C	Troy	Rensselaer
31	Frank C. Plaisted	33	E	New York	New York
1888.					
Jan. 2	Henry Kistler	17	E	Syracuse	Onondaga
4	F. H. Warner	24	I	Jamestown ..	Chautauqua ..
4	John Boyle	30	B		
4	Walter Whitney	20	F	Batavia	Genesee
4	Herman Burnham	32	F	Cassadaga	Chautauqua ..
4	George Burnham	19	F	Cassadaga	Chautauqua ..
6	Eugene Parks	18	Post Express Print. Co.	Rochester	Monroe
7	Alex. Duquette	20	Glor & Gridley	Somerset	Niagara
7	F	14	Emilly Wagner (cigars) ..	Amsterdam ..	Montgomery ..
7	C		Autophone Co.	I	Tompkins
7	J	15	Unexcelled Fire Wk. Co.	E	Kings
9	E	14	Sullivan & Ehlers (iron) ..	A	Albany
10	A	38	Ziegele Brewing Co.	E	Erie
11	F	21	Censor Office	E	Chautauqua ..
12	F	48	Lantz Bros. & Co.	F	Erie
12	J	23	Waterford Knitting Co.	V	Saratoga
14	P	23	Joseph Schultz & Co.	rk	New York
14	M	17	Alex. Smith & Sons.	s	Westchester ..
14	Eugene Rogers	14	Doty & McFarlan	E	Kings

* Boy was not

ACCIDENTS.

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Jointer machine.....	Hand slipped over knife.....	Two fingers cut.
Polishing machine ..	Belt of mach. thrown against leg.	Leg broken.
Elevator	Falling down elevator shaft.....	Sprained wrist.
Milling machine.....	Carelessness.....	Arm cut above elbow.
.....	Falling	Two ribs broken.
Grooving machine...	Slipped upon machine.....	Cut two arteries in arm.
Rip saw.....	Reaching hand in front of saw...	Cut off forefinger.
Rip saw.....	.....	Nail torn off one finger.
Soap press.....	Caught in soap press	Thumb cut off.
Brick wall.....	Wall falling, cause—whirlwind..	Killed.
Buzz saw.....	Struck by board from saw.....	Skull injured.
Box machine.....	Sliver thrown from saw	Partial loss of sight.
Bench saw	Carelessness in removing stick..	Three fingers right hand cut off
Shafting	Clothing caught, drawing arm in.	Arm broken.
Soap press	Finger caught in press	Forefinger crushed.
Hammer	Finger caught in hammer.....	Finger crushed.
Shears	Hand caught in gears	Two fingers cut off.
Elevator	Fingers caught between box and casing.....	Finger tip cut, another bruised
Buzz plane	Knot of wood caught in knife....	Severed three fingers on left hand.
Drop hammer.....	Finger caught in hammer, forc- ing same from his hand	Breaking and bruising finger.
.....	Cleaning machinery in motion...	Scalp wound.
Planer	Carelessness.....	Part of three fingers lost.
Elevator shaft.....	Leg caught in elevator shaft.....	Loss of right leg.
.....	Fell through trap door ten feet..	Bruised.
Oil benzine ignited..	Burned while handling same.....	Burned hand and wrist.
Belt on shaft.....	Attaching belt to counter shaft..	Seriously injured.
Boiling vat.....	Fell into vat of chrom. of potash.	Left arm and side scalded.
Melting pot.....	Explosion	Face burned with lead.
Stamping machine..	Caught fingers in dies	Two fingers crushed.
Spinning frame.....	Fell into spinning frame.....	Arm and face badly bruised.
.....	Burned while casting.....	Hand burned.
On shafting.....	Stepladder tipped, fell in shafting	Internally.
Lettering die.....	Pushed cover on holder while working machine.....	First finger cut off.
Buzz planer	Hand slipped	Cut off end of forefinger.
Board saw.....	Accidentally striking saw	Cut off third and fourth fingers.
Buzz saw.....	.....	Cut both joints off fourth finger
Grainer	Slipped into grainer.....	Both feet scalded.
.....	Explosion of Babbitt metal	Eyes and face badly burned.
Gearing.....	Slipped and caught in gearing of lathe.....	Cut off thumb and part of three fingers.
.....	Bale rolling down stairs.....	Arm broken.
.....	Explosion of gas	Killed.
Form roller	Carelessness.....	Hand bruised.
Band saw	Slipping and striking hand against saw.....	Two fingers sawed off.
Burlington sander ..	Carelessness oiling mach. in motion	Two fingers crushed.
Boiler.....	Boiler explosion.....	Head, face and body bruised.
Boiler.....	Boiler explosion.....	Head and face bruised and cut.
Boiler.....	Boiler explosion.....	Leg bkn. face and body scalded
Elevator	Fell down elevator hole.....	Right leg and arm broken.
Jointer	Too rapid motion of machine....	Killed.
Scrap machine.....	Put fingers in machine	Two fingers bruised.
Circular saw	Board thrown from saw	Internally.
Candle char'g mach.	Carelessness in handling.....	Both hands and arms burned.
Gasoline torch.....	Inexperience	Seriously burned.
Hogsheads	Hogshead falling on him	Left kneecap broken.
Printing press	Putting fingers in press	Two fingers crushed.
.....	Plug flying out of steam cock....	Face badly scalded.
Duster (wool)	Bursting of wool duster	Injured about the face.
Dye tub.....	Lost balance, fell in dye tub.....	Scalded.
Elevator.....	Falling down elevator hole.....	Foot injured.
Gearing color mach.	Putting hand betw. gear wheels..	Finger cut off.

employed at factory.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1898.					
Jan. 14	W. E. Rummer, Jr.	36	Int. Box & Heading Co.	Buffalo	Erie
	James Barber	26	W. J. Meagley & Co.	Binghamton.	Broome.....
	Richard Sheedy ...	29	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.	Green Island	Albany
	Edward Fleming..	42	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.	Green Island	Albany.....
20	Arthur Edgerton..	....	E. C. Stearns & Co	Syracuse.....	Onondaga...
21	Dominick Brogan.	22	Nelson H. Lansing.....	Middleville..	Herkimer....
22	Wm. Nagle.....	....	Genesee Oil Works.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
23	Denis Maloney.....	30	Cun'gham, Young & Co.	Troy	Rensselaer..
23	Richard Inglis, Jr.	21	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.	Green Island	Albany.....
23	Edward Conroy....	14	Oneida Com'ty (Lim'd),	Niagara Falls	Niagara.....
24	Victor Faller.....	23	R. H. Wolff & Co.....	New York....	New York....
24	James Murphy.....	13	W. P. Kellogg	Troy	Rensselaer..
25	C. H. Graham .....	....	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
25	Hiram Decker.....	38	The Duncan Salt Co....	Silver Sp'gs..	Wyoming....
25	John P. Samson ...	26	The LeRoy Salt Co.....	LeRoy.....	Genesee.....
25	Wm. McGlone.....	16	Gardiner Estate.....	New York....	New York....
26	Theodore S. Pease.	60	Parsons Mfg. Co.....	Cohoes.....	Albany.....
26	A. Harnischfeger..	32	Rubsam & Hermann....	Stapleton ...	Richmond ...
27	Stephen Jankowski	16	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo	Erie.....
28	Frank Jansen.....	27	Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
28	John Peter Koch...	17	Jabesh Harris (soap)....	Buffalo	Erie.....
30	George Bowers.....	25	Giles Lith. & L. P. Co...	New York....	New York....
30	W. H. Morgan.....	65	Howard & Jennings....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga ...
31	W. D. Allis	71	Rochester Paper Co.....	Rochester....	Monroe
Feb. 1	J. E. Bayne.....	21	Howell & Aldrich	Elmira.....	Chemung....
1	Charles Milligan...	15	Hud. R. Pulp & P. Co....	Palmer	Saratoga....
2	Homer Heddy.....	17	Peekskill Stove Works..	Peekskill	Westchester.
2	John Evans.....	21	Jas. Thompson & Co....	Valley Falls .	Rensselaer ..
2	Alfred Ferdinand..	30	R. Dunlap & Co.....	Brooklyn	Kings.....
3	Patrick O'Keefe....	20	H. H. Hollis.....	New York....	New York....
3	Joseph Kelley.....	17	H. H. Hollis.....	New York....	New York....
3	Albert Webber.....	30	H. H. Hollis.....	New York....	New York....
3	Joseph Conners....	16	Sidney Shepard & Co ...	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
4	Anthony Hubner ..	15	Sidney Shepard & Co ...	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
7	Dennis Cummins....	....	Walker & Williams	Cohoes.....	Albany.....
11	Frederick Bird.....	19	Arcade File Works.....	Sing Sing....	Westchester.
13	Stephen Sullivan ..	17	John I. Smith.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga...
14	Jos. Mathescheck..	34	Chalmers Spence Co....	New York....	New York....
14	John Kalineriski..	14	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
14	John Sweeney.....	13	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
15	William Edson.....	17	Dr. Kilmer & Co.....	Binghamton.	Broome.....
15	Patrick Buckley...	45	Hudson Iron Co.....	Hudson.....	Columbia....
15	A. Morganthall	25	Joseph Wild & Co.....	L. I. City....	Queens.....
16	Wm. E. Rawson....	22	The Solvay Process Co..	Geddes.....	Onondaga ...
16	Frank Hursh.....	15	Smith & Herrick	Rochester....	Monroe
18	John Walker.....	47	Mohawk Val. Cotton M.	Utica .. .A.	Oneida.....
20	John Stang.....	56	L. Granacher & Co.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
20	George Millham...	30	Gilbert Car Works.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
21	J. Hoag.....	16	J. C. Jewett Mfg. Co....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
21	Walter Lord.....	14	Cortland D. & W. S. Co..	Cortland.....	Cortland....
21	Ira L. Wilcox.....	42	Union Knitting Co.....	Hudson.....	Columbia....
21	Thomas Cormick..	30	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	E. Buffalo...	Erie.....
21	Isaac Johnson.....	15	N. H'd'd Cotton Mfg. Co.	N. Hardford.	Oneida.....
21	Thomas O'Neill....	31	Morgan, Maddox & Co..	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
22	Paul Willi.....	31	The Burden Iron Co....	Troy	Rensselaer...
22	John Monow.....	40	The Burden Iron Co....	Troy	Rensselaer...
22	Katie Sullivan.....	17	G. H. Sayward	Oswego.....	Oswego.....

ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Staving machine	Breaking of iron pulley.....	Cut right elbow.
Cracker cutter	Carelessness	End of finger cut off.
.....	Piece breaking from hammer....	Loss of eye.
.....	Back draught through furnace...	Hands, arms and face burned.
Elevator.....	Caught foot between elevator and door	Foot bruised.
Elevator.....	Walking backwards, fell into. ..	Arm dislocated.
Oil still	Explosion of oil still.....	Face and hands burned.
Variety molder.....	Putting fingers in molder.....	Crushed fingers and thumb of right hand.
.....	Ladle of iron tipped and spilled.	Foot burned.
Elevator.....	Backed into elevator hole.....	Face bruised and wrist out of joint.
Gearing.....	Struck by an iron bar.....	Fractured skull — died.
.....	Fell through trap door.....	Badly injured.
Shears machine.....	Careless in handling iron.....	Forefinger cut off.
Grainer.....	Stepped off drip	Foot scalded.
Salt vat.....	Carelessness	Burned leg and ankle.
Elevator.....	Caught between elevator and floor	Thigh fractured — fatal.
Exhaust fan.....	Reaching hand in front of fan....	Thumb and finger torn.
.....	Explosion in new varnished cask.	Killed.
Combination press ..	Putting fingers in press.....	Two fingers crushed.
Gearing print. press.	Running hand between gears....	Hand cut.
Soap press.....	Put fingers in soap press die....	Second finger cut off.
Printing press.....	Press fell while putting it up....	Finger cut off.
Boring machine.....	Accidental	Left arm bruised.
Elevator.....	Falling down elevator well	Ribs and back bruised.
Saw (circular slit)...	Carelessness.....	Slight flesh wound on first three fingers.
Calendar rolls.....	Slipped and caught right hand...	Right hand amputated.
Belting from shaft...	Hand caught in hanging belt....	Right arm broken, two places.
Net finishing mach...	Caught between cylinder of dry- ing machine	Left arm burned.
.....	Alcohol exploded in heater.....	Seriously injured.
Elevator.....	Breaking of elevator cable.....	Contusion of back.
Elevator.....	Breaking of elevator cable.....	Dangerously injured.
Elevator.....	Breaking of elevator cable.....	Dangerously injured.
Foot press rivet'g die.	Carelessness on his own part....	Finger crushed.
Edging die machine.	Carelessness.....	Two fingers badly cut.
Rag picker machine.	Room took fire.....	Badly burned.
Forging hammer....	Shirt caught in set screw on shaft.	Arm broken in three places.
Stamping press.....	Fingers caught under press.....	Lost three fingers, right hand.
Gearing.....	Caught in cylinder-roll gear....	Finger crushed.
Crimping machine...	Another boy passing stepped on foot press.....	Finger cut off.
Elevator.....	Climbed over top of elevator gate and was caught between upper floor and elevator platform....	Ruptured and leg crushed.
Cog wheels pr'g press	Carelessness.....	Knee injured.
Blast furnace	Explosion of the air receiver....	Seriously injured.
Rub. mach. with belt.	Carelessness, putting his foot in a two-inch belt.....	Leg broken.
.....	Stepped on a loose plank on a temporary staging.....	Hands and feet burned.
Heating machine....	Carelessly getting finger caught in gearing.....	Fingers on right hand crushed.
Engine.....	Cylinder head flew out as he was passing.....	Instantly killed.
Rotary machine.....	Carelessness.....	Thumb and finger lost.
Iron planing mach..	Carelessness.....	Arm badly bruised — sprained.
Saw.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers cut.
Moulding machine ..	Carelessness	Loss of toes of foot.
Hydro extractor.....	Caught in hydro-extractor.....	Death.
Graining machine ...	Sleeve of shirt caught in belt and spindle pulley.....	Wrist broken.
Elevator.....	Running to elevator opening while elevator was passing....	Head bruised, arm fractured.
Molding machine	Hand slipped.....	Left hand severely cut.
Grindstone.....	While grinding file.....	Lost part of finger.
Rivet machine.....	Thrown while turning machine..	Fracture of left leg.
Gears on draw. frame	Cleaning machine contrary to orders	Forefinger crushed.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
Feb. 23	Mike Hyland.	40	Arcade Grist Mill	Arcade.....	Wyoming....
23	A. Rummell.....	....	Holland & Eagan.....	Rochester....	Monroe
24	Herman Gerdes ...	51	Havemeyer & Elder.....	Brooklyn ...	Kings.....
25	Philip Mohr.....	38	Straight Line Engine Co	Syracuse ...	Onondaga...
28	Michael Smith.....	32	The Burden Iron Wks.	Troy	Rensselaer ..
28	Wm. O'Connor.....	20	J. L. Thompson & Co...	Syracuse	Onondaga...
28	M. A. Wilcox.....	30	L. B. Warner.....	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
29	Isaac Barnet.....	18	H. Goodman	New York....	New York....
29	Wm. Sweeny.....	18	Leo Schlesinger & Co ..	New York....	New York....
Mar. 1	Anthony Hickman.	22	Louis Bossart (sash bld)	Brooklyn ...	Kings.....
1	Gustav Wolf*.....	....	P. Neary & Co.(polish'g).	New York....	New York....
2	Harvey Mackey ...	46	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga...
2	Dennis Ryan, Jr...	35	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga...
3	Marion Rhodes....	19	The Crown Mills.....	Marcellus ...	Onondaga...
5	Thos. Donaldson..	21	G. H. Stalke.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
6	Thomas McMickle.	....	A. Smith & Sons(carpet).	Yonkers	Westchester.
7	George Spotsford..	19	S. J. Doying (planing)..	New York....	New York....
12	Annie Kelly.....	17	Orr & Co. (paper).....	Troy	Rensselaer ..
12	Harry Curtis.....	16	Ford & Pynes	Waterford ...	Saratoga
12	Joseph Schick	30	Cosack & Co.(lithogr'ph)	Buffalo	Erie
12	W. S. Grant.....	50	Dutchess Company.....	Wapping's F.	Dutchess
12	Ora M. Davis.....	60	L. B. Warner (lumber)..	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
14	George Warner....	19	J. L. Thompson & Co...	Syracuse	Onondaga...
14	Gotlieb Vogelmann.	16	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie
14	Edward Vogel	16	R. Hoffeld & Co	Buffalo	Erie
14	E. G. Burrows	59	Alfred Dolge	Dolgeville ...	Herkimer....
15	John Bolton	31	George West (paper) ...	Ballston	Saratoga
15	Michael Wagner ..	14	Pratt & Litchworth.....	Buffalo	Erie
16	Otto Johnson	16	Swedish Furn. Mfg. Co..	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
17	Emma Phillips....	16	J. B. Sheffield & Son....	Saugerties ..	Ulster
19	Louis Bentz.....	21	Niagara St'p'g & Tool Co	Buffalo	Erie
21	Albert Jones.....	18	Arcade File Works	Sing Sing...	Westchester.
22	Jas. Cunningham..	28	Holly Manufactur'g Co.	Lockport	Niagara
22	Dain Ewing.....	55	Orr & Co.....	Troy	Rensselaer ..
23	John Weiss	17	Henry Haas & Son.....	New York....	New York....
26	John Busch.....	47	C. T. Reynolds & Co	Brooklyn ...	Kings.....
27	W. L. Rogonski....	13	Sidney Shepard & Co ...	Buffalo.....	Erie
27	George Pohl	18	Bliss Box Factory	Syracuse	Onondaga...
27	Marvin Speer.....	22	Jamestown Lounge Co.	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
28	Annie Dalton.....	20	A. Smith & Son's Cpt. Co.	Yonkers	Westchester.
29	Joseph Brietner ...	15	Samuel Goodfriend.....	New York....	New York....
...	John Gumnieck....	....	Union Bridge Co.....	Buffalo	Erie
29	Edward Gatley ...	29	Bliss Box Factory	Syracuse	Onondaga...
29	Chas. A. Geniac† ..	11	Gray Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Syracuse	Onondaga...
30	Griffith Lemo.....	50	Troy Steel and Iron Co.	Troy	Rensselaer ..
30	N. Adolph	40	Buffalo Upholst'ing Co..	Buffalo	Erie
30	James Porter	30	Wickwire Brothers.....	Cortland.....	Cortland.....
31	James Bradley ...	16	Numida Glaz'd Kid Wks	Brooklyn ...	Kings
31	Katie Ryan.....	19	E.S. Higgins & Co. (cpts)	New York....	New York....
31	Myra Barabe	17	T. H. Smith (cotton)....	Jamestown..	Chautauqua.
April 2	Joseph Benack	21	Johnsonville Axe Mfg. Co.....	Johnsonville	Rensselaer ..
2	Chas. Redmond....	39	Clark & Ramsey	Elbridge.....	Onondaga...
3	H. Bauer	30	D. H. Burrell & Co.....	Pou'keepsie..	Dutchess
3	E. Noonan	18	Prahar & Shepard	Brooklyn ...	Kings
5	H. Bergh	19	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
5	Thos. McKibben...	62	Union Bridge Co.....	Buffalo	Erie
5	Hugh McGuire	25	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
5	Henry McBride....	24	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
5	Peter Barton.....	21	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
5	Patrick Delaney...	23	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
5	Hugh Mallahan ...	26	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
5	James Lewrie	30	C. H. DeLamater & Co..	New York....	New York..
6	Mich'l Hurbertzky.	17	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie
7	Fred. S. Derrick ...	28	John Leggett & Son....	Troy	Rensselaer ..

* Stranger, not employed in establishment.

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident, as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Mill stone.....	Bursting of mill stone.....	Death.
Elevator... ..	Lifted elevator gates and walked into the well	Scalp and hip bruised. Arm and both legs fractured.
Clem & Morse hoist..	Carelessness in pulling rope.....	Killed.
Shafting	Caught in screw in pulley and wound around shaft	Died.
.....	Ran in front of moving locomotive	Finger taken off.
Bliss power press...	Carelessness.	Finger taken off.
Lath bolter machine..	Hit against saw on lath bolter...	Killed.
Elevator	Fell through hatch.....	Two fingers cut off.
Cutting press power.	Kept foot on treadle while talking	Loss of four fingers.
Circular rip saw	Carelessness in holding wood....	Arm torn from body—fatal
Main shaft.....	Caught in shafting	Two fingers broken.
Scaffold.....	Scaffold gave way while cleaning.	Right ankle brkn. and wrenh'd.
Scaffold.....	Scaffold gave way while cleaning.	Hand bruised.
Picker	Putting hand in picker	Fingers cut.
Moulding machine..	Carelessness.....	Left arm bruised.
Carpet loom.....	Oiling loom while in motion.....	Killed.
Rod of engine.....	Slipped and fell under rod of engine.....	End of fingers cut off.
Rag cutter.....	Feeding cutter unauthorized	Finger badly bruised.
Gear of cotton opener	Cleaning machine in motion.	Hand crushed.
Lithographic press...	Carelessness.....	Thumb cut off.
Circular saw	Hand slipped against saw.....	Serious internal injuries.
Rip saw.....	Board thrown by saw.....	Leg badly scalded.
.....	Carelessness.....	End of fingers cut off.
Cutting machine.....	Putting fingers between dies....	Loss of two fingers.
Washer press.	Carelessness in running press...	Fatal.
Elevator pit	Snow blinded, walked into pit....	Forefinger taken off.
Auto. fire pump.....	Cleaning fire pump.....	Arm and hand badly scalded.
Pot of boiling water..	Running backwards, foot caught.	End of two fingers cut off.
Buzz planer.....	Unexpected motion of plane.....	Finger bruised.
Envelope fold'g mch..	Fingers caught in machine.....	Arm injured.
Slip roll former	Moving the machine.....	Left thigh severely bruised.
Hand grindstone	Falling against grindstone.....	Toes severely crushed.
.....	Casting fell	Shoulder dislocated.
.....	Slipped on grating.....	Knee bruised.
Buffing machine.....	Carelessness.....	Loss of arm.
Paint mixer.....	Putting hand in	Finger crushed.
Foot press.....	Carelessness in stepping down...	Arm and hand severely cut.
Cut-off saw.....	Carelessness.....	Finger badly cut.
Buzz saw.....	Carelessness.....	Arm bruised.
Winding frame.....	Arm caught in pulley	Killed.
Hatchway	Falling down hatchway.....	Loss of toes, one foot.
.....	Breaking of sling chain	Third finger cut off.
Buzz planer.....	Hand slipped	Three bones bkn., foot cut.
Elevator	Carelessness.....	Killed.
Elevator	Jumping on while in motion.....	Fingers bruised.
Saw	Carelessness.....	Hand and wrist bruised.
Wire drawing mach.	Putting belt on pulley	Killed.
Hatchway	Fell through hatchway	Arm, leg and rib fractured.
Elevator shaft	Fell through elevator shaft	Hand badly injured.
Carding engine	Hand caught in cylinder	Foot crushed.
On a gear	While crossing tubes feet slipped	Fingers crushed.
Shaper machine	Not having right hand on handle,	Foot crushed.
.....	Dropped piece of iron.....	Three fingers cut off.
Power press.....	Accidentally pressing treadle....	Two fingers taken off.
Saw	Carelessness.....	Death.
Iron planing mach..	Head caught in iron planer	Badly burned.
Casting heavy machinery.	Defective staging	Badly burned.
staging	Defective staging	Badly burned.
fell, and injured	Defective staging	Badly burned.
men burned by	Defective staging	Badly burned.
molten iron.	Defective staging	Badly burned.
Stamping machine..	Carelessly putting foot on treadle	Three fingers mashed.
Gluing machine	Started machine without removing hands.....	Ends of four fingers cut off.

† Boy was visiting his father; rode on elevator against rules.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
April 7	Robert Wiegand.....	22	Utica Steam Cot. Mills..	Utica	Oneida
7	Jenny Phillips.....	21	T. & W. Vandemark	Caroline	Tompkins ...
10	F. Van Nordan.....	16	Ford & Jones.....	Waterford...	Saratoga
11	Henry A. Smith.....	50	Fitch & Aldrich	Elmira.	Chemung.....
11	— Sacks.....	34	Leo Schleinger & Co....	New York....	New York....
11	Lewis Babcock	14	The New York Mills....	N. Y. Mills...	Oneida
12	E. Passmade.....	32	G. H. Hornick, agt.	Plattsburgh..	Clinton
12	Charles Meinka	15	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo	Erie
12	Fred. Dillworth....	14	Alex. Ross Cotton Mill..	Sherburne...	Chenango ...
14	C. Carpenter	14	Walter A. Wood Co.....	Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer ..
14	Susan O'Connor....	18	Hatters Fur Cutting Co.	Brooklyn	Kings
14	Dora Brazee.....	14	Globe Woolen Co.....	Utica	Oneida.....
14	E. Henman.....	20	Frank Dilk.....	Fulton	Oswego.....
14	Fred. Obermeyer...	20	Volker & Felthousen Mfg. Co.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
15	A. Williams.....	28	Atwater & Armstrong..	Rochester ...	Monroe.....
16	George Pero .....	....	Steam Mfg. Co.....	Rochester ...	Monroe.....
16	Everett Brown.....	21	Ransom Mfg. Co.....	Hornellsville	Steuben
16	Pat'k McCarthy....	25	The Solvay Process Co..	Geddes	Onondaga....
17	Peter Boulanger...	14	The Troy Mfg. Co.....	Cohoes.....	Albany
18	Jerome Shaw.....	36	Gleason Knit. & Mfg. Co.	Seneca Falls,	Seneca.....
18	George Marvin	32	Walter A. Wood Co.....	Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer ..
	Alex. Brown.....	43	Cable Flax Mills	Sch'ghticoke	Rensselaer ..
19	Michael Keough...	16	Hinds, Ketcham & Co...	Brooklyn	Kings
19	Lee Chambers.....	41	John T. Bon & Co.....	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
19	T. D. Hanchett	40	Jamestown Lounge Co.	Jamestown..	Chautauqua,
19	Mary Boyle.....	23	Charles Harley.....	New York....	New York....
19	Win'feld Leonard..	60	Charles Harley	New York....	New York....
19	Mary Reagan	40	Chas. Harley, rag mfg..	New York....	New York....
19	Michael Saffey.....	24	Chas. Harley, rag mfg..	New York....	New York....
19	Mary Dooley.....	45	Chas. Harley, rag mfg..	New York....	New York....
19	Mary Sexton.....	45	Chas. Harley, rag mfg..	New York...	New York....
19	Mrs. McKeon	50	Chas. Harley, rag mfg..	New York....	New York....
20	Robert Fitzpatrick,	28	Hinds, Ketcham & Co..	Brokl'n, E. D.	Kings
20	Dolphus Jubers ...	53	Walker & Williams.....	Cohoes.....	Albany
21	John Smith	22	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo	Erie
21	A. Lobstein	50	Collie & Son.....	Buffalo	Erie
22	John Muller.....	39	American Carbonate Co.	New York....	New York....
23	N. Rondeau .....	....	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co....	Troy	Rensselaer ..
23	James Gilmore	16	J. B. Sheffield & Son (paper).....	Saugerties ..	Ulster
23	Mary C. Waters....	19	Saugerties Bl'k Book Co	Saugerties ..	Ulster
23	William Clark.....	22	Dutchess Co.....	Wapping's F.	Dutchess
25	Mary Harold.....	22	Bayliss Paper Co..	Binghamton,	Broome.....
25	David Garmer.....	....	H. P. Smith & Co., print.	Syracuse	Onondaga...
25	Willie Kavanagh ..	14	H. P. Smith & Co. print.	Syracuse	Onondaga...
25	James McGaughin,	39	Glenham Carpet Mill...	Fishkill.....	Dutchess
27	Lida Beers.....	22	J. R. Larien (upholst'ry)	Elmira.....	Chemung....
28	William Corkery...	....	Martyn Bros. (furnit're).	Jamestown..	Chautauqua,
30	George Blerle.....	33	Plumer & Son, box mfg.,	Buffalo	Erie
30	James Ryan.....	20	Ely & Ramsay.....	Peekskill	Westchester,
May 1	C. Tyler	30	Bradley & Co.....	Syracuse ...	Onondaga ...
1	George W. Nellis..	55	E. C. Munson.....	Herkimer ...	Herkimer....
3	W. H. Brown.....	35	H. W. Smith.....	Buffalo	Erie
5	William Cullen	21	The E. G. Blakeslee Mfg. Co.	Sing Sing...	Westchester,
5	Henry Wilcox.....	61	W. A. Wood, M. and R. Mfg. Co	Hoosick F'ls	Rensselaer ..
5	Walter Chaffee	21	The New York Mills....	N. Y. Mills...	Oneida
10	Robert Poole.....	17	Steam Gauge & Lan. Co.	Rochester ...	Monroe
10	William Helms	30	H. W. Ericks	New York....	New York....
10	Daniel Dwyer.....	30	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co....	Green Island	Albany
11	Charles Clark.....	....	Ames Iron Works.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....
11	George Knapp.....	30	Glens Falls Paper Mills,	Moreau	Saratoga
12	Annie Healey.....	17	N. Y. Baggage Co.....	Brooklyn	Kings

ACCIDENTS—(Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Card machine.....	Negligence.....	Fingers badly crushed.
Engine	Carelessness.....	Hand crushed.
Elevator	Caught his foot in elevator.....	Foot crushed.
.....	The falling of doors.....	Leg broken.
Power cutting press,	By using hands when he ought to use stick.	Tops of fingers on one hand cut off.
Press roll on spread'r	Carelessness.....	Hand and finger smashed.
Power planer	Caught by power planer.....	Left hand crushed.
Inclined power press	Stepping on machine in motion..	Finger taken off.
Mule pulley	Caught by carelessness.....	Arm, hand and elbow injured.
Elevator	Caught in elevator	Arm injured.
Blowing machine....	Caught between rollers.....	Badly crushed finger.
Gearing	Carelessly put finger in gear....	Lost finger.
Grinding machine...	Carelessness.....	Finger taken off, three injured.
Lathe machine	Trying to put on small belt	Loss of finger.
Planer	Planer knives	Hand seriously cut.
Stitching machine...	Inattention for the moment.....	Lost part first and sec'd finger.
Jointer machine....	Probably carelessness.....	Fingers cut.
Elevator	Foot caught between elevator and floor.	Broken instep and badly crushed foot.
Carding machine....	Carelessness.....	Thumb crushed.
Garnett machine	Carelessly put hand on to see if sharp.	Two fingers taken off, other bruised.
.....	Accidentally hit by hammer	Seriously cut over the eye.
Tackle.....	Seizing rope there was no occas'n	Fingers badly crushed.
Hatchway	Fell through hatchway	Fractured both skull and arm.
Rip saw.....	Filled fire box too full of saw dust	Burned.
.....	Piece of wood thrown by saw....	Cut in the left eye.
.....	Jumping from fire-escape ...	Scalp wound.
.....	Fire.....	Death.
.....	Fire.....	Face burned, also hand.
.....	Jumping at fire.....	Hip sprained.
.....	Trying to leave building by fire- escape.....	Suffocated.
.....	Fire	Arm badly burned.
Campbell pr'nt press	Jumping from burning building, Caught hand in cylinder.....	Back sprained.
.....	Carelessness.....	Third and fourth fingers and back of hand torn.
Stamping machine...	Carelessness, stepping on treadle	Loss of finger.
Rip saw.....	Caught his hand in saw	Finger crushed.
Carbon gas gen'rator	Inhaled gas, filling generators..	Fingers crushed.
.....	Caught between wooden horses..	Dropped dead.
Paper cutter.....	Finger caught between rolls	Fingers crushed.
Wire sewing mach...	Accidentally starting machine...	Finger badly lacerated.
Printing machine....	Caught hand in roller.....	Fingers crushed.
Stamping machine...	Carelessness.....	Lost thumb on right hand.
Elevator shaft.....	Falling down elevator shaft.....	Leg crushed and other parts of body injured.
Elevator shaft.....	Falling down elevator shaft.....	Leg broken, sprained ankle.
Shafting.	Falling off ladder, oiling shafting	Wrist broken.
Saw	Accidentally	Lost four fingers and thumb.
Moulding machine...	Let work slip while working	Three fingers cut off.
Machine	Put hand against saw accident'ly	Thumb and finger sawed.
.....	Spilled hot iron on foot	Burned foot.
Drop hammer.....	Finger caught under hammer ...	Finger bruised.
Belting and shaft...	Caught in shaft of planer	Complete paralysis right side.
Jointer	Finger caught in jointer	Loss of fingers.
Pot molten iron.....	Stumbled, caught edge of ladle..	Foot and ankle burned.
Elevator pit	Fell into elevator pit	Leg broken.
Card machine.....	Carelessness, putting hand under machine.....	Hand badly lacerated.
Power press	Carelessness in removing tin	Loss of two fingers.
Main shaft	Leaning against revolving shafts	Arm fractured, internal injur's.
Buffing machine....	Putting finger in machine.....	Three fingers cut.
.....	Falling from scaffold	Killed.
Pulp grinder.....	Slipping of bar	Killed.
Finishing card.....	Caught in gears	Three fingers cut off right h'nd

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS—(Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
May 12	George Reese.....	82	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
13	George Baker.....	.....	L. Schwartz & Co.	Buffalo	Erie
14	Charles Bristol ...	17	Syracuse Cabinet Co....	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
14	John Casey. ....	.....	Syracuse Cabinet Co....	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
14	Clarence Jewell....	26	Butler Manufact'g Co..	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
15	James L. Gages ...	25	Butler Manufact'g Co..	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
15	Harry McLaughlin.	16	Cornell Printing Co.....	Elmira.....	Chemung....
16	John Murphy, Jr....	18	Abendroth Bros.....	Port Chester.	Westchester.
17	Jacob Stegman....	24	Niag. Stamp'g & T. Co..	Buffalo	Erie
18	Alonzo Anthony....	45	Groton Bridge Mfg. Co.	Groton.....	Tompkins...
18	Michael Wachoski.	13	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie
18	Mathew Kizer.....	18	Ball Bros. Glass Mfg. Co.	Buffalo	Erie
19	Edward Kayler....	19	Ball Bros. Glass Mfg. Co.	Buffalo	Erie
19	James Snape	33	Abendroth Bros.....	Port Chester.	Westchester.
19	William Crowe.....	42	Crystal Sp'g Brew'g Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
19	M. Schafer	24	Crystal Sp'g Brew'g Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
19	Michael Knott.....	27	Crystal Sp'g Brew'g Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
19	William Baum.....	35	Niag. Stamp'g & T. Co..	Buffalo	Erie
20	Frank Wagner.....	17	Sidney Shepard & Co....	Buffalo	Erie
21	Horace Ellis	18	Potsdam Lumber Co. ...	Hewittville..	St. Lawrence
21	Orville Groesbeck.	15	Jewell's Knitting Co....	Valley Falls..	Rensselaer..
21	Francis Maester....	23	Solvay Process Co.....	Geddes	Onondaga ...
22	William Connor ...	25	Pattison & Ainslie	Delhi	Delaware....
22	O. Leroy Holmes ..	.....	Sherburne Manuf'g Co..	Sherburne...	Chenango ...
23	Wm. Newbecker... 35	.....	H. W. Smith.....	Buffalo	Erie
23	George Kuppinger.	17	Heinz & Munschauer..	Buffalo	Erie
23	Albert Tripp.....	37	Groton Bridge Mfg. Co.	Groton.....	Tompkins...
24	Lizzie Fields.....	.....	A. Smith & Sons (carpet)	Yonkers	Westchester.
24	Mary Sullivan.....	55	Hugh McGinnis.....	New York....	New York....
24	Mrs. O'Meara.....	56	Hugh McGinnis	New York....	New York....
24	Mary McCarthy....	50	Hugh McGinnis (paper).	New York....	New York....
24	John Anderson	30	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls.	Rensselaer ..
24	Robert Knox.....	16	Strusz Bros.....	Brooklyn	Kings
26	Charles True	30	Standard Furniture Co..	Herkimer....	Herkimer ...
28	Lewis T. Schell....	14	J. & T. Charlton.....	Tonawanda.	Niagara.....
28	Jacob C. Lair	40	Jacob C. Lair (sawmill).	Perth Centre.	Montgomery
29	John Devoe.....	30	D. H. Burrell & Co.....	Pou'keepsie.	Dutchess
29	Philip Fennelly....	32	The Burden Iron Co....	Troy	Rensselaer ..
29	J. Cook.....	15	S. & G. Susholz.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
30	John A. Tallmadge.	.....	Sanford & Sons	Amsterdam..	Montgomery
June 1	William Moran....	19	Wynantskill Knit'g Co..	Troy	Rensselaer ..
1	Wm. Olwell	19	Hooper Furniture W'ks.	Fort Edward.	Washington.
2	Thos. Burke	17	Wiles Laundry Co. (L'd)	Troy	Rensselaer ..
2	Henry McNally....	54	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls.	Rensselaer ..
5	Minnie Fraanon ..	20	Hull, Grummond & Co.	Binghamton.	Broome.....
6	James Hackett	16	James, Briggs & Hatzel.	New York....	New York....
6	Charles Brown	20	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls.	Rensselaer ..
7	Charles Mohnberg.	15	Geo. Kuhn & Co. (f'ture).	Buffalo	Erie
8	James Burke.....	40	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls.	Rensselaer ..
8	Charles Ham	23	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls.	Rensselaer ..
9	Christopher Lutz..	32	Boller & Recktenwalt..	Buffalo	Erie
9	Lula De Lisle.....	18	Harmony Mills.....	Cohoes.....	Albany
9	William Finch.....	15	C. M. & G. P. Pelton ...	Pou'keepsie.	Dutchess
9	Jacob Voght	47	Southard, Rob'son & Co.	Peekskill	Westchester.
11	Chas. G. Mavins...	30	Edward Byram	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
12	Ernest Bratt	18	Munroe & Seeley.....	Elbridge	Onondaga....
12	Ira Wright.....	23	L. A. Turneen (agent)..	Elmira.....	Chemung....
12	Lindsay N. Mills ..	16	E. R. Andrews.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
13	Albert Goldsmith..	34	Hitchcock M'fg Co.....	Cortland.....	Cortland.....
13	George Zohn.....	14	Ellis & MacDonald.....	New York....	New York....
13	Lizzie Pomfreest..	21	J. B. Sheffield & Son....	Saugerties ..	Ulster
13	Lizzie Conner.....	14	Kinderhook Knitting Co	Kinderhook ..	Columbia....
13	Dorsey Detrick....	15	G. H. Stalker.....	Rochester....	Monroe
14	Owen Gillen	18	{ The Tucker & Carter }	Brooklyn	Kings
14	John Meyers.....	45	{ Cordage Co. }	Breesport ...	Chemung....
15	Wm. Killerwalb ...	14	Duhl, Schaple & Co.....	Tonawanda.	Erie

ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Fire hose cart.....	Breaking of pole	Finger broken.
Outside elevator.....	Caught in cog wheel of elevator..	Arm cut off.
Sticking machine.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers injured.
Shaper.....	Carelessness.....	Slight injury.
Rip saw.....	Trying to cut two pieces at once.	Fore-finger bruised.
Platen and prt. press.	Caught between platen and press.	Side injured.
.....	Piece of iron flew in eye-ball....	Wrist bruised.
Lathe.....	Caught hand in gearing	One eye injured.
Milling machine.....	Hand caught in belt.....	Finger crushed.
Power press.....	Put finger in machine	Hand and arm bruised and broken.
Stamping press.....	Carelessness.....	First finger cut off.
Beading machine.....	Carelessness.....	End of fingers cut off.
Molten iron	Imperfect clamping of flask.....	End of thumb cut off.
Burning vat.....	Falling on lantern.....	Foot burned between toes.
Burning vat.....	Falling on lantern.....	Burned legs and back (fatal).
Burning vat.....	Assisting another out of cask....	Head injured.
Draw press.....	Remov'g blank, machine running	Hands burned.
No. 17 power press...	Carelessness.....	End of fingers cut off.
Lane circular saw...	Falling on saw.....	Tips of two fingers crushed.
Elevator.....	Jumping on elevator in motion..	Instant death.
.....	Threw oil on furnace by mistake.	Leg severely bruised.
Plowing machine.....	Carelessness.....	Legs badly burned.
Elevator spout.....	Putting hand in elevator spout..	Thumb cut off.
Moulding machine...	Finger caught in machine.....	Hand bruised.
Carpenter's chisel...	Accidentally striking wrist.....	Top of finger cut off.
Derrick	Caught in gear of derrick	Artery in wrist cut.
Loom	Struck by wire.....	Two fingers jammed.
.....	Clothing caught fire.....	Right hand injured.
.....	Escaping fire, fell three stories..	Fatal.
.....	Assisting another to adj'ng roof..	Serious internal injuries.
Gears of lathe	Caught in gears.....	Wrist sprained.
Elevator.....	Meddling with elevator, at noon..	One finger cut off.
Splitting saw	Hand slipped accidentally.....	Skull fractured.
Berlin sander.....	Slipping hands over rollers	Hand, artery cut; blood poison- ing — fatal.
Boiler.....	Boiler rolling over.....	Hands crushed.
Grind stone	Explosion of grindstone	Seriously injured.
.....	Carelessness.....	Bruised.
Elevator.....	Carelessness.....	Side badly burned.
Saw.....	Stick flying backward	Bruised.
Picker	Putting fingers in picker	Slight injury.
Jointing machine...	Hand slipped	Portion of two fingers cut off.
Elevator.....	Falling down elevator shaft.....	End of finger cut off.
Buzz saw.....	Fingers slipped, removing blocks,	Leg broken; ankle and one arm severely bruised.
Elevator.....	Caught by automatic trap-door..	Fingers injured.
Elevator ..	Looking over elevator guard	Side and hip injured.
Sand paper machine	Caught under sand paper-roll....	Sculp cut, neck strained.
Elevator.....	Fell down elevator shaft.....	Three fingers crushed.
Circular saw.....	Block flying from saw	Badly injured.
Circular saw.....	Wrench slipped tightening saw..	Head cut.
Jointer	Shirt sleeve caught.....	Hand cut.
.....	Caught in gear	Arm lacerated.
Carding machine....	Caught in belting	Forefinger cut off.
Engine	Putting arm in way of cross-head,	Head cut.
Shaper.....	{ Accidentally putting fingers in }	Arm fractured.
Cut-off saw	Looking around while sawing...	Two fingers broken, hand crushed.
Rip saw.....	Board thrown from saw	Thumb and fingers cut.
Elevator.....	Caught in elevator.....	Forehead wounded.
Buzz planer.....	Carelessness.....	Foot severely bruised.
Shaft near ceiling...	Carelessness.....	Two fingers cut off.
Envelope machine...	Carelessness.....	Shoulder bruised.
Elevator.....	Breaking of elevator cable.....	Top of finger cut off.
Buzz saw.....	Carelessness.....	Ankle sprained.
Finishing cards.....	{ Drawn in and crushed betw'n }	Thumb and finger cut off.
Clay crusher	Carelessness.....	Killed.
Shingle machine	Foot caught.....	Left leg crushed.
		Ends of toes cut off.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS—(Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
June 15	Clermont Parks....	17	Blittersdorff & Co.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
16	Miss Mary Teller..	....	Utica St'm Cotton Mills,	Utica.....	Oneida
18	Stephen Grier.....	18	Blandford & Detmers...	Buffalo	Erie.....
18	Owen Lynch.....	50	Preston Fertilizer Co.,	L. I. City.....	Queens
18	August Adle.	19	Acme Oil Co.....	Olean	Cattaraugus.
19	George Luttrope..	30	Coöperative Stove Wks,	Troy.....	Rensselaer..
19	Thos. Kenny.....	17	J. B. Sheffield & Son....	Saugerties...	Ulster.....
20	David Sutton.....	40	Thomas Russell.....	New York....	New York....
20	J. Ward.....	25	Agrault Bros. & Co.....	Tonawanda..	Erie.....
21	Henry Bowan.....	48	Wm. Richardson & Co..	Hornellsville	Steuben.....
21	Lonardini Gadita.	25	L. Chapal, Freres & Cie..	Brooklyn	Kings.....
21	Joseph Klug	30	Lautz Bros. & Co.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
21	O. B. Thompson....	44	Agrault Bros. & Co.	Tonawanda..	Erie.....
21	Michael Shean....	35	The Solway Process Co.	Geddes	Onondaga...
22	George Richards..	13	Waterford Knitting Co.	Waterford...	Saratoga
22	J. Mueller.....	25	Br'klyn Sugar Re'fg Co.	Brooklyn	Kings.....
22	Minnie Beck.....	....	Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Yonkers	Westchester.
23	George F. Brooks..	14	Moh'k Val. Cotton Mills,	Utica.....	Oneida
23	Wallace Hannabal,	40	Oswego Manuf. Co.	Fulton	Oswego.....
23	Joseph Brown.....	38	Sargent & Greenleaf....	Rochester ...	Monroe.....
23	Wm. Lampman....	....	Dunn, Smith & Co.....	Fort Plain...	Montgomery
25	Porter Dunn.....	29	The Solway Process Co.	Geddes.....	Onondaga....
25	George Lobban....	35	B. A. Kissam.....	New York....	New York....
25	Martin Link.....	13	Barber, Scully & Co....	Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.
26	Wm. Denning.....	15	Reynolds Bros. (shoes).	Utica.....	Oneida.....
26	Martin Walter....	17	Buff. Spring & Gear Co.	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
26	Daniel Marcy.....	21	E. Hicks, Mott & Co....	Oneida	Madison.....
27	J. Scheulle.....	18	J. Dewing Pub. Co.....	New York....	New York....
27	Joseph McCoy	17	Abraham Jacobs.....	New York....	New York....
27	Chas. Young.....	15	Internl. Box & H'd'g Co.	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
28	J. Sherwood.....	50	Thomas Russell.....	New York....	New York....
29	Fritz Herman.....	21	Hardwicke & Ware.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
30	George Courtright,	23	Reynolds & Tuttle.....	Horseheads .	Chemung....
30	Arthur E. Beach...	49	N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co.	Salamanca...	Cattaraugus
30	Jas. Cunningham.	....	Holly Manuf. Co.....	Lockport:...	Niagara.....
30	Marsel Armond...	26	Solvay Process Co.....	Geddes	Onondaga...
July 30	Carroll E. Vickery.	35	Ames Iron Works.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....
2	Robt. Juvenal.....	42	Solvay Process Co.....	Geddes	Onondaga...
2	Simon Casler	30	O'Donnell Bros.....	Jordan.....	Onondaga...
2	Oscar Rhemisch...	14	Barber, Scully & Co....	Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.
3	Daniel Hefferman.	32	Solvay Process Co.	Geddes	Onondaga...
3	James Cooper.....	18	John Kelley.....	Rochester ...	Onondaga...
3	Chas. Bullard.....	21	The Perry Knitting Co.	Perry	Wyoming....
3	Hermion Petsold...	47	E. B. Walte & Co.....	Little Falls..	Herkimer....
8	L. Greenberg	17	Bowne & Co. (printing).	New York....	New York....
5	C. R. Williams	13	D. W. Northrup & Co...	Utica.....	Oneida
6	Geo. Murray.....	17	John Leggett, Son & Co.	Cohoes.....	Albany
8	John Gielow.....	35	Pratt & Letchworth....	Buffalo	Niagara,....
9	Chas. Kingsella....	26	Hetfield & Ducker	Brooklyn	Kings.....
9	Joseph Hoff.....	14	Heinz & Munschauer...	Buffalo	Erie.....
10	Avard S. Envery...	24	Duplex Steam Heat. Co.	New York....	New York....
10	Orvill Noyes.....	32	W. A. Wood M. & R. M. Co.	Hoosick F'ls	Rensselaer..
11	Wm. Jackson.....	14	John J. Lindsay & Co...	Brooklyn	Kings.....
11	Chas. Wieland.....	17	Boller & Recktenwalt...	Buffalo	Erie.....
11	Geo. Bierling.....	40	Niagara St'g & Tool Co.	Buffalo	Erie.....
12	Ed. Krissler.....	40	American Dairy Salt Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga...
12	John Maloy.....	26	American Dairy Salt Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga...
12	Geo. H. Knight	43	W.P. Pratt, brick manuf	Binghamton,	Broome.....
13	Geo. Pluginskia ...	29	Van Allen cotton mills.	Stuyves'nt F.	Columbia....
13	Chas Sutton.....	40	F. A. Sinclair, chairs....	Mottville	Onondaga...

ACCIDENTS—(Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Paper box machine..	Girl put foot on treadle while man was operating.....	Two fingers cut off each hand. First finger bruised.
Loom	Caught in gear.....	Eye injured.
Upholstering.....	Drawing tack from work, struck eye.....	Killed.
Shafting.....	Caught in shafting.....	Leg fractured and face bruised.
Punching machine..	Caught foot in belt.....	Arm broken.
Polishing machine..	Hand caught while oiling	Finger bruised.
Box machine.....	Carelessness.....	Bones fractured; fatal.
Elevator.....	Elevator machinery gave way...	Head cut.
Turning lathe.....	Carelessness.....	One finger off—hand injured.
Heel trimmer.....	Hand drawn in knives.....	Broken shin bone.
Chopping machine..	Accidentally put in piece of iron.	Seriously injured.
Elevator.....	Heel caught.....	Head bruised.
Drag saw.....	Breaking of strap.....	Burned shoulder and back.
Picker	Caustic liquor splattered.....	First finger cut off.
Triturator or mixer.	Caught in feed gears.....	Leg off; other injuries—fatal.
Tapestry loom.....	Carelessness.....	First finger injured.
Gearing	Wire running through finger....	Loss of finger.
Flooring machine...	Carelessness.....	Finger cut off; two injured.
Notching machine...	Removing chip from knives.....	Third finger cut off.
Gearing on jack.....	Carelessness in starting machine.	Two fingers cut off; hand badly bruised.
Vacuum pan.....	Cleaning jack in motion.....	Hand and arm burned.
Belting	Steam escaping from caustic....	Body pinched.
Sticker.....	Apron caught in belting.....	Loss of right thumb.
Elevator.....	Carelessly put fingers in machine.	Head, hip and spine bruised.
Rip saw	Fell through elevator hole.....	Stomach injured.
Buzz saw.....	Light wood thrown from saw	Finger and thumb bruised.
Printing press	Slipping hand in saw	Nail torn off.
Elevator.....	Carelessness.....	Face and hands burned.
Elevator.....	Explosion of gas.....	Killed.
Edge saw.....	Lying down, head caught	Leg broken; feet bruised.
Slitting saw.....	Elevator machinery gave way...	Badly burned limbs and body.
.....	Bursting of crucible.....	Loss of thumb.
.....	Carelessness.....	Fatal internal injury.
.....	Saw caught in lumber and struck him.....	Seriously injured.
.....	Casting rolled on him.....	Right leg burned.
.....	Walking backwards, stopped in caustic	Fingers crushed.
Hoisting machine...	Put hand on revolving pinion....	Burned on right shoulder.
Evaporator.....	Caustic liquor splattered.....	Side and wrist ser'sly bruised.
.....	Pile of lumber falling on him....	Thumb and finger crushed.
Rip saw.....	Carelessness.....	Right knee burned.
.....	Don't know.....	Death.
Elevator.....	Fell through elevator well.....	Finger off and hand crushed.
Spinning mule.....	Wiping machine while in motion,	Lost left arm—amputated.
Gearing	Torn shirt sleeve drew arm in gears	Jammed foot and broke big toe.
Gordon press.....	Unknown, except accidentally foot slipped.....	Hand cut and crushed.
Dusting machine...	Carelessness.....	Foot crushed.
Elevator.....	Carelessness.....	Death.
.....	Suffocated while cleaning gas pipes	Three fingers crushed.
Sheeting machine...	Carelessness.....	Two fingers cut off.
Buzz planer.....	fooling with planer.....	Death.
Elevator.....	Accidentally caught in elevator..	Foot badly crushed.
.....	Plank fell on his foot.....	Colies fracture of left wrist.
.....	Carelessness.....	Lost finger; hand crushed.
Rip saw.....	Carelessness.....	Lost one finger.
Grindstone.....	Carelessness.....	Scalded face, neck, hands and limbs.
Boiler	Bursting of flue in boiler.....	Scalded face, hands, body and feet.
Boiler.....	Bursting of flue in boiler.....	Face and hands burned.
.....	Lantern ignited small quantity of gas	Arm broken at wrist.
Shafting.....	Caught while putting on belt.....	Left hand badly crushed.
Shaper machine	Carelessly securing the knives on cutters	

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
July 14	Roland Osborne ...	20	Oswego Mfg. Co.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....
14	Thomas Ball.....	....	Phoenix Fdry. & Mch. Co.	Syracuse	Onondaga ...
14	Thos. Cutlerson ...	....	Stand. Oil Co. of N. Y.,	Brooklyn	Kings.....
16	Geo. A. Seeley.....	39	Munro & Seeley.....	Elbridge.....	Onondaga...
16	Rebecca Herman..	16	Wade Button Co.....	New York ...	New York...
18	Patrick Collins	19	Standard Yarn Co.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....
19	Wm. Malsky	13	Schumacher & Ettlinger	New York....	New York....
20	Edward French ...	18	Cortl'dt Howe Vent S.Co	Fulton.	Oswego.....
20	Theobald Roufling.	50	Abendroth Bros' F'dry.	Port Chester.	Westchester.
20	Howard Bolton....	19	Gordon & Dilworth....	New York....	New York....
21	L. G. Seaver.....	42	Asbestos Bur'l Cask't Co	Lowville.....	Lewis.....
21	Geo. Thompson....	....	Holly Mfg. Co. mach'y..	Lockport	Niagara
21	Michael Schmidt...	26	Clabeau Bros., lumber,	Buffalo	Erie.....
23	W. Hadlahan	13	Thos. Bolton, shoe mfg.	Rochester ...	Monroe
23	Henry Weider.	14	Bernard Sweeting.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
23	Frank Roskitalski,	15	Sidney, Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie.....
23	H. Salthouse.....	....	Buffalo Sewer Pipe Co..	Buffalo	Erie.....
24	Clare Finnegan....	17	J. D. Sheff'd & Son	Saugerties ..	Ulster
24	Konrad Hopp	22	Niag. Stamp'g & Tool Co	Buffalo	Erie.....
25	Leo Leowandowski	16	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie.....
25	Maria Bagawell. .	18	Lovell Mfg. Co., bind'g,	New York....	New York....
25	Mary Macdonald...	....	Lovell Mfg. Co., bind'g.	New York....	New York...
26	Herman Prehman,	37	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga...
26	Morris Dougherty,	15	Pratt Mfg. Co., coop'ge.	Brooklyn	Kings.....
27	Michael Haley.....	48	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga...
27	Mrs. Eliza Printzley	37	Utica Steam Cot. Mills.	Utica	Oneida
31	Julius Zeller.....	43	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.....	Green Island	Albany
31	Hermon Peterson..	29	Atl. W. Lead & Lin. Oil	Brooklyn	Kings.....
31	Frank Haney	21	Le Van & Gritman.....	Lockport	Niagara
Aug. 1	Philip Houst.....	15	Pratt & Letchworth	Buffalo	Erie.....
2	E. Halipan	21	C. C. Stearns & Co.....	Syracuse	Onondaga...
2	Samuel O'Brien....	21	J. K. Post & Co., pl. mill	Oswego.....	Oswego.....
3	Asias Spand	27	The accounts of the fire were taken from the official records of the commissioners' office. The employers were Polish Jews, who did contract work for clothing-houses, and their names could not be ascertained.	New York ..	New York....
3	Adela Granft.....	30			
3	Joseph Granft.....	7			
3	Cecilia Granft.....	4			
3	Abrah'm Schnelder	32			
3	Morris Schwartz...	38			
3	Jennie Ruskin....	15			
3	Jacob Feniberg....	37			
3	Henry Prodigal....	22			
3	Ruber Levien	22			
3	Benj. Bernstein....	29			
3	Annie Menschuk...	19			
3	Harris Rubinon....	50			
3	Harris Buch.....	....		
4	Chas. Green	14	Clark's Mills Mfg. Co...	Clarks Mills.	Oneida
4	F. Brzizinski.....	14	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie.....
4	Rob. Berray.....	19	J. I. Barlow & Co.....	Walton	Delaware....
6	Albert Casler	18	A. Casler, cheese m'king	Herkimer ...	Herkimer ...
6	Wm. Meyer.....	16	Lee, Holland & Co.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
6	Chas. Bohringer...	15	Howard & Morse	Brooklyn	Kings.....
6	Oliver Hamilton...	54	C.M. & R. T. Jones, plain- ing mill.....	Elmira.....	Chemung....
7	Daniel Lynch.....	16	Garson, Meyer & Co., clothing	Rochester ...	Monroe
8	Peter Fallon	60	Dutchess County Dye- ing and Printing.....	Wapping'r F.	Dutchess
8	Herman Eppel.....	13	W. S. Kimball & Co.....	Rochester ...	Monroe

ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Swing saw.....	Carelessly placing finger under..	Third finger cut off. •
.....	Casting falling upon arm.....	Arm broken.
Grindstone.....	Arm caught in pulley	Arm cut off.
.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers crushed.
Covering machine...	.....	Nail taken off.
Emery grinder.....	Attempting to put belt on	Bruised head and face.
Sanborn card shear,	Inattention to duty.....	Thumb taken off.
Belt and pulley	Foot caught between belt and pulley	Leg broken.
.....	Putting wet skimmer in ladle of iron	Thumbs and back burned.
Elevator.....	Heel catching between elevator and floor	Heel torn off.
Jointer	Accidentally got fingers on cut- ters.	Left hand bruised.
.....	Burned by iron	Both legs and feet burned.
Shaper.....	Knife caught in piece of wood....	Thumb cut on end.
Elevator.....	Stealing ride on elevator.....	Scalp wound.
Panel planer.....	Unable to say	Loss of left arm.
Stamping machine..	Carelessly fooling with machine..	Loss of thumb, left hand.
.....	Falling down elevator well.....	Badly bruised.
Wet calender	Wiping rolls	Elbow cut and sprained; side of head cut.
Foot press.....	Carelessness.....	Loss of finger, left hand.
Power press.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers right hand cut off.
.....	Collapse of floor	Death.
.....	Collapse of floor.....	Internal injuries.
Drilling machine....	A casting fell on his toes.....	Three toes of left foot smashed.
.....	Empty barrel striking him on back	Shoulder and neck bruised.
Lime tank.....	Screen slipped, letting him into hot lime	Both feet and legs burned.
Loom gear	Slipped, to save herself threw out hand.....	Loss of forefinger, left hand.
Planer	Getting out way of falling stick, hand caught by knives.....	Inside left hand cut.
Shaft.....	Loose apron strings caught	Leg and arm badly injured.
Buzz saw.....	Accidentally	Middle finger left hand badly cut.
Stamping machine..	Another boy pulling lever while thumb was under.....	Thumb crushed.
Boller.....	Bursting of boiler drum	Arm scalded.
Resawing machine..	Caught in gearing of machine....	Finger taken off.
.....	Suffocated during fire	Death.
Pinion gear	Carelessness.....	Loss of finger.
Stamping press.....	Keeping foot on treadle too long.	First joint thumb cut off.
Shaper or molder....	Carelessness.....	Loss finger; two others cut.
Gearing.....	Carelessness.....	Finger cut and bruised.
Elevator	Attempting to lower elevator from below.....	Fingers badly crushed.
Hand shears	Carelessness, holding hand too close to shears.....	Loss of thumb.
Planing machine	Caught in machine.....	Loss of right hand.
Elevator	Fell down elevator well.....	Compound fracture, left ankle.
.....	Fell and struck the silicate tub...	Cutting and scalding hands.
Printing press	Carelessness.....	Hand badly crushed.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
Aug. 8	Frank Richards ...	14	Waterford Knitting Co.,	Waterford ...	Saratoga
8	A. Godfrey	35	Utica St'm Cotton mills,	Utica	Oneida
9	Cyrus Evingham ..	39	Scoville & Leonard,	Belmont	Allegany
9	Geo. Lazarus	18	tooth picks	Buffalo	Erie
			Pratt & Letchworth		
10	Geo. Haigh	35	Lee, Holland & Co.	Buffalo	Erie
10	Wm. B. Graveline,	50	Perry & Co, stove f'ndry	Albany	Albany
10	John Fox	56	Continental Iron Works	Brooklyn	Kings
10	Lottie Holzer	15	J. C. & J. C. Miller,	Baldwinsv'le	Onondaga ...
13	John Shea	34	knit underwear	Brooklyn	Kings
13	Alfred Drinkwater,	17	E. W. Bliss & Co.		
14	Geo. Palmer	50	Oneida Com'unity(Lim)	Niagara F'ls	Niagara
14	John Forsberg	26	Gifford Bros., foundry..	Hudson	Columbia
14	Owen Mulligan	31	John Lawson, iron cast.	Brooklyn	Kings
			Solvay Process Co.	Geddes	Onondaga ...
14	Robert Dodd	17	R. Hoffeld & Co., leather	Buffalo	Erie
14	Katie Tobin	19	washers	Elmira	Chemung
14	Robert Hunter	35	J. Richardson & Co.	Buffalo	Erie
15	James McCallister,	14	J. N. Matthews & Co.		
15	Julia Wilkeson	20	Riv'side & Oswego mills	Oswego Falls	Oswego
15	H. A. Smith	52	The Courier Co.	Buffalo	Erie
15	Wm. Fowler	16	Fitch & Aldrich	Elmira	Chemung
16	Ernest Norman	14	Nye & Wait, carpet m'fg	Auburn	Cayuga
18	Helen Camett	45	Lee, Holland & Co.	Buffalo	Erie
20	Geo. Willis	14	The New York Mills	N. York Mills	Oneida
22	Henry Able	23	Cable Flax Mills	Schaghtic'ke	Rensselaer ..
22	A. E. Park	31	A. Cutler & Son	Buffalo	Erie
22	Geo. Buckley	17	Friendship S'h & Bl. Co.	Friendship ..	Allegany
			Cronk Hanger Co.	Havana	Schuyler
22	Geo. Warner	15	James D. Warrens' Sons	Buffalo	Erie
24	John Karegar	24	Oneida Com'unity(Lim)	Niagara F'ls	Niagara
24	Minnie Carmody ..	20	Oneida Com'unity(Lim)	Niagara F'ls	Niagara
25	Sheridan Hamilton	14	Scoville & Leonard	Belmont	Allegany
27	T. Donovan	18	Prahar & Shepard	Brooklyn	Kings
27	Henry Dunwald ...	21	R.M. Stivers Car'ge Mfy	New York	New York
27	Hermann Rikel	19	Buffalo Spr'g & Gear Co.	Buffalo	Erie
27	Edward Wigard ...	14	H. A. Ocorr & Co.	Rochester ...	Monroe
30	R. Vandemark	14	Morgan & Wilcox Man-		
			ufacturing Co.	Middletown ,	Orange
Sept. 8	Gerhardt Nierhous.	29	Decker & Co.	New York	New York
5	Albert Lang	16	J. D. Warren's Sons	Buffalo	Erie
5	John Whille		Alex. Smith & Sons	Yonkers	Westchester.
5	James Burrell	30	Oneida Burial Case Wk.	Oneida	Madison
6	N. Coburn		J. W. Brooks & Co	New York	New York
7	Jacob Kysers		Adam Kysers' bricky'd.	Openheim ...	Fulton
7	A. C. Kysers		Adam Kysers' bricky'd.	Openheim ...	Fulton
7	Arthur Leavitt	18	Adam Kysers' bricky'd.	Openheim ...	Fulton
7	Adam Kysers, Jr. ...	17	Adam Kysers' bricky'd.	Openheim ...	Fulton
7	Harry Baber		Rochester Paper Co.	Rochester ...	Monroe
7	George Etzel	17	Lee, Holland & Co.	Buffalo	Erie
8	J. Springer	16	Palmer & Quintard	New York	New York
8	Louis Naumann ...	43	Pohlman & Kohlman ...	Buffalo	Erie
12	Adolf Mussell	30	Buffalo School Fur. Co..	Buffalo	Erie
14	Joseph Keene	24	The Firth Carpet Co.	W. Cornwall.	Orange
14	F. Lowery	23	Prahar & Shepard	Brooklyn	Kings
14	Charles E. Hatch* ..		Selden & Co.	Rome	Oneida
15	William Flood	19	G. H. Nichols & Co.	Newtown	Queens
15	Daniel O'Brien, Jr.	23	Solvay Process Co.	Geddes	Onondaga ...
17	John N. Henderson.	13	Newburgh Steam Mills.	Newburgh ...	Orange

* Not employed

ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Waste duster..... Circular saw	Carelessness..... Accidentally	Loss of finger. Thumb badly cut.
Drag saw..... Drop hammer.....	Carelessness..... Contrary to orders experiment- ing with machine	Loss of thumb on right hand. Two fingers badly bruised.
Jointing machine.... Shafting.....	Carelessness..... Caught in shafting and carried around	Loss of four fingers. Death next day.
.....	Turning over a plate of steel in yard	Death.
Winder shaft.....	Caught hair in shaft..... Loading shafting on truck, fell on him	Severe shock. Two toes crushed.
Power shears	Putting brass through shears, caught thumb	Loss of thumb, left hand.
Bolt machine..... Foundry crane..... Boilers.....	Carelessness in letting block fall. His own negligence..... While opening furnace door flames came out.....	Lost index finger right hand. Dangerous injuries. Both wrists seriously burned.
Washer press	Carelessness.....	Dangerously injured.
Skiving machine.....	Carelessness.....	Fingers crushed.
Belting	Caught in belting through care- lessness.....	Arm broken and bone removed.
Elevator	Crushed between back of eleva- tor and wall.....	Killed outright.
Elevator	While looking down elevator shaft, caught by head.....	Head and neck severely inj'd.
.....	Dropped door on foot.....	Jammed toe.
Carding machine	Came in collision with another boy	Scalp wound.
Saw	Caught in saw.....	Thumb cut off.
Gearing	Carelessness.....	Thumb and second finger cut off.
Finisher	Twine wrapping around fingers.	Nails taken off hand.
Shaper.....	Hand caught in shaper	Lost index finger, right hand.
Jointer	Accidentally.....	Loss of one finger.
Power press.....	Carelessness, finger caught in press	Loss of one finger.
Hoe printing press..	Carelessness.....	Smashed finger, left hand.
Elevator	Ran against elevator door and fell to cellar.....	Ribs broken and internally.
Elevator	Same as above.....	Thought to have internal inj's.
Chop'ng splints m'ch.	Carelessness.....	Loss of finger, right hand.
Foot press.....	Carelessness.....	Loss of two fingers.
Emery grind'g m'ch.,	Bursting of emery wheel	Instant death.
Polishing machine...	Piece of iron caught in pol'g belt	Forearm severely injured.
Buzz saw	Carelessness in operating.....	Hand badly wounded,
Circ'lar crosscut saw	Carelessly placing hands on saw.	Thumb and forefinger cut off.
Chopping machine...	Neglecting to insert fastener....	Right arm cut off.
Printing press.....	Carelessness.....	Smashed great toe.
Carding	Caught in belt.....	Head injured.
Upright molder.....	Carelessness in handling wood...	Four fingers bruised.
.....	Stepping in tank of hot water....	Scalded slightly.
.....	Boiler explosion.....	Both legs broken.
.....	Boiler explosion.....	Both legs broken.
.....	Boiler explosion.....	Death.
.....	Boiler explosion.....	Death.
Calender rolls.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers crushed.
Molding machine	Putting thumb in feed roll....	Thumb bruised.
Drilling machine	Sleeve caught, drew arm in.....	Side and arm cut.
Emery wheel.....	Breaking of wheel	Internally injured — fatal.
Rip saw.....	Carelessness.....	Killed.
Sizing machine.....	Arm caught under roller.....	Arm bruised and burned.
Power press.....	Caught in press.....	Ends of fingers cut off.
Jack-knife	Carelessness.....	Arm injured.
Conveying machine..	Placing arm betw'n gear wheels..	Right arm cut off — fatal.
.....	Falling of barrel.....	One foot badly bruised.
Carding machine	Hand caught in cards.....	Two fingers lacerated.

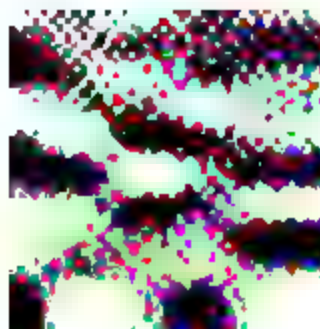
by the firm.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

Date of accident.	PERSONS INJURED.	Age.	Establishment in which the accident occurred.	City or town.	County.
1888.					
Sept. 17	Frank Pond.....	16	Edward Byram (jobber)	Syracuse.....	Onondaga....
17	Charles Wambach.....	28	Hausauer & Rappold...	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
18	Jacob Bartol.....	33	Lee, Holland & Co.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
18	Wm. B. Shaits.....	54	W. A. Harder.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer..
19	Charles Letterman.....	43	Barber Bros. (engines)..	Syracuse.....	Onondaga....
20	Herman Zuck'rm'n.....	16	David Block.....	New York....	New York....
21	Edward Strehle.....	14	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
21	Eugene Sheehan.....	18	Bost. & Lockp't Block Co	Lockport....	Niagara.....
22	W. D. Holdridge ..	24	Door and Screen Co.....	Cortland.....	Cortland.....
24	Thomas Durden ..	16	Saxony Knitting Co.....	Little Falls..	Herkimer ...
24	Judd Weldman.....	18	{ Friendship Sash and } Blind Co.....	Friendship ..	Allegany
25	S. Mahoney	22	Vacuum Oil Co.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
25	J. McGill	30	Vacuum Oil Co.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
26	John McPherson ..	43	New York Mills	N. Y. Mills...	Oneida
27	Thomas Cleary	14	Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Yonkers	Westchester.
28	C. Thomas	13	Barber, Scully & Co.....	Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.
28	Mary Lane.....	18	Pratt & Letchworth.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....
Oct. 1	Chris. Anderson...	....	Sone & Fleming Mfg Co. (limited)	Brooklyn	Kings
1	Richard Olsen .....	....	Sone & Fleming Mfg Co. (limited)	Brooklyn	Kings
3	Stephen Riley.....	18	H. Likly & Co. (trunks)..	Rochester ...	Monroe
3	Barney Eilers, Sr..	63	Rochester Paper Co.....	Rochester ...	Monroe
5	John Rifer	15	Globe Woolen Co.....	Utica	Oneida
6	Eugene Jacoble ..	38	William A. Traver.....	Hudson.....	Columbia....
6	Maggie Keely.....	21	J. P. Taffe (laundry)...	Brooklyn	Kings
8	Michael Lawler ..	40	Gleason & Bailey Mfg Co	Seneca Falls.	Seneca.....
8	George S. Babcock	30	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga....
8	Joseph Zelic	25	Standard Furniture Co.	Herkimer ...	Herkimer ...
8	L. Kupperschmidt.	13	J. S. Disbrow (box mkg).	Rochester ...	Monroe
8	William Rcassboch.	42	C. L. Woodbridge & Co.	New York....	New York....
9	Nathan Moestri....	....	The Solvay Process Co..	Geddes	Onondaga....
10	Jacob Gehring	15	Nicholas Muller's Sons.	New York....	New York....
10	Queenie Walker...	15	Democrat & Chronicle..	Rochester ...	Monroe
10	Gotlieb Slattman..	14	James Roy & Co.....	Schenectady.	Schenectady.
13	William Westley ..	16	Prahar & Shepard	Brooklyn	Kings
13	E. Rogers	26	Kinman, Sturtevant & Larabee	Binghamton.	Broome.....
13	Joseph Margad....	35	Julius Kayser & Co.....	Brooklyn	Kings
13	Frank Sheehan....	30	{ Boston and Lockport } Block Co.....	Lockport	Niagara
15	Michael Schicht, ..	27	Humbert & Welk	New York....	New York....
16	Fred. Davison	20	S.S. White Dent. Mfg. Co.	Princes Bay,	Richmond ...
16	Paul Bressett.....	21	Plattsburgh Wool Co...	Plattsburgh,	Clinton
17	D. C. McMoirty	60	The Courier Co	Buffalo	Erie.....
18	Wm. Shiber..	17	Olean Tooth Pick and Basket Co	Olean	Cattaraugus.
19	Leslie Stoddard ...	25	Oneonta Chair Co.....	Oneonta.....	Otsego.....
19	Leroy Tucker.....	26	Owego Cruciform Cas- ket Co	Owego.....	Tioga.....
19	John Dwyer.....	....	Solvay Process Co	Geddes	Onondaga....
19	Elmer E. Spicer....	19	McEwen Bros.....	Wellsville ...	Allegany
22	Henry Geiger.....	15	Hull, Grummond & Co.	Binghamton.	Broome.....
22	T. Smith.....	17	Saxony Knitting Co	Little Falls..	Herkimer ...
22	Minnie Holton.....	40	Johnson & Lamb.....	Binghamton.	Broome.....
20	John Eisinger.....	16	Lee, Holland & Co.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
24	Edward Miller.....	18	Saxony Knitting Co....	Little Falls..	Herkimer ...
24	Barney Eilers, Jr..	63	Rochester Paper Co	Rochester ...	Monroe
22	John Kukemeister,	15	Pratt & Letchworth.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
23	John Dooley.....	56	Lee, Holland & Co.....	Buffalo	Erie.....
25	Philip Reppert.....	45	Gilbert Car Mfg. Co.....	Green Island	Albany
24	Joseph Lamater....	20	Sidney Shepard & Co...	Buffalo	Erie.....
26	Rosa Bowman.....	14	Utica Stm. Cotton Mills.	Utica	Oneida.....
26	Lewis Arraway....	35	Ames Iron Works.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....

ACCIDENTS — (Continued).

On what machine, elevator, saw, etc., accident happened.	Cause of accident as given by manufacturer.	Extent of injury.
Buzz saw.....	Accidental.....	Two fingers cut.
Paper cutter.....	Accidentally shifted lever.....	Severed all fingers left hand.
Planer.....	Hand slipping on knives.....	Thumb cut.
Washing rollers.....	Thumb caught between rollers..	End of thumb taken off.
.....	Fell while carrying casting.....	Leg broken.
Belting.....	Putting belting on shaft.....	Loss of arm from elbow.
Power press.....	Careless in working machine....	End of thumb cut off.
Buzz planer.....	Can't explain.....	Lost two fingers right hand.
Shaper.....	Carelessness.....	End of thumb and finger cut off.
Elevator hatch.....	Foot caught in automatic doors.	Foot bruised.
Sand wheel.....	{ Breakage of rim that held } sand paper.....	Loss of two toes.
Steam.....	Bursting of steam fitting.....	Face, neck, shoulders scalded.
Steam.....	Bursting of steam fitting.....	Face and body scalded.
Circular saw.....	Reaching in front of saw.....	Thumb and finger cut.
Cylinder cards.....	Caught by belting.....	Arm fractured.
Slat gang saw.....	Caught in saw.....	Ends of two fingers cut off.
Punch machine.....	Putting fingers under dies.....	Loss of first finger.
Oil still.....	Explosion of still.....	Killed.
Oil still.....	Explosion of still.....	Head and arms burned.
Circular saw.....	Carelessness.....	Three fingers & thumb cut off.
Circular saw.....	Stick flying from saw.....	Eye cut and bruised.
Spinning mule.....	Taking off gear.....	Forefinger cut off.
Buzz plane.....	Carelessness.....	Partial loss of two fingers.
Shirt ironer.....	Carelessness.....	Arm bruised.
Emery wheel.....	Hand caught in wheel.....	Back of hand bruised.
.....	Hand caught lifting casting.....	Hands scalded.
Jointer.....	Carelessness.....	Two fingers cut off.
Box printing press...	Placing hand on cog wheel.....	Two fingers cut off.
Loom.....	Struck by baton of loom.....	Bruised internally.
.....	Platform slipped.....	Hand and leg bruised.
Hoist rope.....	Falling from hoist rope.....	Concussion of brain.
Gordon print. press..	Trying to get stick out of press..	Arm severely injured.
.....	Cleaning machinery in motion...	Leg broken.
Anvil.....	Accidental.....	Foot crushed.
Shaper.....	Carelessness.....	Thumb severely cut. ⁶
Centrifugal dryer...	Negligence.....	Loss of arm.
Saw.....	{ Probably carelessness. sawing } too close end of log.....	Lost one finger, hand badly cut.
Shaping machine....	Carelessness.....	Loss of two fingers.
Buzz saw.....	Careless in handling saw.....	Thumb and two fingers cut off.
Split saw.....	Wood flying from circular saw, struck him in groin.....	Badly bruised.
Elevator.....	Slipped, legs caught between floor and elevator.....	Both legs badly crushed.
Cut-off saw.....	Carelessness.....	Seriously cut arm.
Surface planer.....	Carelessness.....	Portion of finger cut off.
Double surface pla'r.	Accidental.....	Foot cut off above ankle.
Steam pipe.....	Pressure of steam.....	Eyes burned.
Iron planer.....	Carelessness in not paying atten- tion.....	Second finger, off left hand.
Elevator.....	Fingers caught.....	Three fingers jammed.
Elevator.....	Caught between door and post...	One finger lost.
.....	Falling down stairs.....	Dislocation of shoulder.
Feed saw.....	{ Button on sleeve caught and } pulled hand over.....	Finger and wrist badly cut.
Shafting.....	Arm drawn in shafting.....	Arm broken in two places.
Circular saw.....	Allowing stick to turn in saw....	Three fingers cut off.
Belting.....	Caught and carried around shaft.	Fracture of right arm, body very badly bruised.
Saw.....	Run his hand against saw.....	Two fingers cut off.
Buzz saw.....	Wood thrown against saw.....	Jaw cut, loss of tooth.
Stamping machine..	Carelessness.....	Thumb, right hand, smashed.
Fly frame.....	Finger caught in gearing.....	First finger bruised.
Flanging block.....	Block falling.....	Two toes bruised and broken.



NAME

J. Scharfenb
W. J. Hazelt
N. Sanders
Charles Har
Brown & Pa
F. C. Young
John Walsh
Wm. Rosem
W. Ackert....
James Neue
Healey Iron
Henry Hack
James Arno
B. Handlow
Charles W. I
Adams & So
A. J. Jennin
Frederick B
John P. Tad
George Fera
C. A. Ganzer
Wilson Boh
Joseph Dole
Henry Morl
Eagle Iron
William H.
Jacob Kifer
J. J. Measne
Charles A
Henry Buck
Busch & Co

Leo Prange.....	Buttons (cloth and metal)	4	1	1	27	15	3	59	60	certificates.....	No..	..
Thomas & Covel.....	Shoes	25	1	17	7	2	58	34	34	certificates.....	Yes.	..
Charles L. Medicus.....	Parlor furniture.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	..	..
Crescent Watch Case Co.....	Watch cases.....	73	4	.....	.....	.....	59	30	30	certificates.....	No..	..
J. H. Wilson.....	Bagging.....	6	.....	17	7	2	59	45	45	.....	..	..
R. H. North & Co.....	Mats and matting.....	45	7	4	.....	.....	56	30	30	.....	..	..
O. H. Warren & Co.....	Blank books.....	35	4	2	23	12	58	30	30	trap-doors	Yes.	..
John W. Dawson & Co.....	Fire hose	17	2	.....	26	14	58	60	60	.....	..	..
Norman Hubbard	Steam pumps	60	1	.....	.....	.....	58	30	30	.....	..	..
A. S. Barnes & Co.....	Book publishers.....	110	12	.....	85	30	59	30	30	.....	..	..
Art Wood Decorating Co.....	Wood mantels	34	3	.....	.....	.....	59	30	30	.....	..	..
James LeComte	Tin cans.....	75	10	6	.....	.....	59½	30	30	.....	..	Yes.
John W. Masury & Son.....	Paints	75	7	6	53	20	53	30	30	.....	..	..

NEW UTRECHT.												
H. A. Eames	Straw goods	16	2	.....	25	11	3	57	60	Notices, certificates	No..	No.
FLATBUSH.												
James Pain & Son.....	Fireworks	20	2	.....	9	7	4	54-59	60	Notices, certificates ...	No..	No.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

GARNETVILLE.												
Unexcelled Fire Works Co....	Fireworks	17	5	2	15	10	2	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
WESTFIELD.												
S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co....	Dentists' tools	200	18	10	12	5	.....	59	30	Certificates, fire-esc., hand-rails.	No..	No.
CLIFTON.												
P. Weiderer & Brother	Looking-glass frames....	30	10	5	22	12	8	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

STAPLETON.												
Casper Schneider.....	Chemicals	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices	Yes.	No.
Alban Waurth	Cloth cutting machines...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	..	..
Louis Deyonge & Co.....	Fancy paper	140	25	17	80	45	5	58	30	.....	..	Yes.

NEW BRIGHTON.												
John Irving & Co.....	Muslins	30	2	1	12	5	1	60	60	Certificates, hand-rails	No..	No.
Manchester Mfg. Co.....	Plush for upholstery...	6	1	1	16	10	2	60	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails.	..	..
J. B. King & Co.....	Plaster works	82	2	2	.....	.....	.....	60	60	certificates .....	..	..

CASTLETON.												
N. Y. Dyeing & Printing Co...	Dyeing and Printing	179	17	3	179	50	4	60	60	Certificates, fire-escape h'ndr'ls	No..	No.

NEWTOWN.									
G. H. Nichol & Co.	Chemicals	60	1	.....	.....	.....	60	1	60
WHITESTONE.									
George Trapp	Carriage makers	16	2	.....	.....	.....	29	60	60
Charles N. Fowler	Upholsterers' materials	7	1	.....	16	13	3	30	Yes. No.
John D. Locke & Co.	Tinware, etc.	60	13	5	7	3	1	60	" "
ASTORIA.									
Charles Sidler	Buttons	26	2	1	20	10	3	46	Certificates, hand-rails
BLISSVILLE.									
Queens County Oil Works	Refining & barrel packing	265	1	1	.....	.....	60	30	60

SECOND DISTRICT. NEW YORK COUNTY.

NEW YORK CITY.									
Bauman & Sperling	Cloaks, etc.	2	.....	3	1	.....	46	60	Notices, posted
Isidor Bruck	Suspenders	1	.....	3	.....	.....	46	60	"
Chelsea Jute Mills	Jute bags and carpets	153	60	27	328	188	60	30	Yes.
Aaron Engel	Cigars	26	.....	.....	6	2	50	45	No.
Charles Holland	Coats	4	.....	.....	14	8	4	60	N
Anton Bauer	Pants	2	.....	.....	19	11	4	60	N
Edward Weinberger	Coats	26	1	1	7	3	.....	60	N
A. Millinger	Coats	13	2	2	2	2	.....	45	"
Charles Dekinger	Coats	14	1	1	5	2	.....	60	"
August Dekinger	Coats	30	2	1	15	4	.....	60	"
Ignatz Gross	Coats	25	1	.....	8	3	.....	60	"
Jonson Fndry & Machine Co.	Iron and brass found'ry	100	1	.....	.....	.....	59	30	"
R. H. Wolf & Co. (Limited)	Wires and springs	200	20	4	14	11	3	56	Notices, closets, hand-rails
L. Kahner & Co.	Cigars	80	1	.....	26	10	3	48	Notices, ralls, trap-doors
Joseph Schultz & Co.	Straw goods	26	.....	.....	45	15	.....	30	No.
A. W. Mann & Co.	Artificial flowers	1	.....	.....	20	4	.....	30	Yes.
Gardiner & Estes	Boots and shoes	100	2	1	76	25	.....	53	Notices, certificates, hand-rails, belt shifter
Keep Manufacturing Co.	Shirts	4	.....	.....	100	26	.....	30	No.
O. Otto Sussman	Slipper uppers	2	1	1	4	.....	57	60	Yes. No.

NEW YORK CITY—(Continued).

	Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
				Minors.	Other requirements.
Samuel Friend.....	6	1	1	1	1
S. Feiner.....	31	13	2	13	6
Isaac Miller.....	30	4	4	4	3
B. Light.....	18	2	1	1	1
Max Parris.....	22	1	1	1	1
A. Stein.....	16	3	2	2	2
Max Susseman.....	4	4	2	2	2
M. Schuster.....	7	1	6	4	1
G. Bence.....	60	3	3	45	15
C. A. Schmidt.....	60	12	6	120	60
S. Bernstein.....	22	1	32	11	1
A. H. Wellington.....	70	6	2	100	40
Hyman & Myers.....	12	6	2	100	40
A. Worms.....	26	4	2	3	1
John Reynders & Co.....	17	3	3	3	3
Metropolitan Wire Nail Co.....	3	3	3	3	3
L. Port.....	26	3	3	1	1
Commercial Box Co.....	8	3	100	50	6
Kaufman, Worms & Co.....	26	1	6	3	3
F. Zinner.....	4	1	4	4	4
Cigars.....	60	3	3	45	15
Costs.....	31	13	2	13	6
Costs.....	30	4	4	4	3
Vests.....	18	2	1	1	1
Pants.....	22	1	1	1	1
Cloaks.....	16	3	2	2	2
Costs.....	4	4	2	2	2
Boys' jackets.....	7	1	6	4	1
Cigars.....	60	3	3	45	15
Upholstery trimmings.....	60	12	6	120	60
Silk ribbons.....	22	1	32	11	1
Printing cloth.....	70	6	2	100	40
Upholstery goods.....	12	6	2	100	40
Cigars.....	26	4	2	3	1
Surgical instruments.....	17	3	3	3	3
Wire nails.....	3	3	3	3	3
Lithographs.....	26	3	3	1	1
Paper boxes.....	8	3	100	50	6
Cigars.....	26	1	6	3	3
Cigar boxes.....	4	1	4	4	4
Notices, stairway screened, fire-escape.....	60	60	60	60	60
" certificate, sep. wat.-close.....	60	60	60	60	60
" certificate, sep. wat.-close.....	60	60	60	60	60
" separate water-closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
" stairway.....	60	60	60	60	60
" stairway, sep. wat.-close.....	60	60	60	60	60
Sep. water-closet, shorter hours.....	60	60	60	60	60
Stairway screened, water closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notices, certificate, stairway screened, water-closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
" certificate, trap-doors.....	60	60	60	60	60
" water-closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
" certificate, trap-doors.....	60	60	60	60	60
" water-closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
" certificate, trap-doors.....	60	60	60	60	60
" water-closets.....	60	60	60	60	60
Hand-rails, trap-doors, fire escape's water.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice.....	60	60	60	60	60
Fire-escape.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notice, belt-shifter, trap-doors, and hand-rails.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notices, cert's, trap-d., mach.....	60	60	60	60	60
Notices, certificates, trap-doors.....	60	60	60	60	60
Hand-rails, trap-doors, wat.-close.....	60	60	60	60	60

[illegible]

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females	Females under 21	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Hugo Maul & Co ..	Silk trimmings.....	26	3	...	75	40	52	53	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape water-closet	No.	No.
Henry Hads & Son ..	Piano hardware	16	...	...	1	1	...	60	30	Notices, machinery	Yes.	"
Manhattan Brass Co.	Brass goods	525	40	23	23	34	2	59	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	Yes.
R. Moune & Bro.....	Cigars	100	2	...	40	16	...	59	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	No.
F. J. Kaldenberg Co.	Ivory goods	141	18	11	14	5	1	54	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	"
John Deppler & Son.....	Dress trimming.	12	1	1	40	16	5	53	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Alsberg, Plebes & Jacobson ..	Lace caps	4	...	...	36	16	5	55	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Giles Lithograph and Liberty Printing Co ..	Lithographs	127	13	11	82	34	18	56	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Samuel Goodfriend	Cigars	11	...	...	7	4	...	60	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	"
Sweet, Orr & Co.....	Overalls	1	...	...	30	15	2	53	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	"
Sonneborn, Loew & Co ..	Push boxes	30	1	...	5	2	1	59	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	"
E. S. Higgins & Co.....	Carpets and worsted ..	600	200	25	1200	400	50	60	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	"
Levi & Mayer	Ruffings	5	...	...	60	30	11	54	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	"
Manhattan Shade Cloth Co.	Window shades	75	5	3	4	1	...	58	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Freitag Mfg. Co.....	Embroideries	8	2	2	25	10	2	56	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Newmann Bros ..	Fur goods	65	6	4	65	30	2	56	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
M. Bliffert ..	Cigar boxes	26	5	3	15	12	4	59 1/2	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"
Kinney Tobacco Co.....	Cigarettes	100	4	4	1300	600	119	50	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	Yes.
Kammerer & Bocksover ..	Dress trimmings.....	12	9	6	40	15	4	53	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	No.
Small, Dasey & Co.....	Ruffings	6	...	...	45	20	5	53	30	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	Yes.
B. Ulmann & Co.....	Passementerie	12	3	2	50	25	10	47	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	No.	"
Danzig & Shl.....	Ladies' underwear	15	60	30	9	47	45	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	"	"

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

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H. L. Levy & Bro	Shirt waists.....	10	10	7	8	54	60	No.
Oppenheimer, Collins & Co	Ladies' cloaks.....	40	200	25	5	53	60	Yes.
Wannmacher & Brown	Clothing.....	50	1	.....	15	4	.....	54	35	"
Jenkins & McCowan	Printing and book bind'g	11	1	.....	14	8	.....	53	30	"
G. Schwab & Bro	Cloaks and jerseys.....	50	.....	.....	300	100	5	57	30	Yes.
Leo Schlessinger & Co	Tinware and toys.....	70	3	.....	35	7	1	60	30	No.
M. Kaufmann	Pinch boxes.....	25	8	5	25	12	4	59%	30	"
R. K. Davies & Co	Shirts.....	50	1	.....	200	50	1	54	30	Yes.
Riddle Mfg. Co.	Silk yarn.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2	57	30	No.
F. & W. Lyall	Machinery.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	45	Yes.
Kowler M'fg. Co. (limited).	Metallic spring beds.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	48%	60	No.
Commercial St'm Laundry Co.	Laundry.....	6	.....	.....	45	44	8	60	60	"
E. N. Hall	Lye and potash.....	2	.....	.....	6	3	.....	59	60	Yes.
Adolph Menges	Cloak trimming.....	10	2	1	30	3	.....	53	60	No.
Hanson & Green	Ostrich feathers.....	10	.....	.....	75	40	5	60	45	Yes.
A. Kowalsky	Coats.....	35	2	2	5	3	.....	60	60	"
Ellen Sullivan	Flannel shirts.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	.....	54	60	No.
Glaser & Jacobson	Neckwear.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	1	45	60	Yes.
Bittor & Son	Purses.....	8	3	3	4	3	1	53	60	No.
Max Kasenowitz	Purses.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	54	60	"
H. W. Kirmuse	Chinese lanterns.....	5	2	1	20	20	17	59	30	"
T. W. Hines & Co	Bonnet frames.....	3	.....	.....	15	5	.....	53	60	"
M. Wassermann	Artificial flowers.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	2	53	60	"
Lambert & Bacquet	Artificial flowers.....	5	.....	.....	15	9	4	55	60	"
Elias Hyams	Artificial flowers.....	2	.....	.....	25	15	5	45	45	Yes.
Manneck M'fg. Co.	Paper boxes.....	10	.....	.....	30	4	.....	54	60	No.
Witbeck & Smith	Laundry.....	5	1	1	30	20	1	50	60	"
Gordon & Dillworth	Preserved fruits.....	50	5	.....	150	12	2	54	60	"
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.	Bromide paper.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	60	"
Fred Neff	Paper boxes.....	20	2	2	75	20	2	53	45	"
.....	Braids.....	15	.....	.....	25	10	2	58%	30	"
.....	Lithographs.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	60	Yes.
.....	Printing and book-bind'g	12	5	5	5	5	.....	55	60	No.
r Co	Laundry.....	60	2	.....	75	35	5	58	60	"
George W. Coffin	Shoes.....	40	3	2	20	3	2	52	60	"
Krueger & Braun	Lithographs.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	53	30	"
Jacob Henkell	Cigar boxes.....	150	14	8	55	25	4	60	30	"
George M. Jacobs	Cotton yarns.....	1	5	5	55	30	Yes.

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NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re- quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	Other requirements.	Yes. No.
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.					
J. W. Lyon & Co.....	Rag sorting	3	.....	.....	6	2	.....	60	30		No.
C. H. Heinrich.....	Artificial flowers.....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	12	60	60		No.
A. Steinhardt.....	Cords and tassels.....	7	2	2	15	16	6	64	60		No.	
P. Mueller.....	Cigar boxes.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	60	60		No.
C. Struve.....	Cigar boxes.....	7	.....	.....	4	2	.....	60	30		No.
H. Kraklwar.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	16	.....	.....	3	2	.....	60	60		No.
Simon Madowitz.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	6	1	.....	3	1	.....	60	60		No.
H. Irons.....	Coats.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	60	60		No.
M. Rosenthal.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	60	60		No.
M. Schneider.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		No.
Jacob Epstein.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	13	.....	.....	13	6	.....	60	60		No.
M. I. Cohn.....	Quiltings.....	5	.....	.....	20	20	.....	60	60		No.
B. Kaiser.....	Coats.....	26	1	1	20	6	1	60	60		No.	
L. Witkowsky.....	Coats.....	20	2	1	20	4	.....	60 1/2	60		No.
Joseph Stern.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	12	1	1	12	4	1	60	60		No.	
H. Jacob.....	Coats and vests.....	20	2	2	20	10	1	60	60		No.	
Wolf Davis.....	Coats.....	16	1	1	6	1	.....	60	60		No.
A. Harris.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	10	1	1	3	1	1	60	60		No.	
H. Cohn.....	Coats.....	7	.....	.....	4	2	.....	60	60		No.
R. Freedman.....	Coats.....	24	1	1	20	16	1	60	60		No.	
L. Silverstein.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	60	60		No.
E. Frank & Bro.....	Ladies' cloaks.....	6	4	60	60		No.	
G. W. Berrey.....	Rifle embossing.....	16	2	1	1	60	60		No.	
Shaeck & Turk.....	Furs.....	4	1	1	4	1	64	60		Yes.	

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New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
J. Maidhof.	Dress trimmings.	12	3	2	50	25	3	45	60	Notices, hand-rails.	Yes.	No.
P. Kleeberg.	Lace goods.	4	1	1	8	3	1	54	30		"	"
Hirschberg & Co.		14	4	3	6	2	1	53	45		No.	"
Bundheimer Bros.		25	4	1	30	10	3	53	45		Yes.	Yes.
F. W. Underhill.		16	1	1	15	3	1	53	60		No.	"
Carlin Schwab.		9	1	1	6	2	1	53	60		Yes.	Yes.
Cohnfeld Company.		20	1	1	250	115	30	57	30		No.	No.
J. J. Adams & Co.	Trimmings.	6	1	1	40	20	3	53	30		Yes.	"
Sylvester & Levacher.		30	1	1	12	2	1	48	60		Yes.	"
Weil Bros.		12	1	1	35	15	1	53	60		"	"
Herman Bros. & Obermeier.		8	1	1	50	20	1	53	60		No.	Yes.
Hecht & Livingston.		15	5	4	16	8	1	59	60		Yes.	No.
Lehak & Levy.		30	5	3	30	10	1	53	60		No.	Yes.
Dreyfuss & Hoff.		40	5	3	25	15	1	57	30		Yes.	No.
Charles P. Vogt.		2	1	1	12	7	1	53	30		Yes.	"
Charles Myers & Bro.		1	1	1	6	3	1	53	60		No.	"
Levi Bros.		2	1	1	40	32	2	43	60		No.	"
H. E. Griffith.		3	1	1	8	2	1	53 1/2	60		Yes.	Yes.
Julius Sonn.		10	1	1	41	15	6	53	30		No.	"
Frankenthal Bros.	Clonks.	10	1	1	225	125	12	53	35		Yes.	No.
J. Samelarn & Co.	Ruffings.	12	1	1	6	1	1	51	30		"	Yes.
Rosenthal Bros.	Cloaks.	12	1	1	125	40	8	54	60		"	No.
Benjamin & Caspary.	Silk hats.	30	1	1	10	3	1	46	60		No.	"
A. R. Brower.	Lace caps.	20	1	1	15	8	3	48	30		No.	"
Tuch Bros.	Furs.	1	1	1	8	3	1	53	60		Yes.	"
R. Swarsenski.	Cloth caps.	10	1	1	75	30	1	53	60		No.	Yes.
S. Simonson.		150	1	1	70	35	2	50	30		Yes.	No.
H. Oppenheim & Co.	Cloaks and suits.	30	1	1	25	1	1	60	60		No.	Yes.
C. Cohn.	Fur caps.	25	4	3	5	1	1	60	60		Yes.	No.
Samuel Cohn & Son.	Hats, caps and furs.	40	1	1	20	10	3	64	60		No.	"

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New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			Minors.	Other requirements.
Handy, Scott & Co ..	Photo-gravures.	19	9	9	14	3	...	50	Notices, certificates, water-closet separate.	No.	No.
leu.	...	13	...	...	12	3	...	60	...	Yes.	...
...	...	2	...	...	12	3	...	51	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	51	...	...	...
...	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
...	...	60	30	25	2	...	...	60	...	No.	No.
...	...	20	15	13	10	7	3	55	...	Yes.	Yes.
...	...	19	...	...	50	20	8	51	...	No.	No.
...	...	7	1	...	10	3	...	53	...	Yes.	Yes.
...	...	20	...	...	15	6	...	57	...	...	...
Co.	...	23	2	1	...	...	...	57	...	No.	No.
...	...	7	...	...	10	3	...	51 1/2	...	...	...
...	Embossing velvets.	3	1	1	9	4	1	50	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	6	4	...	53	...	...	...
N. Schroder ..	Paper boxes.	15	3	1	45	15	5	51	...	...	...
F. Watson ..	Artificial flowers.	3	...	...	19	17	8	50	...	...	...
A. M. Ernberger ..	...	2	...	...	4	1	1	50	...	...	...
Wm. Menkhof ..	...	5	...	...	35	10	...	51	...	Yes.	...
Max Wiener ..	...	6	...	...	60	15	...	51	...	...	...
Marcus Hentze ..	minge.	6	1	...	16	...	...	51	...	...	...
A. W. Faber ..	...	2	...	...	19	13	5	51	...	No.	No.
J. A. Scriven & Co ..	...	4	...	...	15	2	...	51	...	Yes.	Yes.
United States Medicine Co ..	...	3	...	...	40	15	3	51	...	No.	No.
F. C. Conner & Co ..	...	5	...	...	30	1	...	49	...	Yes.	Yes.
A. E. Harris ..	Artificial leaves.	4	...	...	6	...	...	53	...	...	...
O. L. Schuller ..	...	3	...	...	7	2	1	53	...	...	...
P. & M. Weil ..	Pura.	19	1	...	14	8	...	53	...	No.	No.
E. Oapel & Son ..	Ostrich feathers.	3	...	...	20	10	...	48	...	Yes.	...

New York—(Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21, and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO	
		EMPLOYED.									Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.					
Z. Blum.....	Shirt waists.....	2	2	1	5	2	1	54	60	Notices, water-closet separate..	Yes.	No.
Wm. Kinstler Bros.....	Neckwear.....	4	1	1	6	3	1	60	60	water-closet separate..	No.	"
D. E. Nichol.....	Ladies' underwear.....	2	1	1	126	36	13	51	30	certific's, h'way prot'ed.	"	"
A. B. Robinson & Co.....	Buttons.....	26	2	1	6	3	1	45	30	certificates, fire-escape.	"	"
P. W. Lambert & Co.....	Pocketbooks.....	26	2	1	2	1	1	59	30	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
		136	16	10	10	8	1	53	30	water-closet separate..	"	"
		1	1	1	10	8	1	54	30	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	"	"
		1	1	1	4	3	1	45	30	certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
		6	1	1	3	1	1	54	30	fire-escape	"	"
		7	1	1	10	3	1	53	30	fire-escape	"	"
		18	3	1	20	10	4	51	30	certificates, fire-escape.	No.	"
		12	1	1	200	80	8	51	30	certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
		5	1	1	10	3	1	45	30	fire-escape	No.	"
		15	1	1	20	6	1	53	30	certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
		12	1	1	14	10	2	51	30	certificates, w. c. sep'te	No.	"
		35	1	1	25	5	1	57	30	certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
		13	2	2	13	2	1	45	30	certificates, fire-escape.	No.	"
	Dress and fur trimming.	30	2	2	25	12	3	51	30	elevator, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
	Fur ornaments.....	12	1	1	60	40	13	59	30	certific's, h'd-r'ls, fire-es	No.	"
	Furs.....	12	1	1	12	15	3	53	30	certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
	Cloaks.....	35	1	1	50	15	3	45	30	Fire-escape, h'd-r'ls, w. c. sep'te.	No.	"
	Clothing.....	7	1	1	15	5	1	55	30	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
	Neckwear.....	4	1	1	15	5	1	54	30	certificates	No.	"
Co.	Helmets.....	5	3	3	2	2	2	54	30	certific's, wat.-clos. sep.	Yes.	"
	Cloaks.....	4	1	1	10	1	1	54	30	"	No.	"
	Masks and toys.....	4	1	1	30	18	3	55	30	"	Yes.	"
	Confectionery.....	20	1	1	4	1	1	55	30	certificates, hand-rails.	No.	"
	Fur caps.....	13	1	1	4	1	1	55	30	fire-escape, wat.-cl. sep.	Yes.	"

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J. B. Kaler	Fancy papers	28	8	6	13	8	2	55 1/2	30	"	"
David & Pincus	Shoes	30	30	6	...	55 1/2	30	"	"
P. Huggelirs	Confectionery	22	17	6	...	60	60	"	"
J. M. Claisa	Confectionery	7	...	...	16	6	...	60	60	"	"
A. E. Cohn	Confectionery	3	...	...	1	1	...	65	60	"	"
G. Cella	Confectionery	4	1	1	5	4	...	60	60	No.	"
Ode & Gerbereux	Dress trimmings	15	...	...	16	6	1	56	60	"	"
P. Unkelbach	Dress trimmings	3	2	2	10	3	2	57	30	"	"
	Confectionery	20	...	...	30	18	9	53	30	"	"
	Confectionery	110	1	1	190	140	90	59	30	Yes.	Yes.
	Confectionery	45	2	2	60	35	...	59	30	No.	No.
	Confectionery	25	1	1	50	35	3	56	60	"	"
	Ruffings	20	...	...	236	110	36	56	30	"	"
	Caps	8	...	...	10	...	...	54	60	Yes.	Yes.
	Printing	40	1	...	1	...	...	59	30	No.	No.
	Bindery	15	2	...	80	40	...	53	30	"	"
	Purses	8	...	...	3	2	...	54	30	"	"
	Printing	4	2	2	...	...	...	55	60	"	"
G. A. Wright	Cloaks and suits	10	...	...	10	...	...	53	60	Yes.	Yes.
C. Reyer	Leather goods	15	2	...	...	...	...	59	30	"	"
Gabriel Strauss	Cloaks	30	1	1	2	...	...	54	30	"	"
Degener & Perlstein	Cloaks and caps	...	...	...	14	6	...	53	30	No.	No.
Mrs. J. Plass	Lace goods	...	...	...	4	3	...	51	30	Yes.	Yes.
M. A. O'Neill	Jerseys	1	...	...	3	3	1	53	60	No.	No.
Dahl & Eckhardt	Cloaks and suits	3	...	...	7	3	1	51	30	"	"
M. Whitehead & Co.	Ladies' underwear	1	...	...	30	10	...	51	30	Yes.	Yes.
J. Wolbach	Cloaks and suits	7	...	...	20	2	1	48	60	"	"
J. Cohn & Co.	Cloaks and suits	...	...	...	10	1	...	53	60	No.	No.
Bettman & Rucker	Meerschaum pipes	3	...	...	...	...	...	57	60	Yes.	Yes.
J. Zins	Cloaks	5	...	...	4	...	...	45	30	"	"
L. J. Haas & Co.	Tip printing	12	7	5	6	5	3	51	30	"	"
Peter Coughlin	Pants	24	...	...	...	...	...	66	45	No.	Yes.
Davis & Isenberg	Jerseys	10	1	...	...	...	...	66	60	Yes.	No.
S. Bagowitz	Coats	10	...	...	9	4	...	66	60	"	"
J. Alexander	Coats	8	...	...	2	2	...	66	60	"	"
Isaac Mendelson	Coats	7	...	...	4	3	...	66	60	"	"
C. Goldstein	Coats	12	1	1	4	4	...	60	60	No.	"
L. Klein	Cloaks	12	...	...	7	5	2	66	60	"	"
Hyman, Haff & Spender	Coats	11	...	...	4	...	...	60	60	Yes.	"

NEW YORK — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 yrs.	Females under 16 yrs.				Minors.	Other requirements.
H. Goldberg.....	Coats.....	20	1	1	7	3	...	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, water-closet	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
S. Muer.....	Fancy feathers.....	...	...	...	3	2	...	54	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
S. Rodgers.....	Artificial flowers.....	...	...	...	12	3	1	54	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
A. Bastian.....	Bookbinding.....	5	1	...	1	...	...	59	30		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
J. Kuenberger.....	Millinery ornaments.....	...	...	...	15	7	6	63	30		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
J. M. Meehan.....	Flowers and feathers.....	...	...	...	12	3	1	51	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
B. Weixelbaum.....	Coats.....	30	2	2	8	2	...	64	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
H. Duchnea & Co.....	Sample cards.....	10	2	2	8	2	...	61	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Albright & Steindler.....	Neckwear.....	6	...	...	20	12	...	63	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
B. Altman & Co.....	Furs.....	12	1	1	13	5	1	64	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
L. Hirschfeld.....	Clothing.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	54	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
David Brothers.....	Clothing.....	6	1	1	26	10	2	48	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Rawns & Co.....	Neckwear.....	6	1	1	30	15	7	53	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
C. Weisker.....	Flowers and feathers.....	...	...	...	26	15	3	57	30		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
H. Hufheimer & Co.....	Flowers and feathers.....	2	...	...	26	15	3	61	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Hess & Morgenthau.....	Neckwear.....	1	...	...	15	10	2	54	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
L. Henry & Co.....	Flowers and feathers.....	...	...	...	70	30	4	54	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Zucker & Josephy.....	Flowers and feathers.....	2	...	...	60	35	11	54	30		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
D. Levy & Son.....	Neckwear.....	9	2	1	11	4	...	48	45		No. Yes.	No. Yes.
James McCurrach & Bro.....	Neckwear.....	10	...	...	80	40	2	51	45	Notices, certificates.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Rogers, Peck & Co.....	Clothing.....	70	...	...	200	80	3	53½	40	" certificates.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Thos. H. Wood & Co.....	Vests.....	20	...	...	13	3	1	63	40	" cert's, w.-c. separate.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
P. Baumgarten.....	Coats.....	5	...	...	2	...	...	60	60	" cert's, w.-c. separate.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
P. Wertheimer.....	Coats.....	11	...	...	3	2	...	60	60	" cert's, w.-c. separate.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
Leonold Aul.....	Coats.....	15	...	...	3	2	1	60	60	" cert's, w.-c. sep., h'd-rls.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
P. Roth.....	Coats.....	25	4	3	4	2	5	60	60	" cert's, w.-c. sep., h'd-rls.....	No. Yes.	No. Yes.
M. Schlessinger.....	Buttonholes.....	4	...	...	11	9	6	60	60		No. Yes.	No. Yes.

	16	3	1	11	4		60		"	Yes.	No.	No.
Rothberger & Stern	Coats						60		"			
Geo. Muller	Slippers	1		1			60		"	Yes.		
D. Gulland	Coats			4	2		60		"	No.		
H. Herdbrun	Coats	2	1	4	1		60		"			
Joseph Gluckman	Coats			6	1		60		"	Yes.		
S. Gluck	Coats	2	2	6	3	2	60		"	No.		
S. Friedeberg	Buttonholes			4	4	2	60		"			
M. Benjamin	Coats			1	1	1	60		"			
M. Alexander	Vests			12	9	3	60		"			
Alexander Brothers	Vests	1	1	11	6	1	60		"			
Max Schattam	Coats	2	2	2	1		60		"			
M. Rosenblatt	Pants			14	9	3	60		"			
Reisman Brothers	Coats	2	1	9	4	2	60		"			
Joseph Sonnenschein	Cigars	1	1	10	1		54		"			
M. Benedick	Coats	2	2	8	3		66		"			
J. Newinn	Vests			14	2	1	66		"			
Joseph Goldberg	Pants	2	2				60		"			
Israel Ferber	Jackets	2	1	2	2	1	66		"	Yes.	No.	
M. Friedman	Coats			1	1		66		"			
Samuel Lotto	Coats	1	1	1			60		"			
Joseph Markowitz	Pants	1	1	3	3	1	60		"			
H. Drucker	Cloaks			6	6	1	60		"	Yes.	No.	
E. Fuchsmann	Coats			3	1		60		"			
B. Holzman	Coats	2	2	2	1		60		"			
N. Wefingarten	Cloaks	3	3	7	6	1	60		"	Yes.	No.	
L. & E. Marks	Coats	3	3	6	2		60		"			
F. Phillips	Coats			14	6	2	60		"	Yes.	No.	
Wolf Cohn	Buttonholes	1	1	2			60		"			
L. Kirshbrun	Coats			2	3		66		"	No.		
Julius Gottlieb	Cloaks			7	2		60		"	Yes.	No.	
Morris Weiss	Coats	2	1	4	2	1	60		"			
Nathan Peyser	Coats	2	2	6	3		60		"			
Joseph Popper	Pants			20	7		60		"	Yes.	No.	
Jacob Hyams	Coats	1	1	4	2		60		"			
L. Grattner	Coats			2			60		"	Yes.	No.	
A. Schule	Cloaks			2			66		"			
A. Roeb	Cloaks			9	6	1	66		"	Yes.	No.	
A. Goldman	Cloaks			9	4	2	66		"			

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered in to	COMPLIANCES AS TO	
		Males.			Females.						Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.						
M. Grossman.....	Cloaks.....	11	.....	6	.....	.....	66	60	Notices, water-closets separate.	Yes.	No.
S. Solomon.....	Vests.....	8	.....	35	10	.....	60	60		"	"
M. Stampal.....	Cloaks.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	66	60		"	"
H. Goldberger.....	Pants.....	13	.....	15	10	5	60	60		No.	"
S. Jacobs.....	Coats.....	16	.....	6	.....	.....	66	60		Yes.	"
H. Fischgrund.....	Cloaks.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	66	60		"	"
M. J. Beck.....	Button-holes.....	5	.....	4	4	.....	60	60		"	"
H. Gruf.....	Cloaks.....	16	2	3	1	.....	66	60		"	"
M. Good.....	Coats.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	40	60		No.	"
Berkowitz & Kanner.....	Coats.....	25	3	4	2	.....	60	60		"	"
H. Fordlinsky.....	Coats.....	10	.....	5	3	1	60	60		"	"
S. Schaeber.....	Cloaks.....	9	2	1	1	1	66	60		"	"	
F. Feldstein.....	Pants.....	7	1	4	4	.....	66	60		"	"
Samuel Gelb.....	Cloaks.....	10	1	4	4	2	66	60		"	"	
B. Schwartz.....	Coats.....	12	2	2	.....	.....	60	60		Yes.	"
B. Goldwater.....	Shirts.....	4	.....	12	9	.....	60	60		No.	"
J. Frankenberg.....	Coats.....	7	1	5	2	.....	66	60		"	"

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re- quired of women under 18, and males under 18.	Time allowed for noonday meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to		COMPLI- ANCES AS TO			
		Males.		Males under 16 yrs.		Females.				Males under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.	Minors.	Other requirements.	No.	No.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.										
Rockwood & Co.	Chocolates	12	2	1	25	16	8	59	40	Notices, certificates	No.	No.			
Cloth Shade Roller Co.	Shade rollers.	40	3		4	4		59	30	fire-escape, trap-doors.	Yes.	"			
A. H. Whiting	Galvanized ironware.	11						59%	30	"	"	"			
Do.	Brass lamp goods.	20						59	30	"	"	"			
Do.	Playing and blank cards.	6						53	30	"	"	"			
Do.	Cigars	400	15	3	25	10	4	57	30	"	"	"			
Do.	Slipper materials.	3			7	5	1	59	30	"	"	"			
C. E. Dombrowski	Cigars	15	1	1	30	8	5	59	30	h'ralla, belt shfur	No.	"			
M. Rosenberg	Furniture	30						59	30	ay.	Yes.	"			
R. Hilbrand	Curtain poles	40	10	2				53	30	ay.	No.	"			
John Kroner	Children's coats	5	1	1	2	2		59	30	lev.	No.	"			
Jacob Rumer	Coats	12	1	1	6	2		56	60	ep.	"	"			
H. Rosenberg	Coats	35	2	2	10	8	6	60	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairway	"	"			
Morris Schwartz	Coats	30	1	1	15	3	1	60	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Max Isaac	Coats	3			3	1	1	60	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Pincus Rubel	Clouds	7			36	18	8	54	30	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Stein & Hilbrum	Ostrich feathers	2			9	6	2	53	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Kalmus & Levy	Neckwear	7			75	30	7	53	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
R. Lindheim	Flowers and feathers	3			6			54	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
S. Littenberg	Fur caps.	10	2	1	18	4		56	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Meerlander Bros	Sealskin garments	4			25	6		45	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Weld, Colburn & Wilkens	Neckwear	8			70	30	1	52 1/2	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
William Ulmer	Artificial flowers	6			4			53	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Wurzbarger & Hecht	Flowers and feathers	4			3			60	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Henry Kraus	Furs	3			12	2		59	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
G. Kleinbaum	Furs	3			1	1		51	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
A. A. Frankl	Fur tringes	6	2	2						Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			
Morhouse & Co.	Tip printing									Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c. sep. handrails, stairs, w.-cl.	"	"			

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

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NEW YORK — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21	Females under 16				Minors.	Other requirements.
N. Y. Woven Label Mfg. Co.	Woven labels.	36	8	...	10	6	1	54	45	Fire-escape, shafting boxed.	Yes.	Yes.
Germania Knitting Works	Cardigan jackets.	4	...	...	40	20	5	57	30	Fire-escape.	"	No.
M. L. Cohn & Co.	Clothing.	40	10	6	12	8	...	60	45	Notices, certificates.	No.	Yes.
Concord Cooperative Print. Co.	Printing.	25	1	1	...	...	...	58 1/2	30	...	Yes.	"
N. Y. Button Works.	Buttons.	15	...	...	45	15	4	58 1/2	30	...	"	"
J. Graf & Co.	Embroidery.	5	...	...	40	25	4	56	30	...	No.	No.
N. Y. Sample Card Co.	Sample cards.	5	1	1	3	30	7	60	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
C. Seligman	Dress extenders.	5	...	...	66	...	...	54	45	...	No.	No.
Muller Bros	Umbrellas.	2	2	...	2	1	...	54	30	...	Yes.	Yes.
Vicoma Mfg. Co.	Brass and bronze goods.	10	1	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	No.	No.
Union Suspender Mfg. Co.	Suspenders.	4	1	...	6	1	1	60	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
H. Weis & Co.	Blanking.	1	...	...	10	4	...	50	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
E. M. Riley.	Spring mattresses.	...	...	...	4	...	...	60	60	...	"	"
Siegrist Bros.	Shoes.	13	...	...	...	...	...	64	60	...	No.	No.
F. Frankl & Co.	Dress and cloak trim'g.	5	2	...	12	6	6	60	60	certificates, water-clos.	No.	No.
Kusner & Backs.	Coats.	25	5	3	15	4	1	60	50	certificates, w.-c. closed.	Yes.	"
Freund & Stein	Printing.	4	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	fire-escape, hoistway.	No.	"
Nut H. Van Winkle's Son.	Lounges.	4	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	certificates, hand-ralls.	No.	"
Volt Bros.	Upholstered furniture.	15	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	certificates, hand-ralls.	Yes.	Yes.
James McNaught.	Calico printing.	6	1	1	...	...	...	59	30	certificates.	Yes.	"
Frank White.	Frame joinings.	2	7	5	...	...	...	60	30	certificates.	No.	No.
Owen Walsh.	Stubes.	20	...	...	12	6	...	64	30	certificates, wat.-clos.	Yes.	Yes.
H. Feckner.	Underwear.	6	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	certificates.	No.	No.
T. J. Mulvaney & Co.	Oxes.	3	1	...	13	6	6	50	60	certificates.	"	"
E. B. Thayer.	or trimming.	5	1	...	...	...	...	50	30	certificates.	"	"
P. V. Strauss.	ding and print.	27	3	2	6	3	1	50	45	certificates.	"	"
Rosenfeld & Jones.	oods.	4	1	1	23	12	4	51	30	certificates.	"	"
Hecht Novelty Mfg. Co.	...	20	2	2	3	...	...	53	45	certificates.	Yes.	"
J. Derwing Pub. Co.	...	17	2	48	60	...	"	"
The Adhesive Glimp Co.	Glimp.	2	1	50	60	...	Yes.	"
F. C. Kraus	Brails.	3	1	1	...	54	30	...	"	"

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NEW YORK — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
O. W. Uhlig.....	Lace goods.....	6	1	1	18	7	3	54	45	Notices, certificates.....	No.	Yes.
J. A. Humphrey & Son.....	Neckwear.....	6	1	1	23	12	...	54	60	" certificates.....	Yes.	"
Packet book Co.....	Pocket-books.....	15	5	1	12	4	...	54	45	" certificates.....	No.	"
Kohlman & Duzan.....	Shirts.....	8	2	1	9	5	...	54	60	" cert's, fire-escape, w.-c.	Yes.	No.
M. Elster.....	Suspenders.....	5	1	1	4	2	...	54	45	" certificates.....	No.	Yes.
M. H. Smith.....	Bustles.....	3	1	1	24	15	5	54	45	" certificates, fire-escape.	"	No.
I. Falkenberg & Co.....	Embroideries.....	2	1	1	18	6	1	54	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. J. Weil.....	Knit goods.....	4	...	...	25	6	...	54	60	" certificates.....	Yes.	"
M. L. Rau & Sons.....	Umbrellas.....	10	...	...	20	3	...	54	45	" certificates.....	No.	"
L. L. Guns & Bro.....	Umbrellas.....	30	3	...	75	25	1	54	...	" cert's (chil'n sent home)	Yes.	"
L. Loewenthal.....	Children's wear.....	9	1	1	18	6	1	53	45	" certificates.....	No.	"
K. Hicks.....	Dress shields.....	6	1	1	16	8	5	54	60	" fire-escape.....	Yes.	"
Hopner & Co.....	Shirts and laces.....	15	5	1	15	8	3	54	60	" fire-escape, certificates.	Yes.	No.
Gough & Osborn.....	Umbrellas.....	6	2	2	1	1	...	54	60	" certificates.....	No.	Yes.
Pattberg & Heydrick.....	Plush cases.....	33	8	2	3	3	...	54	45	" certificates.....	"	"
William Bruns.....	Mouldings.....	7	2	2	12	4	1	54	60	" fire-escape, certificates.	Yes.	No.
F. A. Gantor.....	Show cases.....	55	7	2	7	...	...	54	60	" certificates.....	Yes.	Yes.
B. Walther.....	Shoe shoes.....	2	1	1	7	...	...	54	45	" cert's, fire-esc. w.-c.	No.	No.
.....	Shirts.....	24	3	2	7	3	...	54	45	" fire-escape.....	Yes.	"
.....	Shoes.....	12	4	...	5	2	1	54	60	" certificates, fire-escape.	No.	"
.....	Traveling bags.....	14	3	...	100	40	6	54	60	Notices, fire-escape, fire-escape.	"	"
.....	Shirts.....	50	12	...	...	...	...	54	60	Notices, fire-escape, fire-escape.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Printing.....	14	1	...	...	...	...	60	60	" certificates.....	No.	Yes.
A. Brown.....	Brushes and pencils.....	14	14	3	80	40	5	54	45	" certificates.....	Yes.	"
C. P. Stamp & Co.....	Pamphlet binding.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	54	60	" certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
Denig & Grant.....	Fine shoes.....	25	4	...	...	...	...	54	60	" certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	"
J. Pierce & Co.....	Toilet cases.....	19	3	2	...	...	...	54	60	" certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
A. Borge.....	Hats.....	10	1	1	3	...	...	54	60	" certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	Yes.
Joseph & Ashton.....	Mouldings.....	8	1	...	...	...	...	54	60	"	"	"
T. O. Young.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	60	"	"	"

Albertine & Co.	Albums	28	5	1	26	12	3	54	60	..	certificates	No..	..
J. Greenberg	Shoes	55	1	1	3	1	..	54	60	..	certificates	Yes.	..
Brower Bros	Letter files	2	..	..	5	3	..	54	45	..	..	..	..
J. M. Chapman	Photographer	4	1	..	3	..	..	51	60	..	fire-escape	..	No.
F. Wels	Pipes	5	1	..	10	4	..	51	60	..	..	..	Yes.
Marcus Marson	Shoes	36	3	..	25	10	..	54	60	..	fire-escape	..	No.
G. J. Kraft	Paper boxes	8	2	..	20	8	6	54	60	..	fire-escape, certificates	No..	..
F. Schmucke & Co.	Traveling bags	24	1	1	2	1	1	54	45	..	certificates	Yes.	..
Burt & Mears	Shoes	60	2	..	12	4	1	54	60	..	..	..	..
B. Lippmann	Boot- and shoes	20	1	..	1	..	..	54	60	..	fire-escape	No.	..
J. B. Powers & Son	Printing	8	2	..	4	1	..	54	45	..	fire-escape	..	..
F. A. Buck	Printing	14	1	..	..	..	..	54	60	..	fire-escape	..	..
R. B. Tintoll & Co.	Feather dusters	3	..	..	10	2	..	54	60	..	fire-escape	..	..
C. N. Swift	Fancy boxes	6	1	..	..	..	..	54	60	..	water-closet separate	Yes.	..
J. Rosenthal	Cigars	9	3	..	7	5	..	54	60	..	certificates	No..	..
J. J. Lattemann	Fine shoes	100	10	1	75	30	8	54	60	..	..	..	..
A. H. Kellogg	Printing	26	5	..	..	..	..	54	45	..	fire-escape	Yes.	..
C. H. McElvane	Printing	20	2	..	..	..	..	54	45	..	..	..	No.
T. G. Patterson	Packing-boxes	45	4	..	..	..	..	54	60	..	certificates	No..	..
E. C. Burt	Fine shoes	200	18	6	100	25	6	54	60	..	..	..	..
T. A. S. Kaliske	Fine shoes	40	1	..	20	1	..	54	45	..	fire-escape	..	No.
Levy & Kutzman	Shoes	9	2	..	2	..	..	54	45	..	fire-escape	..	..
C. Marker	Paper boxes	10	1	..	20	8	..	54	45	..	fire-escape, certificates	No..	..
Howard Lockwood & Co	Printing	70	20	4	14	5	1	54	45	..	fire-escape	..	..
Pratt & Weed	Fine shoes	30	6	1	30	10	2	54	45	..	..	..	..
J. Q. Preble	Scales	18	..	..	..	..	..	54	45	..	..	..	Yes.
Reid & Co	Underwear	6	..	..	30	10	2	54	45	..	certificates	No..	..
Magie Ruffe Co	Dress goods	1	..	..	12	6	1	54	45	..	certificates	Yes.	..
B. Brilles	Perfumery	5	1	..	4	1	..	54	60	..	fire-escape	..	..
Morgenstern & Co	Chewing gum	2	..	..	8	3	..	54	45	..	..	..	No.
C. A. Evertz	Sample cards	10	5	2	21	8	1	54	45	..	certificates	No..	..
S. Scheuer & Son	Pocket-books and bags	75	15	5	15	8	3	59	45	..	certificates	..	..
I. Herman Manufacturing Co.	Jersey and knit goods	10	2	..	43	15	1	54	60	..	certificates	..	..
S. Hirsch & Co	Buttons	2	1	..	75	25	3	54	60	..	..	..	..
C. J. Burnett	Cloaks	20	2	..	25	5	..	54	45	..	certificates	Yes.	..
S. M. Mundt	Skirts	5	2	1	18	8	2	54	45	..	certificates	No..	..
Lowenthal Manufacturing Co	Ruffings	6	1	..	25	10	1	54	45	..	certificates	..	..
Heiter, Glen & Gawley	Umbrellas	25	8	3	100	25	..	54	45	..	fire-escapes	Yes.	No.
H. Barnheim & Co	Skirts	30	2	..	15	5	..	54	45	..	certificates, fire-escape	No..	..
S. Sterns & Co	Ladies' underwear	5	..	..	100	40	2	54	60	..	certificates	..	..
Fenninger & James	Umbrellas and parasols	20	4	..	45	15	4	54	45	..	certificates	..	..
J. Gumbinner	Ladies' neckwear	4	1	..	16	6	2	54	45	..	..	..	..
George Blair	Packing boxes	85	..	..	..	..	..	55	30	..	Machinery	Yes.	..
Booth & Fox	Down quilts	1	..	..	12	3	..	54	45	..	Notices	No..	..
J. Hildesheimer	Lace caps	4	1	1	9	4	1	54	45	..	certificates, fire-escape	..	No.
Fuld Bros	Quilts	6	2	1	5	3	2	54	45	..	Certificates, children	Yes.	..
M. Sternglanz	Suspenders	2	..	..	6	1	..	54	45	..	Notices	..	..
C. Schultz	Ladies' underwear	1	..	..	6	2	..	54	45	..	fire-escape, water-clos	No.	..
Fishel Bros	Jerseys	4	1	..	10	4	2	54	60	..	certificates	No..	..
E. Landan	Underwear	4	1	..	15	6	..	54	45	..	..	..	..

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
G. Wiederhold	Underwear	3	1	1	30	10	1	54	45	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
G. W. J. Rauth	Embroidery	2	1	1	20	6	1	54	60	certificates	"	"
G. Schoen & Co.	Jerseys	20	6	2	150	50	3	54	60	certificates	Yes.	"
J. Josephson	Cigars	11	1	1	1	1	1	48	60	"	"	"
S. Rosenbaum	Wrapping-paper	8	1	1	1	1	1	54	45	"	"	"
M. Reinthal & Co.	Binding-cloth	1	1	1	24	12	6	54	60	certificates, fire-escape	No.	No.
Goldwasser & Co.	Dress trimmings	4	2	1	20	6	2	54	60	certificates, fire-escape	No.	Yes.
French Sewing Co.	Embroideries	5	1	1	8	2	1	54	45	certificates	Yes	Yes.
J. Schlossman	Buttonholes	3	1	1	5	2	1	54	60	certificates	No.	No.
S. Gluck	Cigars	3	1	1	2	2	1	54	60	certificates, fire-escape	"	"
L. Stein	Campaign goods	1	1	1	12	5	1	54	45	certs., fire-esc., w.-c. sep.	Yes	Yes.
Wallstein & Huenemann	Ladies' underwear	4	1	1	12	6	2	54	45	certs., fire-esc., w.-c. sep.	Yes	Yes.
Bullin Bros.	Shirts	12	2	1	50	20	2	54	60	certificates	No.	"
A. M. Davis	Umbrellas	10	2	1	17	5	3	54	45	certificates	"	"
T. Back	Ruffings	3	2	1	16	8	1	54	60	certificates	"	"
A. Meyer & Co.	Quilts	3	2	1	5	2	1	54	60	certificates	"	"
"	Shirts	4	2	1	2	2	1	54	45	certificates, winter-closet	Yes	No.
"	Children's suits	"	"	"	30	12	2	54	45	fire-escape	Yes	Yes.
"	Lace cape	"	"	"	10	3	1	54	60	"	"	"
"	Cloaks	4	1	1	24	12	1	54	60	"	"	"
"	Infants' cloaks	7	2	1	20	5	1	54	60	fire-escape	No.	No.
"	Infants' wear	8	1	1	18	4	1	54	45	certificates	Yes.	"
"	Cloaks and jerseys	10	1	1	20	5	1	54	60	fire-escape	No.	"
"	Cloaks	15	1	1	6	3	1	54	45	certificates	No.	"
"	Lace goods	"	"	"	9	4	2	54	45	fire-escape, water closet	Yes.	Yes.
"	Jerseys and cloaks	6	1	1	14	3	1	54	60	certificates	No.	"
"	Boys' suits	7	1	1	8	4	1	54	45	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
"	Ruffings	1	1	1	8	3	1	54	60	Notices, fire-escape, toilet-way, water-closet	No.	"
"	Pocket-books	7	1	1	3	2	1	54	45	Notices, fire-escape, fire-escape, water-closet, highway	Yes.	No.
P. H. Long	Embroideries	2	1	1	5	2	1	44	45	"	No.	"

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Herman & Murphy.....	Kine shoes	40	1	.....	35	4	1	54	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escapes	No..	No..
Urnar Printing Co	Printing.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Spear & Co.....	Horn bandages.....	3	1	1	4	1	.....	54	60	certificates, fire-escape	No..	No..
S. Well.....	Fine shoes	40	1	.....	25	1	.....	54	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
M. J. Silver.....	Plain and fancy boxes.....	6	1	.....	35	10	4	54	60	certificates.....	No..	..
L. H. Orth.....	Cigars	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	.....	Yes.	..
M. B. Brown	Printing.....	180	20	1	.....	.....	.....	54	60	certificates	No..	..
E. Stradtman & Co.....	Cigars.....	40	5	1	18	2	.....	54	45	certificates.....	No..	..
I. Teichman & Son.....	Cigars.....	40	4	1	15	3	.....	48	60	certificates.....	..	..
Swartz Bros.....	Cigars.....	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	50	60	.....	Yes.	..
M. Hutchinson.....	Cigars.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	45	.....	..	..
Rosenthal & Co.....	Cigars.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	50	60	.....	..	..
L. S. Block	Cigars.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	60	.....	..	..
A. Stanson & Co	Candles	45	3	.....	2	.....	.....	59	60	.....	..	..
J. Gluckner	Cigars.....	40	1	.....	12	3	.....	48	60	.....	..	..
Bugor & Lee	Tin cans.....	100	25	5	20	10	2	54	60	certificates.....	No..	No..
L. Dryfoos & Co.....	Skirts.....	25	5	1	125	35	1	54	45	certif., fire-esc., trap-d'rs	Yes.	Yes.
R. Ulmer & Co.....	Cigars.....	20	3	.....	12	5	.....	50	45	.....	No..	No..
C. Braumann	Paper boxes.....	3	.....	.....	8	3	.....	50	60	fire-escape	No..	..
Gust Lithographic Co.....	Lithographing.....	50	10	1	10	5	.....	59	45	certificates, fire-escape	No..	..
Phillips & Meyer.....	Handkerchiefs.....	4	.....	.....	65	25	5	54	45	certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	..
A. B. Eloff & Co.....	Overalls	9	.....	.....	75	25	1	54	45	fire-escape	No..	..
J. Kelzer & Co	Gloves and mlts	8	1	.....	20	10	6	54	45	certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Phillips, Semmer & Co	Glass plates.....	30	8	4	.....	.....	.....	54	60	certificates	Yes.	..
A. Peck	Skirts.....	4	.....	.....	16	2	.....	54	45	.....	No..	..
Nolte Bros.....	Paper boxes	6	1	1	40	10	1	54	45	certificates	Yes.	No..
H. F. Johnson.....	Brass cocks	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	fire-escape	No..	Yes.
L. F. Gan.....	Twisted wire.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	..	..
Mehrhoff & Seibling.....	Cigars	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	60	stairway.....	No..	..
M. W. Preyer.....	Cigars.....	20	3	1	10	5	1	50	60	certificates.....	No..	No..
E. Smith.....	Candles	20	3	10	4	1	54	45	certificates, fire-escape	..	No.

FACTORY • INSPECTORS

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Miscellaneous.	Other requirements.
Smith & Rosenthal	Ladies' cloaks and suits.	25	...	...	20	4	...	54	30	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.	No.
Dautsch & Co.	Misses' cloaks and suits.	48	...	...	21	...	...	54	30	" fire-escape	"	Yes.
Johnson & Morris	Men's heating apparatus.	50	...	...	...	...	...	53	60	"	"	No.
L. Pitzler	Purses.	5	...	...	2	...	...	54	30	fire-escape, water-clos.	"	Yes.
Am Ottoman & Hassock Co	Ottomans and hassocks.	4	...	...	6	...	...	54	45	"	"	No.
E. B. Penrose.	Printing.	4	1	...	...	...	...	55	30	"	"	Yes.
J. Bardsley	Wood door knobs.	7	1	...	...	...	...	59	30	"	"	No.
A. Ithoo	Lithographic printing.	18	6	...	...	...	...	60	30	fire-escape	"	Yes.
McAdams & Carthright	Elevators	15	...	...	...	...	...	60	30	"	"	No.
Radway & Co	Patent medicine.	8	...	...	9	3	...	60	60	"	"	Yes.
Bardley Brothers.	General wood-workers.	25	2	...	...	...	...	65	30	hand-rails.	"	No.
John Danbar	Boxes.	30	1	...	...	...	...	67	30	"	"	Yes.
Crusoe Manufacturing Co.	Back racks	6	1	...	...	...	...	67	30	"	"	"
Charles Langbein	Hardware and cutlery.	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	30	certificate	No.	"
F. Woehr	Woodwork	30	...	...	...	...	...	68	30	"	Yes	"
J. B. Pirks	Lithograph presses.	3	...	...	...	...	...	68	30	"	"	"
F. A. Klein	Grinding	3	1	...	...	...	...	68	30	"	"	"
G. J. Haase.	Locksmith	3	1	...	...	...	...	68	30	certificate	No.	"
C. Haas.	Paper boxes.	8	...	...	30	5	...	64	30	"	Yes.	"
Hornee Freeman	Coats	4	...	...	1	1	...	65	60	"	No.	"
Jacob Schenonam	Coats	8	...	...	1	1	...	72	60	"	Yes.	"
Noah Barnett	Buttonholes.	4	...	...	6	3	...	65	60	"	No.	"
Beni. Eizenmacht.	Cloaks	6	...	...	6	3	...	66	60	"	"	"
Abraham Roseufeld.	Children's suits.	12	1	...	6	6	...	66	60	"	"	"
Judah Finkelstein	Coats	11	3	2	2	2	...	66	60	"	"	"
Joseph Silberman	Coats	6	1	1	2	2	...	66	60	"	"	"
Maurice Zuckerbrod	Cloaks	4	2	1	3	3	...	65	60	"	"	"

New York — (Continued).

M. Gaus	Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.										Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			Minor.	Other requirements.
Ladies' cloaks	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices, fire-escapes	Yes.	No.
Cloaks	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	No.	Yes.
Meerschbaum pipes	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	"
Ladies' suits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	"
Dress trimmings	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	cert., fire-esc., water-cl.	No.	No.
Ladies' underwear	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Cloaks	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	No.	"
Jerseys	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	certificates	No.	"
Art embroideries	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Fire-escapes	Yes.	No.
Caps and lace collars	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
Cloaks	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	"
Umbrellas	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	certificates	No.	Yes.
Shirts	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	Yes.	"
Shirts	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	certificates	No.	"
Cloaks	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	Yes.	"
Cutting men's clothing	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 & 50	fire-escapes .....	.....	"
Window shades	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	fire-escape	"	"
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	cert., fire-esc., water-cl.	No.	No.
.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	"	Yes.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	certificates .....	.....	"
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	water-closet	Yes.	No.
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	water-closet	"	"
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	Yes.
Feather dusters	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	cert., fire-escape	No.	No.
Dress trimmings	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Gold-leaf	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	water-closet	"	No.
Umbrellas	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	No.	Yes.
Dress trimmings	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	"
Neckties	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	certificates	No.	No.
Dress trimmings	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	water-closet	Yes.	Yes.
Neckwear	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Certificates	No.	"

.....	26	6	20	13	4	59	30	Notices, certificates	Yes.	"
.....	3	.....	20	9	.....	52	30	.....	"	"
.....	6	.....	20	8	.....	60	.....	.....	"	"
.....	10	2	30	11	.....	56	30	fire-escape	No.	"
.....	75	2	2	.....	.....	55	30	.....	Yes.	"
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	"	"
.....	25	2	1	.....	.....	56	60	.....	"	"
.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	56	30	.....	"	"
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	30	.....	"	"
.....	8	2	1	11	5	58	45	w.-c. certificates	No.	"
.....	150	4	1	.....	1	59	30	.....	Yes.	"
.....	34	5	1	33	9	59½	30	.....	"	"
.....	20	6	4	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	8	3	1	.....	.....	59	30	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	24	6	4	.....	.....	56	30	.....	Yes.	"
.....	26	6	.....	.....	.....	54	30	.....	"	"
.....	80	4	2	19	8	55	30	.....	"	"
.....	25	3	.....	60	10	57	30	water-closet separate	No.	"
.....	70	7	4	30	8	58	45	water-closet screened	Yes.	"
.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	57½	30	.....	"	"
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	"	"
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	30	.....	"	"
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	30	.....	"	"
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	57½	30	.....	"	"
.....	15	6	4	.....	.....	57	30	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	"
.....	8	3	1	15	11	57	30	water-closet	Yes.	"
.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	59	30	Notices, fire-escape	No.	"
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	Yes.	"
.....	6	2	1	5	.....	59	30	.....	No.	"
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	water-closet	Yes.	"
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	"	"
.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	31	13	6	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	54	30	.....	"	"
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	.....	"	"
.....	10	1	2	2	2	54	30	fire-escape	No.	"
.....	3	2	75	33	11	54	60	certificates	No.	"
.....	10	1	5	1	1	57½	45	Water-closet	Yes.	"
.....	40	6	2	150	33	57	45	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	18	5	3	49	17	57½	30	certificates	Yes.	"

New York—(Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21, and males under 18.	Time allowed for noonday meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
.....	Dress trimmings	20	3	7	30	9	.....	55 1/2	60	Notices	Yes	Yes.
.....	.....	26	10	.....	90	26	.....	55 1/2	30	certificates	No.	"
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	90	26	2	53	30	certificates	"	"
.....	Buttons	10	3	1	20	13	9	55	30	certificates	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	12	2	.....	15	5	.....	55	30	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	50	30	certificates	No.	"
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	certificates	Yes.	"
.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	50	30	certificates	No.	"
.....	.....	17	2	2	3	.....	.....	50	30	certificates	No.	"
.....	.....	7	2	2	3	.....	.....	50	30	certificates	"	"
.....	.....	30	3	6	.....	.....	.....	57	30	certificates	"	"
.....	.....	13	3	1	5	.....	.....	55	60	certificates	Yes.	"
.....	.....	8	3	1	7	.....	.....	55	30	certificates, machinery	No.	"
.....	.....	20	22	4	.....	.....	.....	60	30	certificates, children	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	150	2	1	.....	.....	.....	55 1/2	30	fire-escape	"	Yes.
.....	Bunge	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	"	"
.....	Umbr'l. and parasol st'ks	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	No.	"
.....	Measuring rules	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	Yes.	"
.....	Hat blocks	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	"	"
.....	Japanning and bronzing	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	60	30	certificates	No.	"
.....	.....	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....	59	30	fire-escape	Yes.	"
.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	fire-escape	"	"
.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	fire-escape	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	58	30	certificates	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 1/2	30	fire-escape	"	"
.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	30	fire-escape	"	Yes.
.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	30	.....	"	"
.....	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	cert's, w. o., stairways	No.	No.
.....	.....	10	4	3	60	36	4	55	45	.....	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	Yes.	"

Business	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Brass goods.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Turning lathes.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Canes, umbrellas, etc.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bevelers and polishers.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Paper boxes.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	9		

New York — (Continued).

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
	Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21	Females under 16				Minors.	Other requirements.
Rosenberg & Krause.....	26	1	1	9	25	14	60	60	Notices, water-closet	Yes.	No.
"	2			25	14	14	45	30	" water-closet, certificates	No.	"
"	3			25	15	15	53	30	" " certificates	"	Yes.
"	2			40	22	1	53	30	" " certificates	"	No.
"	15	2	1	25	20	14	59	30	" " certificates, water-closet	"	No.
"	4	3	3	14	13	11	60	30	" " certificates, fire-escape,	Yes.	Yes.
"	10			100	40	10	58	45	Child under 13 years discharged.	"	"
"	400	20	13	80	1	1	53½	45	Notices, certificates	No.	"
"	22	4		5	3	1	56	35	Notices, certificates, child under 18 years sent home	Yes.	"
"	20	4		33	21	6	54	60	Notices, certificates	No.	"
"	95	4					57	30	Notices, certificates, w.-c. cleaned.	Yes.	"
"	13	6	3	12	6	3	57	30	" " fire-escape	No.	No.
"	28	3	1	4	3	1	57	60	Certificates	Yes.	Yes.
"	8	1					57	60	" " water-closet	No.	No.
"	100	10	4	50	28	2	56 to 58	30	Notices, water-closet	Yes.	Yes.
"	6	1	1	20	9		57	30	" " certificates, water-closet	No.	No.
"	15	2	1	3	1		57½	30	Notices, water-closet	Yes.	Yes.
"	17	2		105	40	3	52	60	" " certificates, fire-escape,	No.	No.
"	4			10	6	4	56	30	" " certificates	Yes.	Yes.
"	6			60	22	3	57	30	" " certificates	No.	No.
"	13	2		40	17	1	53	30	" " certificates	Yes.	Yes.
"	15	4	2	50	28	3	56	30	" " certificates	No.	No.
"	5	2		24	15	10	50	30	" " certificates	Yes.	Yes.
"	132	20	11	130	60		59	30	Notices, cert's, child sent home.	No.	"
"	20	10	7				60	30	" " "	"	"
"	20	4					60	30	" " "	"	"
"	19	3	3				48	30	" " "	"	"

Lehman & Schwartzson	6	1	29	16	8	53%	30	Notices, cert's, w.-c., fire-escape, water-closet.	Yes	No.
Bottle caps	3	3	7	7	7	60	30		No.	No.
Battle springs	4	4	4	4	4	60	30		Yes	Yes
Paper boxes	16	1	1	1	1	57%	30	machinery	No.	No.
Paper ruling	6	1	1	1	1	63	30	fire-escape	Yes	Yes
Beveled-edge cards	5	3	3	3	3	60	30	certificates	No.	No.
Printing	26	1	1	1	1	37	30		Yes	Yes
Stationery	14	1	1	1	1	37	45		Yes	Yes
Cloaks and suits	2	1	1	1	1	57	30	wt. r-closet	No.	No.
	26	6	3	1	1	59	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Princess of Wales Co.	2	1	1	1	1	50	30	fire-escape	No.	No.
W. A. Cumming	1	1	1	1	1	64	30	fire-escape, certificates	No.	No.
Goldsmith & Plant	40	4	1	1	1	57	30	fire-escape	Yes	Yes
D. Danzig	12	1	1	1	1	54	30	machinery	Yes	Yes
Raymond & Morris	2	1	1	1	1	52	30	certificates	No.	No.
Rhutz Bros. & Blath	75	5	1	1	1	51	30	certificates	No.	No.
Hammerslough Bros.	200	8	2	6	6	57	45	fire-escape certificates	Yes	Yes
Hellenberg & Lowenstein	20	2	70	34	3	54	30	fire-escape	Yes	Yes
J. & H. Schattman	6	1	1	1	1	60	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
A. Jacobson & Son	15	1	1	1	1	64	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Albright & Stander	10	1	1	1	1	64	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
D. H. McAlpin & Co.	61	3	1	1	1	50	30	certificates	No.	No.
D. H. McAlpin & Co.	23	4	2	4	4	50	30	certificates	No.	No.
Stratton & Storm	300	10	10	35	8	48	30	certificates, doors	Yes	Yes
L. Levy	60	5	28	9	1	61	30	certificates	No.	No.
Huyler	14	3	90	45	1	45	30	fire-escape	Yes	Yes
W. Duke, Boua & Co.	20	3	301	112	64	58	30	certificates	No.	No.
Runkle Bros.	24	3	13	6	1	56	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
E. G. Cruger & Co.	3	2	1	1	1	55	30	certificates	No.	No.
E. P. Ackerman	8	1	1	1	1	55	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Mrs. F. Radle	13	1	1	1	1	55	30	trap doors	No.	No.
D. McIntosh	20	3	1	1	1	55	30	certificates	No.	No.
New York Piano Key Co.	3	1	1	1	1	55	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Thomas Williamson	30	1	16	2	1	59	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
James Curran	1	1	3	2	2	50	30	certificates	No.	No.
M. Lowenstein	3	2	1	1	1	55	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Paul Bornemann & Co.	4	1	2	2	2	60	30	certificates	No.	No.
H. Markowitz	8	2	2	2	2	55	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
L. F. Littman	2	2	2	2	2	55	30	certificates	No.	No.
Jackson A. Klein	2	2	2	2	2	55	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
R. Stern	5	2	1	1	1	59	30	certificates	No.	No.
Kampmann, Hirsch & Co.	8	1	1	1	1	59	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
E. Ziegler & Son	1	1	1	1	1	59	30	certificates	No.	No.
Arlington Shirt Co.	1	1	1	1	1	59	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
I. B. Kleimert	2	1	1	1	1	50	30	certificates	No.	No.
E. Lipman	15	1	1	1	1	46	30	certificates	Yes	Yes
Emil Stadelmann, agent	15	1	1	1	1	46	30	certificates	No.	No.
T. Pachner	15	1	1	1	1	46	30	certificates	Yes	Yes

NEW YORK — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 16.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Young, Willstatter & Stern	Infants' wear	2	1	1	40	15	2	49	60	Notices, certificates	No	Yes.
M. Kayser	Infants' wear	0	1	1	1	1	1	53	45	certificates	Yes	"
Wm. Schwensen	Infants' wear	18	6	1	100	54	21	48	60	certificates	No.	"
Silberberg Bros	Infants' wear	32	6	1	122	75	1	54 1/2	30	certificates	Yes.	"
Andrew Dougherty	Infants' wear	300	6	4	126	26	1	49 1/2	30	certificates	No.	"
Hanan & Sons	Infants' wear	75	1	1	60	19	4	46 1/2	60	certificates	"	"
Max Wiener	Infants' wear	6	4	4	24	10	2	41 1/2	30	certificates	"	"
Amasa Lyon & Co.	Infants' wear	6	4	4	7	1	1	55	30	certificates	Yes	"
Lowenstein & Gray	Infants' wear	225	70	46	38	8	1	53	30	certificates	No.	"
Joseph Frey	Infants' wear	16	1	1	1	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
J. M. Shannan & Co.	Infants' wear	9	1	1	1	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
Schumacher & Ettinger	Infants' wear	14	2	1	42	36	9	58	30	certificates	"	"
Stoll & Ward	Infants' wear	13	2	1	2	1	1	55	30	certificates	"	"
J. O. Hacker	Infants' wear	12	1	1	2	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
Frederick Neff	Infants' wear	10	1	1	2	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
Gustav L. Jaeger	Infants' wear	18	1	1	5	4	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
B. Levine	Infants' wear	10	1	1	2	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
M. Cohn	Infants' wear	18	1	1	5	4	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
Abraham Schneider	Infants' wear	10	1	1	12	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
S. Friedman	Infants' wear	8	1	1	12	1	1	54	30	certificates	"	"
Frank November	Infants' wear	8	1	1	18	6	3	53	30	certificates	Yes.	"
C. Hass	Infants' wear	60	4	1	50	20	1	55	30	certificates	No.	"
Argyle Press	Infants' wear	6	1	1	4	1	1	55	30	certificates	Yes.	"
C. H. Roman & Co.	Infants' wear	6	1	1	60	26	3	55	30	certificates	No.	"
Julia Busch	Infants' wear	100	26	10	653	250	109	59 1/2	45	certificates	"	"
J. N. Stearns & Co.	Infants' wear	300	10	1	150	15	4	46	30	certificates	"	"
Powell, Wenigman & Smith	Infants' wear	25	3	3	125	40	4	58	30	certificates	"	"
Fairfax Knitting Co.	Infants' wear	15	1	1	35	54	9	50	30	certificates	"	"
H. Stein	Infants' wear	15	1	1	4	4	3	50	30	certificates	"	"
M. Levine	Infants' wear	26	1	1	6	5	1	50	30	certificates	Yes.	"
L. Davis	Infants' wear	26	1	1	6	5	1	50	30	certificates	Yes.	"

Pfeiffer & Bro.	Coats	26	2	1	6	6	6	60	60	certificates	No.	"
Greenwald & Heyman.	Coats	17	1	1	3	2	2	60	60	certificates	Yes.	"
L. Kempe.	Coats	20	1	1	0	0	3	60	60	certificates	No.	"
Solomon Harris.	Coats	16	2	1	4	1	1	60	60	certificates	Yes.	"
B. Freiburger.	Coats	18	2	1	7	7	1	60	60	certificates	No.	"
Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co.	Tobacco and snuff.	15	1	1	8	8	6	63	30	certificates	Yes.	"
Goodwin & Co.	Cigar-tees & smk'g tob'cco	45	2	2	360	160	19	60	30	c'a, h'ralls, tr. d'rs, h'wy	No.	"
Bernard Dreyfuss	Playing cards.	41	6	2	40	30	6	67 1/2	20	certificates	Yes.	"
H. Spiegel.	Flannel shirts.	1	1	1	30	15	2	60	60	certificates	No.	"
G. Frank.	Clothing	8	1	1	20	12	3	66	60	certificates	Yes.	"
B. Rosenwasser.	Coats	40	2	1	10	5	4	60	60	certificates	No.	"
K. Fried.	Coats	50	1	1	5	4	4	60	60	certificates	Yes.	"
Dubols Manufacturing Co.	Lead traps	29	25	25	86	60	20	63	30	certificates, trapdoors.	No.	"
Donaldson Bros.	Lithographs	137	5	1	4	4	3	66	30	certificates	Yes.	"
Merklen Bros.	Shal furniture.	64	2	1	4	4	3	69	30	certificates	No.	"
C. Strune.	Cigar boxes	8	2	1	20	6	1	48	60	certificates	Yes.	"
A. Kallenberg & Bro.	Cigar boxes	4	2	1	10	24	12	61 1/2	30	certificates	No.	"
E. Schloss & Co.	Furniture	40	2	1	18	2	1	60	60	certificates, handrails.	No.	"
F. C. Conner & Co.	Ostrich feathers	4	2	2	13	3	1	60	30	certific's, h'ralls, h'way	Yes.	"
J. H. Wall & Co.	Bonnet frames.	10	1	1	30	17	1	40	30	certificates	"	"
L. Metzger & Co.	Millinery ornaments, etc.	9	1	1	29	26	8	51 1/2	30	certificates	"	"
Rosenstock & Cohn	Bustles	1	1	1	30	25	15	48	60	certificates	Yes.	"
Hombacher & Carr	Umbrellas.	6	2	2	18	2	1	60	30	certificates	No.	"
Julia Busch	Infants' wear	1	1	1	29	26	8	51 1/2	30	certificates	"	"
Boscowitz & Muller.	Paper boxes	7	1	1	30	25	15	48	60	certificates	Yes.	"
C. Rubens	Printing	11	1	1	30	25	15	48	60	certificates	"	"
Morris Spiegel.	Cigars	45	1	1	26	15	1	59 1/2	30	certificates	"	"
F. J. Le Count, Jr.	Paper boxes.	6	1	1	26	15	1	59 1/2	30	certificates	No.	"
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co	Billiard tables	92	2	2	7	6	2	60	40	trapdoors	No.	"
Lindeman & Sons	Pianos	75	2	2	7	6	2	60	40	certificates, trapdoors	Yes.	"
Chalmers-Spence Co.	Asbestos	32	9	7	6	6	2	60	40	certificates	"	"
A. Weisberger	Cigars	30	2	2	9	7	2	52 1/2	60	certificates	"	"
John Henry Voyt.	Braids and trimmings.	24	7	4	100	50	11	55	30	certificates	Yes.	"
Hart, Lewis & Co.	Fur fringes	10	4	1	20	20	8	53	60	certificates	"	"
Geo. Fischer & Bro.	Cornices	40	1	1	40	20	12	63	60	certificates	No.	"
Joseph Behrberger.	Vests	12	1	1	18	12	2	50	30	certificates	"	"
Miller & Riseman.	Paper boxes	4	1	1	8	6	2	50	60	certificates	"	"
Wolff, Roth & Co.	Fur fringes	8	1	1	10	6	2	53	60	certificates	"	"
O. E. A. Wiesner.	Bonnet frames.	8	1	1	10	6	2	53	60	certificates, holstway.	No.	"
I. Bernhardt.	Fur goods.	8	1	1	10	6	2	53	60	certificates	Yes.	"
M. Cohn & Bro.	Fur caps	10	2	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	"	"
H. Nagorsky.	Fur caps	2	1	1	13	10	4	48	60	certificates	"	"
Marcus & Co.	Umbrellas	1	1	1	9	9	1	67 1/2	60	certificates	Yes.	"
B. Schuarchach	Purses	2	1	1	225	125	30	61 1/2	30	certificates	No.	"
S. Magillansky	Purses	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	60	certificates	"	"
G. Eldenberg & Co.	Purses	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	60	certificates	"	"
Marcus May.	Purses	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	60	certificates	"	"
M. D. Feinberg	Purses	10	8	8	5	5	5	64	60	certificates	"	"
Samuel Tietle.	Purses	5	3	3	3	3	3	60	30	certificates	"	"
B. Fendrich & Co.	Purses	5	3	3	3	3	3	60	30	certificates	"	"

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	Blindness.	Other requirements.	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO				
		Males under 18 yrs.		Males under 16 yrs.		Females.								Females under 21 years.		Females under 16 years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.		
Buttons	Buttons	45	1	210	130	1	55	30	Notices	certificates	Yes.	Yes.	No.				
Neckwear supplies	Neckwear supplies	3	1	10	10	5	50	30	"	handrails	Yes.	"	No.				
Cigars	Cigars	10	2	10	10		46½	60	"	handrails, trap doors	"	"	Yes.				
Slippers	Slippers	27	1	3	2		53	60	"	"	"	"	No.				
Paper boxes	Paper boxes	3		3				60	"	certificates	No.	"	Yes.				
Paper boxes	Paper boxes	25	1	55	19	7	48	30	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Paper boxes	Paper boxes	6		35	25	12	48	60	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Blk trimmings	Blk trimmings	40	3	110	40	10	53	30	"	certificates, hoistway	"	"	No.				
Bustle springs	Bustle springs	4	2	42	42	41	53½	45	"	Certificates	Yes.	"	Yes.				
Metal goods	Metal goods	6		10	2		52½	30	Notices	certificates	Yes.	"	No.				
Lithographs	Lithographs	70	10	5	4		53	60	"	certificates	No.	"	Yes.				
Vests	Vests	14		30	6	1	53	60	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Slippers	Slippers	7		3	3	1	53	60	"	certificates	"	"	Yes.				
Flannel shirts	Flannel shirts	2		45	10	1	50	60	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Cigars	Cigars	100	2	50	7	2	47	30	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Cigars	Cigars	25	1	15	5	1	48	60	"	certificates, trap door	Yes.	"	No.				
Lead pencils & penholders	Lead pencils & penholders	300	70	300	150	65	55	45	"	certificates, trap doors	"	"	No.				
Paper collars and cuffs	Paper collars and cuffs	50	2	167	25	13	53	30	"	trap doors	"	"	No.				
Blk	Blk	35	2	125	80	9	57	30	"	hoistways	No.	"	Yes.				
Buttonholes	Buttonholes	3		3	1		40	60	"	certificates	Yes.	"	No.				
Pants	Pants	10	1	8	2	1	40	60	"	certificates	Yes.	"	No.				
Coats	Coats	15		3	2	2	50	60	"	certificates	No.	"	No.				
Cloaks	Cloaks	22		9	2	1	53	60	"	certificates	"	"	No.				
Coats	Coats	11		4			53	60	"	certificates, hours of labor	Yes.	"	No.				
Cloaks	Cloaks	9	1	7	7		40	60	"	hours of labor	"	"	No.				
Buttonholes	Buttonholes	3		2	2		46	60	"	hours of labor	"	"	No.				
Coats	Coats	16		3	2		46	60	"	hours of labor	"	"	No.				
Cloaks	Cloaks	13		9	4		53	60	"	hours of labor	"	"	No.				
Cloaks	Cloaks	14		13	10	3	53	60	"	hours of labor	No.	"	No.				
Cloaks	Cloaks	11		7	3		53	60	"	hours of labor	Yes.	"	Yes.				
Refrigerator & woodenware	Refrigerator & woodenware	50	11				50½	30	"	certificates, h'way, elevator	No.	"	No.				

Edwards & Co.	.....	25	4	1	1	12	11	3	59	30	.....	Yes.	.....	auto. tr. d'rs, s'tw'y	Yes.	No.
E. Tanaka	.....	1	1	1	1	10	9	3	44	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates, hand rails.	No.	Yes.
John Gallagher	.....	20	7	4	106	41	5	1	50	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
Haroux & Nicoll	.....	4	2	2	25	50	12	6	50	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates, hand rails.	Yes.	Yes.
R. J. Held	.....	12	2	1	50	60	35	6	39	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	20	2	2	60	60	35	6	53	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates, hoistway	No.	No.
.....	.....	14	1	1	30	7	4	.....	53	30	.....	Yes.	.....	hoistway	No.	No.
.....	.....	15	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates, hoistway	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	19	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates, hoistway	No.	No.
.....	.....	9	2	4	23	10	.....	.....	50	30	.....	Yes.	.....	hand rails	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	60	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	30	.....	No.	.....	hand rails	No.	No.
.....	.....	40	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates, trap doors	No.	No.
Bayer	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Reis & Newmann	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	60	.....	No.	.....	hoistway	No.	No.
K. Strause	.....	38	10	8	14	11	3	.....	51	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Philip Ehrentrau	.....	10	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
H. Roesch	.....	4	1	1	6	3	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	hand rails	Yes.	No.
Moritz Schlesinger	.....	3	1	.....	7	5	.....	.....	53	60	.....	No.	.....	hand rails	No.	No.
Wm. Atkinson	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	60	.....	Yes.	.....	trap doors	No.	No.
A. Ghisillon	.....	7	3	3	5	5	.....	.....	50	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
H. Friedman	.....	18	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	48	60	.....	Yes.	.....	hand rails	Yes.	No.
B. Epstein	.....	13	.....	.....	30	12	.....	.....	53	60	.....	No.	.....	hoistway, trap doors	No.	No.
New York Steam Co	.....	200	8	5	26	23	10	.....	48	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
Wm. Loft	.....	41	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	6	13	8	75	30	9	.....	54	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	176	7	3	3	3	1	.....	53 1/2	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 1/2	60	.....	Yes.	.....	hoistway	No.	No.
.....	.....	12	1	.....	60	30	.....	.....	54	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates, trap doors	Yes.	Yes.
.....	.....	40	6	6	180	30	9	.....	53	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	45	1	1	100	70	40	.....	59 1/2	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	31	1	1	48	28	6	.....	59 1/2	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	20	11	7	2	2	1	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	75	6	2	25	10	2	.....	60	45	.....	No.	.....	hoistway	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	80	2	2	60	15	.....	.....	48	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	50	2	2	90	40	2	.....	50	30	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	.....	40	1	.....	60	20	.....	.....	48	60	.....	No.	.....	certs., h'd'rs, tr'p doors	No.	No.
.....	.....	9	6	.....	49	22	1	.....	60	30	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	52	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	2	.....	53	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	1	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	Yes.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4	2	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates, hand rails	Yes.	Yes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	51	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates, hand rails	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates, hand rails	Yes.	Yes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	4	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....	certificates	No.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....	certificates	Yes.	Yes.

New York — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO		
		EMPLOYED.									Minors.	Other requirements.	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.						
L. Solomon	Vests	7			16	14		60	60	Notices	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Van Der Roest Bros.		4			90	12		48	30	"	certificates	No.	"
I. Levinson & Co.		20	1		7	2		63	60	"	"	Yes.	"
H. F. Wyatt & Co.		4			16	8		63	30	"	"	No.	"
De Pinna & Son		2			10	5		50	60	"	certificates	Yes.	"
O. B. Boies & Co.		10			40	12		56	30	"	certificates	Yes.	"
H. M. Marx & Son		12			10	2		53	30	"	certificates	No.	"
Moloney, Burgess & Co.		10			15	2		50	30	"	certificates	Yes.	"
R. Rosenberg	Clothing	10			12	8			60	"	"	No.	"
Herman, Hetzer & Co.	Real ornaments	7			18	6		61	30	"	certificates	No.	"
C. Bloomberg	Suspenders	12	3	3	20	14		60	30	"	certificates	Yes.	"
R. Krumbeck	Ladies dress trimmings	6	2		2	2		45	60	"	hand rails	"	No.
H. Cohn	Suspenders	15			10	3		48	60	"	"	"	Yes.
Carfoot & Brothers	Gold leaf	3							30	"	"	"	"
A. Weltner	Tip printer	3							30	"	"	"	"
Hildebrandt & Co.	Leather bindings	4	3	1	6	6		51	60	Certificates, hand-rails, trap-doors, holatway	certificates, hand-rails	No.	No.
American Wax Match Co.	Wax matches and tapers								60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
	Silk ribbons	25	1	1	22	15		55	60	"	"	No.	"
	Undertakers' trimmings	20	2		15	6		54 1/2	30	"	"	Yes.	"
	Veneers	47	7	7	5	5		59	20	"	certificates	No.	"
	Wood turnings	4			100	8			30	"	hand-rails	Yes.	"
	Rubber boots and shoes	125	2	1	100	8		59	60	"	"	"	"
W. Co.	Brass and tin goods	25	14	13	5	4		59	30	"	certificates	No.	"
	Cigars	100	4	2	100	15		59	60	"	certificates	"	"
	Tin toys	20	14	14	14	14		56	45	"	certificates	"	"
	Cigars	30	4	2	13	8		53	60	"	certificates	"	"
	Bills	125	20	7	75	24		53	60	"	hand-rails	Yes.	"
	Couch cases and fringes	18	1	1	7	5		53	60	"	certificates, hand-rails	No.	No.
	Embroideries	11			20	18		51 1/2	60	"	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
W. Co.	Playing cards	45			200	70		59	30	"	"	Yes.	"

[illegible]

NEW YORK — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO	
		Males.				Females.					Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21	Females under 16 years.							
Levy Brothers	Cigars	200	10	4	300	75	3	56	60	Notices, holstway.	Yes.	No.
M. Foltz	Furs	33	1	..	34	9	2	57	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails, holstway	No.	"
Asch & Jackel	Furs	30	4	1	140	30	3	60	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails, holstway	Yes.	Yes.
E. P. Gleason Manufact'g Co.	Metal goods	135	22	12	1	..	..	59½	30	"	No.	"
S. Reinman	Furs	23	3	1	33	10	..	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Furs	8	..	..	10	6	..	53	45	"	Yes.	"
.....	Artificial flowers .....	..	..	..	25	10	4	51	60	"	No.	"
.....	Artificial flowers .....	..	..	..	5	3	..	51	30	"	Yes.	"
.....	Quilted linings	30	..	..	100	60	25	53	30	"	No.	"
.....	Quiltings	4	..	..	30	12	3	59	30	"	Yes.	"
.....	Quiltings	4	..	..	20	15	5	59	30	"	No.	"
ing Co.	Printing	100	2	..	2	..	..	59	30	"	Yes.	"
.....	Lithographs	60	11	6	10	8	..	52½	30	"	Yes.	"
.....	Ladies' & childr'n's wear	1	..	..	50	5	..	56	30	"	No.	"
.....	Purses	17	1	1	8	6	2	59	30	"	Yes.	"
.....	Dress trimmings	4	..	..	11	11	..	59	30	"	No.	"
.....	Furs	40	1	..	90	15	..	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Books	125	7	4	75	20	..	59	30	"	No.	"
.....	Cards and envelopes	33	10	6	83	50	16	53	30	"	No.	"
.....	Tin cans	350	84	85	30	2	..	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"	No.

**THIRD DISTRICT.
NEW YORK COUNTY.**

[illegible]

Paper boxes	30	4	175	95	18	60	30	certificates	"	No.
Brass goods	10	3	1	...	...	59	40	certificates, machinery	"	Yes.
Sewing machines	15	...	...	...	...	59	40	...	"	Yes.
Model making	4	...	...	...	...	60	40	...	"	Yes.
Sewing machines	25	...	...	...	...	59½	50	...	"	Yes.
Lace goods	7	2	...	30	16	57	30	certificates, water-closets	No.	No.
Crayons and chalk	10	3	1	...	...	59	30	certificates	"	Yes.
Copper work	40	3	1	...	...	59	30	certificates, elevators	"	No.
Wall paper	200	82	60	24	18	59	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
Silk ribbons	45	11	5	85	47	58	60	certificates	No.	No.
Wall paper	50	14	10	10	4	59	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
Furniture	75	2	1	...	...	54	60	certificates	No.	No.
Hardware, locks, etc.	13	2	...	...	...	59	30	...	Yes.	Yes.
Pills	3	...	12	6	...	54	30	...	"	"
Wall paper	80	23	16	...	...	60	60	...	"	"
Silk dress goods	25	...	75	39	19	60	45	Certificates and fire-escapes	No.	No.
Cot., w's'd & silk trim'gs	15	2	1	68	23	60	45	Certificates and fire-escapes	Yes.	Yes.
Pianos	190	12	5	...	...	60	45	...	No.	No.
Silk dresses and ribbons	90	11	5	135	62	60	45	Stairway	Yes.	Yes.
Wall paper	45	23	17	...	...	59	60	Certificates	No.	No.
Paper hanging	200	65	30	...	...	60	45	Notices	Yes.	Yes.

ULSTER COUNTY.

SAUGERTIES.

Overalls	3	1	15	9	4	69	60	Notices, certificates, water-closet	No.	No.
Iron castings of all kinds	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes.	Yes.
Shoes	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	hand-rails	No.	No.
Shirts	1	...	25	11	1	64	60	certificates	No.	Yes.
Wood pulp, sulphur proc's	26	3	...	...	...	60	60	hand-rails	No.	No.
Cigars	9	2	...	...	...	48	60	...	Yes.	Yes.
Writing paper & envelop's	103	21	12	179	105	67	60	Certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Blank books	96	13	4	142	87	69	60	...	"	"

ELLENVILLE.

Ellenville Glass Works	126	23	19	15	11	9	49½-59	45	Certific's, hand-rails, water-clo's	No.	No.
Ulster Knife Co.	114	16	11	12	8	4	60	50	Certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Ellenville Tanning Co.	129	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	...	"	"
Brady & Ryan	7	1	...	...	...	...	59	60	Notices	"	"

KINGSTON.

George M. Brink	7	2	1	...	...	...	48	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
New York Standard Scale Co.	16	4	4	...	...	...	60	45	certificates	Yes.	No.
A. Stillwell	...	...	...	10	3	...	58½	60	Fire-escape	No.	Yes.
The Merritt Manufacturing Co	3	...	...	30	19	...	59	60	...	"	"
New York Cigar Co	15	4	...	300	301	40	64	45	...	"	"

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
NYACK.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Morrow Shoe Manu'f Co.....	Shoes.....	90	16½	7	70	37	2	59	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
A. H. Jackman.....	Shoes.....	142	13	6	109	47	11	59	60	.....	"	"
Chas. Thies.....	Shoes.....	41	4	1	26	14	3	55	60	.....	"	Yes.
Alex. Dutcher.....	Paper boxes.....	9	.....	.....	26	21	7	59	60	.....	"	No.
Conrad Doersch.....	Shoes.....	25	3	1	17	11	.....	60	60	.....	"	Yes.
M. A. Morrell.....	Shoes.....	22	2	1	15	5	.....	59	60	.....	"	Yes.
W. E. Tuthill.....	Shoes.....	20	2	2	12	55	60	"

Rockland Print Works.....	Cotton print goods.....	534	136	40	125	73	35	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
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COLUMBIA COUNTY.

PHILMONT.												
		11	1	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Philmont Paper Co.....	Straw wrapping paper...	8	H'nd-r'ls, water-closet screened.
H. W. Rodgers.....	Straw wrapping paper...	60	9	7	120	37	8	60	60	Hand-rails and water-closet	Yes.	No..
Summit Knitting Mill.....	Shirts and drawers.....	200	38	24	234	87	23	60	60	screened, outside tower.....	"	"
Akin Knitting Co.....	Shirts and drawers.....									Certificate and book.....	No.	Yes.
P. M. Harder & Sons.....	Knit shirts and drawers..	100	21	12	125	51	5	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....
John Hayes & Co.....	Knit shirts and drawers..	18	3	2	22	6	1	60	60	.....	.....	.....

STOCKPORT.												
		22	7	5	30	14	3	60	45	Holstway, hand-rails.....	Yes.	No.
Rossmen Knitting Co.....	Shirts and drawers.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices posted.....	..	Yes.
R. Reynolds & Son.....	Cotton looms.....	28	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	60	60	..	..	..
J. W. Rossmen & Son.....	Straw wrapping paper....	20	1	1	6	.....	.....	60	60	..	No..	..
H. S. Vandecar.....	Straw wrapping paper....											

VALATIE.												
O. F. Davis.....	Straw wrapping paper....	11	1	.....	1	1	.....	63	60	Notices, hours of labor.....	Yes.	Yes.
Chas. Wild.....	Print cloth.....	56	13	11	78	29	10	60	30	.....	"	.....

Barnes, Richards & Co. Valatie Cotton Mills	Knit shirts and drawers. Cotton yarns, warp, bat'g.	29 41	4 12	1 11	48 27	21 14	4 5	60 60	45 45	and w. o. to changed	No.
Harvey Knitting Mills	All-wool underwear	83	3	3	49	9	5	60	60	and-rails	No.

HUDSON.

Co.	Fire eng's & water-works	48	2	16	96	48	20	60	30	Notices	Yes.
	Underwear	69	31	16	118	41	17	60	45	Hand-rails	No.
	Underwear	85	21	8	118	41	17	60	60	Notices, hand-rails, belt boxed	Yes.
	Underwear	88	21	10	139	46	13	60	60	Certificates	Yes.
	Underwear	51	16	7	66	31	4	60	60	Notices	"
	Foundry	36	1					60	30	" hand-rails	"
	Barrels	12						60	60	"	No.
	Paper boxes	6	2		32	26	6	60	45	"	Yes.
	Builders' supplies	36						60	45	"	Yes.

MELLENVILLE.

Valley Knitting Mills	Underwear	31	7	3	36	19	4	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails, water-closets changed.	Yes.
Wellington Knitting Co.	Underwear	45	7	4	42	19	5	60	60	Hoistway	No.

KINDERHOOK.

Kinderhook Knitting Co.	Knit goods novelties	25	9	6	40	19	2	60	45		Yes.
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COLUMBIAVILLE.

Jas. A. Hover	Knit underwear	27	8	5	33	17	8	60	45		Yes.
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STOTTSVILLE.

C. H. & T. H. Stotts (four mills)	Woolens	400	60	29	200	87	34	60	45	Certificates	Yes.
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STUYVESANT FALLS.

Van Alen Cotton Mills	Cotton cloth	75	25	20	125	40	20	60	45	Notices	Yes.
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DUTCHESS COUNTY.

MATTEAWAN.

Matteawan Manuf. Co.	Straw hats	36	4		70	26		60	50	Notices, hand-rails, certificates	Yes.
J. & W. Rothery	Files and rasps	25	5	3				60	60	Certificates	No.
N. Y. Rubber Co.	Beltting, hose and toys	104	11	6	45	82	11	60	30	Hand-rails	Yes.
Matteawan Manuf. Co.	Wool and straw hats	215	9	1	183	94	4	60	60	Notices	No.
Wm. Carroll	Wool and straw hats	150	19	12	150	78	21	60	50		
Matteawan Felting Co.	Felt shoes	52	15	11	9	8	8	60	50		

DUTCHESS COUNTY -- (Continued).

GLENHAM.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to		COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males under 18 yrs.	Females, under 21 years.	Females, under 18 years.	Males under 18 yrs.	Females, under 21 years.	Females, under 18 years.			Notices, stairway, fire-escape,...	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Glenham Carpet Works	Carpets	350	40	37	170	45	31	60	60	Notices, stairway, fire-escape,...	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
WAPPINGER'S FALLS.													
John F. Eagan & Co.	Overalls, pants, etc.	12	...	...	55	16	3	55	60	Fire-escape, notices, certificates.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Sweet, Orr & Co.	Overalls, pants, etc.	50	...	...	235	50	19	60	60	Notices, certificates, stairs screened.	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Brown Comb Co.	Combs and pipe stems.	42	...	...	8	...	...	60	60	Certificates, record book.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Dutchess Print Works.	Print, dye and bleach.	600	150	102	334	70	30	60	60	Certificates, record book.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
* All departments except printing and dyeing.													
POUGHKEEPSIE.													
General cooperage	General cooperage	48	3	1	...	...	...	60	60	Hand-rails, elevator.	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Daily and weekly paper ..	Daily and weekly paper ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Notices	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Printing	Printing	32	4	...	...	...	...	55	60	certificates, record book.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Sash, doors, blinds	Sash, doors, blinds	20	4	4	...	...	...	60	30	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Tight and loose work	Tight and loose work	60	2	1	...	...	...	60	60	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Trunks	Trunks	25	...	...	...	...	...	60	45	certificates, record book.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Osborne, Co.	Osborne, Co.	35	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	certificates, record book.	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Hand-rails, elevator	Hand-rails, elevator	18	...	...	62	30	3	55	60	certificates, hand-rails, elevator	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Chairs	Chairs	15	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Dye woods	Dye woods	225	40	30	...	...	...	55	30	certificates	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Horse shoes	Horse shoes	30	5	6	...	...	...	60	60	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Chairs	Chairs	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Soap	Soap	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Laundry	Laundry	38	5	3	4	...	...	55	60	Certificates	Other requirements.	Yes.	No.
Shirts, cotton and woolen ..	Shirts, cotton and woolen ..	8	1	...	67	14	1	60	60	Notices, certificates, holatway.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.
Stone and earthenware	Stone and earthenware	40	5	1	...	...	...	60	60	certificates, elevator.	Other requirements.	No.	Yes.

[illegible]

FIGURE 1.

	Yes.	No.	Hand-rolls	Yes.	No.
Dutchess Hat Works.....	198	21	14	80	46
Hudson Straw Works	38	6	3	99	67
D. S. McLaughlin	4				
Fishkill Boot and Shoe Co.....	15	3	2	6	4
Wool hats					
Straw hats					
Cigars					
Boot and shoes					

ORANGE COUNTY.

MONTGOMERY.

	64	20	11	30	15	13	60	30	Notices, certificates, two children's No. 1 Yes.
Crabtree & Patchett.....	Worsted yarn								

WALDEN.

[illegible]

PORT JABV18.

	bottles	8	3	2	1	1	59	60	" water-closet, certificates	No.
James D. Bergan						59	60	Certificates	Yes
Charles Brox	105	36	24	...		55	60		
William Pountney	75	11	4	9	4	56	60		
J. M. Cogo & Co	8					60	60	Notices	No.
Charles Chant	10	1	1	90		59	60	certificates, hand-rails	No.
Thomas W. Chant	2			9	2	59	60	" certificates, hand-rails, fire-esc.	No.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

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Newburgh Steam Mills.....	108	47	35	227	134	53	60	Notices.....	"	"
New York Underwear Co.....	3	90	47	4	60	Hand-rails, fire-escape	"	"
Brokaw Manufacturing Co....	17	4	...	123	68	18	45	Water-closet, fire-escape	"	No.
George C. Wenzel.....	2	1	1	17	18	1	60	Notices.....	"	Yes.
Robert Whitehill.....	186	1	1	...	...	...	60			

MIDDLETOWN.

Clemson Brothers.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	50	Notices.....	Yes	Yes.
Acorn Straw Works.....	35	3	1	10	6	...	60	"	No.	"
Crist & Benjamin.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	60	"	"	"
Guile & Coleman.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	60	"	"	"
Orange County Foundry Co	65	4	...	...	...	...	60	"	"	"
Fuller & Bailey Hat Co.....	38	3	...	17	4	...	60	"	No.	"
Middletown Straw Hat Works.	39	1	...	69	31	...	60	"	Yes.	"
Morgan & Wilcox Manuf. Co.	90	11	6	...	...	...	60	"	"	"
Wheeler, Madden & Clemson	270	34	16	7	7	...	50	"	"	"
Middletown Glass works.....	106	19	11	9	7	1	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rail.	"	No.
New York Hat Works.....	74	7	3	35	19	7	60	Certificates, water-closet	"	Yes.
Middletown Paper-box Fact'y.	4	...	...	...	...	...	48	Notices.....	"	No.
Howell & Hinchman.....	100	3	...	...	...	...	60	"	"	Yes.
Mathews & Co.....	16	3	1	6	2	...	60	Notices, water-closets	"	No.
Maulden & Cockayne.....	47	6	4	...	...	...	45	"	"	Yes.
F. Miller & Co.....	3	1	1	117	73	3	60	"	"	"
Wallkill Hat Works.....	110	13	8	45	34	6	60	Hand-r'ls, water-clo't, fire escape.	"	No.
Anglo-Swiss Cond's'd Milk Co.	40	3	...	55	45	6	60	"	"	Yes.

NEW WINDSOR.

Thompson Brothers.....	14	3	3	3	3	...	60	Elevator.....	Yes	No.
Adams, Bishop & Co.....	32	2	...	33	17	...	60	"	"	Yes.
Saxony Woollen Mills.....	30	9	6	36	14	5	45	Certificates, hand-rail.	"	No.
Windsor Woollen Mills.....	32	13	9	26	12	1	45	"	"	Yes.
James A. Townsend.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	45	Fire-escape, elevator, hand-rail.	"	No.
Kilmer Manufacturing Co.....	236	50	35	...	...	...	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.

WEST CORNWALL.

The Firth Carpet Works.....	30	26	17	120	72	13	60	Notices, certificates, record book, hand-rails, water-closets,	No.	No.
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PEEKSKILL.

Ely & Ramsey.....	60	2	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
New York Emery Company..	16	60	"	"	"
The Peekskill Stove Works...	78	3	2	...	...	...	60	Record book	"	"
Thos. J. Maxwell.....	5	...	...	13	6	...	67	Notices.....	"	"

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — PEEKSKILL — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.					Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			Minors.	Other requirements.
New York Stove Works.....	Stoves	30	2	1	1	1	1	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
The Union Stove Works.....	Stoves, etc.....	190	8	1	1	1	1	30	.....	No.	"
Jos. F. Martin.....	Cigars	25	3	1	1	1	1	60	Notices, certificates	Yes.	"
The People's Stove Works.....	Stoves	120	5	1	1	1	1	30	Notices, water-closet for females	No.	No.
T. Young & Co.....	Clothing	9	1	1	4	3	1	60	" " certificates	No.	Yes.
Richard Harrison.....	Pottery	7	3	3	2	2	1	60	Notices, water-closet for females	Yes.	"
Stiner & Son	Night shirts.....	2	1	1	27	12	1	60	Hand-rails	No.	Yes.
I. J. Baxter Iron Works.....	Stoves, plumbers mater'ls	29	1	1	1	1	1	30	Belting, hand-rails	No.	No.
Horton & Mable.....	Fire-brick	22	3	1	1	1	1	60	Notices, certificates	Yes.	Yes.
The Thomas Nat. Stove Co....	Stoves and heaters.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	30	Notices, certificates	No.	No.
Naylor Bros.....	All kinds of cast-iron	35	5	3	1	1	1	30	Hand-rails, belting	Yes.	No.
Sandford Nat. Stove Works....	Stoves and heaters.....	90	1	1	1	1	1	30	"	Yes.	Yes.
Thos. Reynolds.....	Nickel-plating	6	1	1	1	1	1	30	.....	No.	Yes.
YONKERS.											
John K. Fleming & Son	Wool extract.....	10	1	1	3	1	1	60	Notices, hand-rails, stairway.....	Yes.	No.
John Thompson	Paper boxes.....	4	7	4	14	9	4	45	Water-closet ordered, hand-rails.....	"	Yes.
Patroon Silk Co.....	Silk ribbons.....	56	7	4	53	22	4	60	Notices, certificates.....	No.	No.
C. W. Palmer.....	Paper box.....	3	17	7	8	46	3	45	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Empire Hat Works.....	Fur hats.....	225	17	2	73	31	5	45	Hand-rails	No.	No.
Fernbrook Carpet Co.....	Ingrain carpets.....	87	4	2	176	86	11	45	Fire-escape, hand-r'ls, stairw'ys	Yes.	Yes.
Warring Hat M'g Co.....	Felt hats.....	420	33	19	31	21	8	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
Wm. McFarland & Co.....	Thrown silk	19	6	2	170	22	6	45	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Printing mill (carpet).....	369	102	73	757	213	33	45	Hand-rails, trap-door.....	No.	Yes.
Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Tapestry carpet.....	376	94	51	525	330	137	45	.....	No.	No.
Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Worsted spinning mill.....	125	51	39	450	260	44	45	.....	No.	No.
Alex. Smith & Sons.....	Moquette carpets.....	350	149	69	450	260	44	45	.....	No.	No.
Yonkers Silk Co.....	Silk, China and Japan.....	8	1	1	27	6	6	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.

The W. H. Concutt Mfg Co.	Silk ribbons & dress gds.	197	19	14	134	65	13	58 1/2	45	Fire-escape	No.
The W. F. Washburn Co.	Plumbers' wares	65	8	1	..	..	..	58	45	Fire-escape, hand-rails	No.
H. W. Flag	..	51	7	4	26	14	3	57 1/2	30	Fire-escape, hand-rails	No.
Yonkers Hat Mfg Co.	..	187	23	17	59	22	1	60	45	Fire-escape, hand-rails	Yes.
Rose McAlpin & Co.	leather.	170	9	..	..	..	..	60	50	..	Yes.
The Multine Man'g Co	..	10	..	..	9	..	..	62	60	Notices	No.
Reid & Carmel.	..	7	..	..	14	1	1	62	60	certificates	Yes.
N. Y. Pharmaceutical Assoc'n	..	8	..	..	18	..	..	59	60	..	No.
Olla Bros. & Co.	St'm pwr. hydr. elevators	230	..	..	..	..	..	59	60	..	No.
D. H. Smith	Mineral waters.	20	3	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	No.

TARRYTOWN.

The Couper Milling Co	Flour and feed.	18	1	..	..	..	..	60	..	Notices, fire-escape, holatway	Yes.
Rand Drill Co	Rock drills.	87	..	..	..	..	..	68	60	..	No.
Darrow & Henderson	Blank books.	8	1	..	9	5	..	60	60	..	Yes.
G. & D. Silver	Shoes	119	8	1	71	27	4	68	60	Hand-rails, fire-escape, elevator.	No.

PORTCHESTER.

Slater Bros	Sash, blinds, etc.	17	7	..	..	142	..	59 1/2	45	Notices	Yes.
Pond, West & Simmons	Shirts.	15	..	..	275	..	7	59	60	..	No.
Abendroth Bros	Stoves & plumbers' ware	400	14	3	..	..	..	60	45	..	No.
Port Chester Bolt and Nut Co.	Nuts and bolts.	62	11	7	5	4	..	60	45	..	No.
F. W. Carpenter	Cast-iron toys	5	3	1	..	..	..	60	45	..	No.
S. B. Bent & Son	Grate, fender & stable iron	58	1	..	..	..	..	60	30	Notices	No.
Jas. Sample, Jr.	Shirts.	3	..	..	6	4	..	60	60	Fire-escape, notices	No.
Geo. Mertz & Sons	Builders.	150	11	3	58	60	Notices, fire-escape, certificates.	No.

PURDY STATION.

New York Canned Milk Co.	Canned milk.	6	60	60	Notices	Yes.
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MONTROSE.

A. F. Buchanan & Son	Table oil cloth	60	60	60	Notices	Yes.
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SING SING.

..	Baking and roasting p'ne	6	2	1	58	60	Notices, certificates	No.
..	Cotton gin saws	8	1	58	60	..	Yes.
..	..	101	6	1	..	..	..	60	45	..	No.
..	..	1	1	..	12	10	..	57	45	..	No.
..	..	760	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	No.
..	..	115	3	1	..	..	..	59	60	Hand-rails	No.
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	58	30	Holstways	No.
..	..	50	1	..	105	43	..	54	60	Notices	Yes.
..	..	150	23	9	..	..	..	59	60	certific's, hand r'ls, fire-esc	No.
..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	Yes.

GREENE COUNTY.

CATSKILL.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Van Brocklin.....	Knit shirts, etc.....	50	13	6	182	73	11	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. S. O. Wiley.....	Knit shirts, etc.....	68	15	8	94	55	14	60	60	Water-closet, stairway.....	Yes.	No.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

BREWSTER.

New York Condensed Milk Co.	Condensed milk	73	65	60	30	Notices	No.
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FOURTH DISTRICT.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ALBANY.

James B. Lyon & Co.....	Book publishing, binding	20	20	7	1	54	60	Certificates.....	No.	Yes.
H. J. Vandenburgh.....	Laundry.....	3	.....	.....	14	2	2	60	60	water-closet, h'd-r's	..	No.
William Rider & Co.....	Shirts, collars and cuffs..	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, water-closet, hand-rails	..	..
James H. France.....	Boots and shoes.....	20	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	59	60	water-closet, hand-rails	..	..
David B. McHench.....	Paper boxes.....	6	.....	.....	75	10	.....	59	60	water-closets.....	..	Yes.
Albany Steam Laundry.....	Laundry.....	5	.....	.....	70	12	1	60	60	certificates.....	..	..
Willard Bellows.....	Boots and shoes.....	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Charles Van Benthuyssen.....	Printing and binding.....	99	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	56	60	Holstway, water-closet.....	..	No.
McClaskey & Lipper.....	Laundry.....	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	60	60	water-closets.....	Yes.	..
Riggs Printing Co.....	Printing and publishing..	30	3	2	10	6	3	56, 59	60	belting.....	No.	..
Weed, Parsons & Co.....	Printing and publishing..	182	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	59	60	sep'te w-closet, h'nd-r's	Yes.	..
Eugene Duncan.....	Laundry.....	9	.....	.....	30	1	1	60	60	wash-room, closet.....	No.	..
Russell Lyman.....	Cotton and woolen shirts.	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	56	60	certificates.....	Yes.	Yes.
United States Store Service Co	Cash and parcel railroad.	54	3	2	.....	.....	.....	59	60	.....	.....	.....

Factory	Product	Employees	Inspected	Violations	Penalties	Complaints	Notices	Certificates	Escapes	Deaths	Yes	No
Albany Perforated Paper Co	Toilet paper	50	4	1	2	17	5	1	1	1	No	No
Cleveland Brothers	Baking powder	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Marshall & Wendell	Planes	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
John T. Johnston	Men's clothing	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
White Bros.	Cigars	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Jacob Krelscher	Caudles	54	7	5	33	20	15	15	15	15	No	No
Babcock, Shannon & Co.	Clothing	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
G. W. Van Slyke & Co.	Cigars	110	5	3	31	6	6	6	6	6	No	No
G. T. Stoumen	Fine knit underwear	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
L. R. Dubuque	Paper boxes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
S. Levy	Cigars	30	6	2	120	60	9	9	9	9	Yes	Yes
Jacob Leonard & Son	Printing	16	2	1	12	4	1	1	1	1	No	No
Smith, Pratt & Herrick	Boots and shoes	60	3	1	25	5	5	5	5	5	Yes	Yes
E. Crannel	Paper boxes	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Monroe Woolverton	Boots and shoes	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
The Embossing Co.	Alphabetical blocks	50	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Mack & Co.	Collars and cuffs	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Hughes & Simpson	Paper boxes	30	3	1	65	20	1	1	1	1	No	No
S. L. Munson & Co.	Collars, cuffs and shirts	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Davidson & Michael	Cigar boxes	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Albany Woven Boot Co.	Woven cloth boots	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Albany Button Co.	Buttons	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Shoemaker & Pabel	Shoes	45	1	1	40	5	1	1	1	1	No	No
Burdick & Son	Stove specialties	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
Albany Billiard Ball Co.	Billiard balls	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Chas. Ulrich	Cigars	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Albany Card & Paper Co.	Card-board & coated paper	66	6	3	40	10	2	2	2	2	Yes	Yes
East N. Y. Boot & Shoe Co.	Boots and shoes	178	15	8	130	40	1	1	1	1	No	No
Samuel Ilch	Clothing	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
R. Payne's Sons' Tobacco Co.	Cigars and tobacco	50	3	1	16	3	1	1	1	1	No	No
Walter McEwan	Coffees and spices	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
D. L. Van Antwerp	Book-binding	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Brandow Printing Co.	Printing	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
M. W. Dodge	Boots and shoes	40	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	No	No
Dayton Ball & Co.	Shoe lasts	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
E. J. Larrabee & Co.	Blacuits	174	30	19	74	40	13	13	13	13	No	No
W. T. Kelsey & Co.	Cigar boxes	5	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	Yes	Yes
John Scott	Knit underwear	40	1	1	140	25	11	11	11	11	Yes	Yes
W. H. & D. Akin	Knit underwear	27	2	2	38	7	2	2	2	2	No	No
Empire Knitting Mill	Knit underwear	50	5	5	180	15	9	9	9	9	Yes	Yes
Eric Mill	Knit underwear	43	1	1	90	15	3	3	3	3	No	No
Parsons Manufacturing Co.	Knit underwear	26	20	15	211	40	4	4	4	4	Yes	Yes

[illegible]

GREEN ISLAND.

Gilbert Car Manufacturing Co.	Passenger railroad cars.	500	4	4	59	60	Notices	"	Yes.
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WATERVLIEET.

Crampton & Belden.....		Doors and blinds.....
		250 95 21 60 50
		""
		" Yes.

WEST TROY.

	Pins.....	Shawls and worsteds.....	Woolen cloth and shawls.						Notices, certificates	No..	Yes.
										Yes.	"
											"
Mutual Pin Manuf. Co.....	6	1	1	4	1	1	60	40			
James Roy & Co.....	138	15	5	192	40	20	60	40			
James Roy & Co.....	50	8	6	75	15	11	60	40			

WASHINGTON COUNTY:

FORT EDWARD.

	115	20	11	.....	60, 15m	60	Notices, hours of labor to be reduced	Yes.
Hooper Furniture Co.....	115	20	11	.....	60, 15m	60	Notices, hours of labor to be reduced	Yes.
Davis & Co.....	10	1	55	6	60	60	Notices, hours of labor to be reduced	Yes.
F. G. Tilton & Co.....	26	.....	8	5	60, 66	60	Notices, machinery, hrs reduced	"
Satterlee & Morey.....	11	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, machinery, hrs reduced	"

SANDY BILL.

Sherrill & McCoduck	3	.....	55	20	.....	59	60	.....	Yes.
Allen Bros	75	.....	22	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"
Wait & Richard	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	60	.....	"
Kenyon & Baldwin	80	.....	2	.....	.....	60	30	.....	Notices, certificates, child dis- charged
Shirland & McCoddick	5	.....	55	10	5	59	60	.....	No.. Yes.

GREENWICH.

[illegible]

JACKSON.

	17	1	18	6	2	60	45	Notices, certificates "	No.. Yes.
Gilday & Gills.....	Knit underwear.....	17	1	18	6	2	60	45	No.. Yes.
Hall & Orcutt.....	Linen and cotton shirts..	1	.....	10-30	.....	.....	60	60	No.. Yes.

WASHINGTON COUNTY — (Continued).

COSSAYUNA.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Alexander Bros.....	Horse blankets.....	22	2	1	2	1	45	60	Notices, hours of labor reduced..	No. Yes.

FULTON COUNTY.

JOHNSTOWN.

Potter Bros.....	Knit gloves.....	12	...	1	...	...	59	60	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails..	Yes.	No.
Wayne & Barclay.....	Gloves and mittens	10	...	2	...	...	59	60	fire-escape, hand-rails..	No.	Yes.
E. W. Shultz.....	Gloves.....	15	...	20	7	4	59	60	certificates.....	No.	Yes.
J. C. Hutchinson.....	Gloves.....	15	...	12	...	...	59	60	certificates, fire-escape..	No.	No.
The Northrup Glove Mfg. Co..	Gloves.....	50	7	150	25	4	59	60	hand-rails, fire-escape..	Yes.	Yes.
Mason & Campbell.....	Gloves.....	35	1	35	4	...	59	60	Notices, hand-rails, fire-escape.	No.	...
J. H. Decker, Son & Co.....	Gloves.....	45	3	25	10	1	59	60	certificates.....	No.	...
P. P. Arwenslager.....	Gloves.....	36	5	72	10	1	59	60	Notices, hand-rails, fire-escape.	...	Yes.
P. Z. Drans & Sons.....	Gloves.....	7	1	6	3	...	59	60	Notices, certificates.....	...	...
R. J. & R. Evans.....	Gloves.....	22	2	4	1	...	59	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	...	No.
Ireland Bros.	Gloves.....	25	2	40	6	2	59	60	hand-rails.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Leather.....	65	2	...	...	...	59	60	Notices.....	No.	Yes.
.....	Leather.....	35	1	...	...	...	59	60	fire-escape, hand-rails..	No.	Yes.
.....	Gloves and mittens	12	1	...	...	...	59	60	certificates.....	No.	Yes.
.....	Gloves.....	6	...	5	1	3	59	60	certificates, fire-escape..	...	No.
.....	Gloves.....	6	...	6	4	1	59	60	certificates, hand-rails..	...	Yes.
.....	Gloves.....	59	1	4	...	...	59	60	certificates.....	Yes.	No.
.....	Leather.....	59	1	...	...	...	59	60	Notices, fire-escape.....	Yes.	No.
.....	Gloves.....	30	...	15	...	1	59	60	...	...	...

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

GLOVERSVILLE.

Daniel Hayes	Gloves	11	.....	20	.....	59	60	Notices, hand-rails.	..	..
F. Pauley & Son	Gloves	16	.....	16	2	59	60	hand-rails.	..	Yes.
James A. McDougall & Co.	Gloves	8	1	1	1	59	60	certificates, fire-escape.	No..	No.
Dempster & Place	Gloves	15	1	12	2	59	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
A. J. Lowrey & Co.	Gloves	4	.....	70-80	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
William McDougall	Gloves	7	2	2	1	59	60	.....	..	..
Hiram Van Trum	Paper boxes.	4	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	..	..
F. W. Dart	Gloves	6	1	1	2	59	60	.....	..	..
Booth & Co.	Leather dressers	268	2	2	.....	59	60	certificates	No.	No.
Henry H. Pettit	Gloves	25	2	2	10	59	60	certificates, fire-escape.	..	Yes.
Booth & Co. (Mill No. 2)	Gloves and shoe leather.	42	3	2	.....	59	60	certificates	..	..
Lewis Myers	Gloves	12	1	9	3	59	60	.....	Yes.	..
George Hiltz	Gloves	10	.....	.....	.....	59	60	.....	..	..
Berry & Allen	Gloves	150	5	2	75	59	60	certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
Jesse Hall	Gloves	7	1	5	2	59	60	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Chunney S. Kibbe	Gloves	4	.....	1	.....	59	60	.....	No..	..
Julius Kraus	Gloves	8	.....	6	4	59	60	certificates	No..	..
A. J. Zimmer & Co.	Gloves	20	.....	30	4	59	60	.....	Yes.	..
Z. B. Whiting	Gloves	10	.....	2	.....	59	60	.....	..	..
M. Beeber & Co.	Gloves	56	5	2	54	59	60	.....	..	..
Latoni Brothers	Gloves	85	2	2	75	59	60	Notices, certificates	No..	..
C. F. Allen	Paper boxes.	4	.....	7	3	59	60	.....	Yes.	..
Belden & Preston	Knit glove findings.	14	2	2	8	59	60	Hand-rails	No.	No.
A. V. Fonda	Gloves	35	1	1	10	59	60	Certificates, fire-esc., hand-rails	No..	..
H. M. Leonard	Gloves	11	1	1	6	59	60	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails.	Yes.	Yes.
C. W. Rose	Gloves	22	.....	30	5	59	60	.....	..	..
James H. Burr	Gloves	40	2	1	30	59	60	.....	..	..
Phair Brothers	Gloves	4	.....	4	1	59	60	Notices	..	..
A. C. Churchill	Gloves	11	.....	6	.....	59	60	.....	..	..
Daniel Hayes	Gloves	25	.....	40	5	59	60	Notices, fire-escape	..	No.
A. C. Nicklay	Gloves	4	.....	8	.....	59	60	.....	..	Yes.
James McKee	Gloves	4	.....	2	.....	59	60	Closets, hand-rail	..	No.
Cummings & Burr	Goat and shoe kid leath'r	54	1	.....	.....	59	60	Notices	..	Yes.
A. Klein	Gloves	16	1	19	3	60	60	hand-rails	..	..
Littauer Brothers	Gloves	15	.....	2	.....	59	60	water-closets	..	No.
Filmer Brothers	Goat and shoe kid leath'r	48	1	.....	.....	59	60	belting	..	Yes.
O. J. Sciff	Gloves	7	1	5	.....	59	.....	.....	..	..
W. A. Brower	Shoe leather	41	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	..	..
Edward H. Allen	Gloves	7	.....	15	3	59	60	certificate, child disch'd	No..	..
James Hull	Sheepskin and goat l'th'r	5	.....	.....	.....	59	60	.....	Yes.	..

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

AMSTERDAM.

Globe Knitting Co	Knit underwear	.....	.....	7	.....	60	60	Machinery, wash-room, closets	..	No.
E. McDonnell	Knit underwear	35	.....	5	49	60	60	Trap-doors, hand-rail.	..	..
Shuttleworth Bros	Body Brussels carpet	52	7	6	12	60	45	Notices, trap-doors, hand-rails.	..	..

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — AMSTERDAM — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 18 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 18 years.					Minors.	Other requirements.
W. R. McCowett & Co.	Knit underwear	30	4	70	15	1	60	60	60	Certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
Manufacturers' Paper Box Co.		8	2	7			58 1/2	60	60	Notices, cert., fire-esc., w.-c.	Yes.	Yes.
McFarland & Co.		36	3	30	6	3	60	60	60	Notices	"	"
I. C. Shuler	Sash and blinds	12		8			60	60	60	Certificates	No.	"
I. C. Shuler	Spring knitting needles	9	4				60	60	60	Hand-ralls, record-book	"	No.
Wm. Breedon & Son		30	6	41	12	5	60	60	60	Certificates, boys under 13 disc'd	Yes.	Yes.
Park Knitting Co.		18	1	20	3	1	60	60	60	Doors unlocked	No.	"
t Co.		50	5	38	6	3	60	60	60	Certs. fire-esc., boy under 13 disc.	No.	No.
on		35	3	5	1	1	60	60	60	Elevators, fire-escape	Yes.	"
		745	76	60	720	200	50-66	60	60	Fire-escape	"	Yes.
sbes		175	18	12			40	45	45	Hand-ralls	"	No.
sbes		125	5				58	60	60	Fire-escape and hand-ralls	"	Yes.
edy		39	7	4	34	3	60	60	60	Certificates, fire-escape	No.	"
Co		50	3	3	15	5	60	60	60	Fire-escape	"	Yes.
		30	6	3	15	6	60	60	60	Hand-ralls	"	No.
		51	4	3	73	2	60	60	60	Fire-escape and hand-ralls	"	Yes.
		36	9	5	45	6	60	60	60	Certificates, fire-escape	No.	"
		100	6	6	160	17	60	60	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
		114	12	5	220	40	60	60	60	Hand-ralls	No.	No.
Co		42	10	7	74	20	60	60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	Yes.
Co		53	8	3	63	4	60	60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	No.
		50	12	10	50	12	60	60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	No.
		13	2	1	35	5	60	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.
		45	2	1	3	1	60	60	60	"	No.	No.
		70	3	3	16	7	60	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.
		20	10	7		5	67 1/2	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.

FORT PLAIN.

Dunn, Smith & Co.	33	2	2	49	13	6	60	Certificates, hand-r'ls, machin'y	No.
B. H. & E. E. Elwood	36			60			60	Fire-escape, certificates	"
Wood, Smith & Co.	175	7	6				60	Notices, certificates	Yes.
J. A. Zoller & Bro.	25						60	Machinery	No.

FULTONVILLE.

Starin Silk Fabric Co.	21			176	75	26	60	Fire-escape	Yes.
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FONDA.

Fonda Knitting Co.	40	9	6	45	10	1	60	Notices, certificates	No.
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SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

SCHENECTADY.

John Wielderhold & Co.	12	1	1	100	25	10	59	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.
Vedder & Shutt	4			5	2		60	"	No.
The Edison Electric Machine Co.	600	25	19	50	6		59	" certificates	No.
Gilbert Car Manufacturing Co.	360	6	1				60	"	Yes.
McLachlin, Conde & Co.	27	9	6	42	11	5	60	"	"
James Roy & Co.	70	15	8	70	13	6	60	Water-closets screened and sepa-	"
Blittersdorf & Co.	3	1		17	4	2	60	rate	No.
H. G. Susholz	35	11	6	80	22	9	60	Notices, hand-rails	"
Van Slyke and Guernsey	50	3	3	2	2	2	60	Certificates, fire-escape	No.
P. Link & Son	8	2	3				45	" certificates	Yes.
Schenectady Knitting Co.	85	10	4	105	25	12	60	Certificates, hand-rails	No.

WARREN COUNTY.

OLENS FALLS.

	15			204	25	4	60	Notices, certificates, stairway	No.
ad cuffs	6			75	20	2	60	Fire-escape	Yes.
ad cuffs	6			60	10	1	60	Notices, door open out	No.
planing	21	4	2				60	" certificates	Yes.
	200	4	20				60	" hours of labor reduced,	No.
	85	5					60	certificates, hand-rails,	No.
Dressing lumber							60	belting	Yes.
	5	2					60	Notices	No.
Cigars							60	"	Yes.
Shirts, collars and cuffs				3	1		60	"	No.
Ladies' and gents' collars							60	"	No.
and cuffs	30	6	150	40	7		60	fire-escape	No.
Paper boxes	2		9	4			60	water-closet	Yes.
Saw-mill	200	12	1				59	"	Yes.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

TROY.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21	Females under 16				Minors.	Other requirements.
Coon & Co.	Collars and cuffs.	26			300	50	4	59	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	Yes.
Tim. Wallenstein & Co.	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	119	25	6	521	150	32	60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
William H. Frear	Ladies' cloaks, etc.				25				60	Elevator notices certificates.	No.	Yes.
Van Dusen & Co.	Paper boxes and laundry.	16			270			57	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	No.
The Wiles Laundry Co.	Laundry.	16			200	62	43	60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
Gallup Novelty Works	Ladies' collars and cuffs.	16			150	23	4	59	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	No.
John Loggett & Son	Paper boxes	18	7	5	20	9	3	59	60	Fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
John L. Wilkie	Linen shirts	2			4			60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
J. H. Osterhout	Shirts	7			20	3	2	60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
Stowe, Blair & Co.	Laundry	3			90	30	5	56	60	Fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
Wallace & McCook	Laundry	5			70	20		54	60	Fire-escape.	No.	Yes.
The Troy Mach. Bt'nhole Co.	Button-holes.	3			10	6	2	60	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	No.
Mrs. F. Hopkins	Laundry.	5			105	25	4	60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
Clark & King	Collars and cuffs.	7			50			60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
Lee & Worster	Collars and cuffs.	2			35			60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
Mount Ida Manufacturing Co.	Warps and yarns.	62	20	16	57	25	15	60	45	Door unlocked, fire-escape.	Yes.	No.
Wayside Knitting Co.	Knit underwear.	80	6	4	95	15	5	60	45	Fire-escape, hand-rails.	No.	No.
	Linen collars and cuffs.	18	4		70	10		60	60	Certificates, trap-doors.	Yes.	Yes.
	Linen collars and cuffs.	5			65	6		60	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Collars and cuffs.	28	1		175	25	6	59	60	Certificate.	No.	Yes.
	Collars and cuffs.	8			75	16		59	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	No.
	Cigars	7	2	1				58	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	6	1	1				48	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	7						48	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	15	4	4				48	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	6	1					46	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Lithographing.	4	1	1				46	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	19	2	2				45	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.
	Cigars	2						45	60	Fire-escape.	No.	No.

RENSSELAER COUNTY — Troy — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO		
		Males.			Females.						Minors.	Other requirements.	
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.								
HOOSICK FALLS.													
Fellows & Co.	Collars and cuffs	16			136	25		59	60		Yes.	Yes.	
Wood, Lewis & Hawley	Collars and cuffs	6			82	1	1	60	60		"	"	
Sanford & Robinson	Collars and cuffs	25			200	20		60	60				
JOHNSONVILLE.													
B. F. Clarke	Linen shirts	1			45	16		59	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.	
Hoosick Falls Hosiery Co.	Knit underwear	26	12	9	30	10	4	60	45	" certificates, hand-rails	No.	No.	
W. A. Wood Co.	Mowers and harvesters	1700	26	15				59	60	" certificates	"	Yes.	
W. A. Wood Mfg. Co.	Malleable castings	185						59	60	" certificates	"	"	
Miller, Hall & Hartwell	Linen shirts	3			130	25	10	59	60	Belt-shifter	Yes.		
LANGSINGBURGH.													
Wilbur, Miller & Wilbur	Linen shirts							59	60	Certificates, notices	No.	Yes.	
Johnsonville Axe Co.	Axes	75-90	1	1				60	40	Notices	Yes.		
SAND LAKE.													
J. H. White	Sash, doors and blinds	25	4	3				60	45	Certificates, boy discharged	No.	Yes.	
J. K. P. Pine	Collars and cuffs	60	3	1	800	75	22	60	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	"	
Ludlow Valve Works	Water valves & hydrants	250	10	8				60	50	Notices, certificates	No.	"	
William A. Harder	Knit underwear	75	3		225	75	28	60	60	"	Yes.	"	
O. Dennin & Son	Brushes	40	1					59	60	"	No.	No.	
John G. McMurray & Co.	Brushes	60-75	10	6	10			60	60	water-closet	No.	Yes.	
J. E. West	Paper boxes	7	2	2	28			60	60	"	"	No.	
Jessen, McCullum & Co.	Crackers	13						60	60	"	Yes.		
TROY.													
N. T. Kane estate	Knit underwear	50	15	9	75	5	8	60	60	Fire-esc., h.-r., w.-c., cleaned, elev'r	Yes.	No.	
A. B. Knowlson	Knit underwear	25	2		26	6	1	60	60	Notices	No.	Yes.	

VALLEY FALLS.

James Thompson & Co	Twine and mosquito net.	100	30	26	200	50	26	60	46	Belting guarded.....	"	No.
Jewell Knitting Co	Knit underwear	26	3	2	40	5	1	00	45	Notices	"	Yes.
Valley Falls Paper Co	Paper ..	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	"	Yes.

EAGLE MILLS.

Planter & Hoe Co.....	Iron hoes.....	26	1	1	60	50	Notices, certificates, hand-rails.	No.	No.
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SCHAGHTICOKE.

Schaghticoke Woolen Co.....	Woolen and worsted cloth.	126	19	3	75	20	9	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
Cable Flax Mills	Twine and shoe thread ..	106	30	20	26	26	10	60	66	Water-closets ..	.....	Yes.

CASTLETON.

Port Orange Paper Co.....	Book and card paper.....	76	9	5	43	10	60	60	Notice, certificates	Yes.	No.
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BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick Manufacturing Co.	Cotton underwear	23	6	3	50	60	60	Doors leading out	Yes.	No.
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SARATOGA COUNTY.

WATERFORD.

Frank Gilbert.....	Newspaper	30	2	2	18	60	60	Certificates, notices	No.	Yes.
Ford & Pine	Knit underwear	66	12	7	133	37	12	60	60	Certificates.....	Yes.	"
Hudson Valley Knitting Co...	Knit underwear	45	7	3	75	11	9	60	60	.....	"	"
Tabor Knitting Mill	Knit underwear	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
Waterford Knitting Co	Knit underwear	28	6	3	75	15	9	60	60	.....	"	"
J. M. King & Co.....	Sticks and dies.....	30	17	11	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
Holroyd & Co .....	.....	26	3	3	.....	.....	.....	59	50	.....	"	"
L. Kavanaugh .....	.....	12	.....	.....	60	14	1	60	60	Hand-rails	"	No.
Coöperative Collar Co .....	.....	4	1	.....	18	3	.....	59	60	.....	"	Yes.
Diamond Knitting Co .....	.....	60	10	4	150	36	12	60	60	.....	"	"
E. G. Munson .....	.....	36	3	3	90	16	5	60	60	.....	"	"

MECHANICVILLE.

O. F. Crosby	knit	2	.....	.....	130	50	2	59½	45	Fire-escape	Yes.	No.
The Knickerbocker Knit. Mill.	.....	26	1	1	46	12	6	60	45	Certificates, hand-rails	No.	No.
.....	.....	70	7	5	.....	.....	.....	59½	45	Certificates, notices	"	Yes.
.....	.....	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	60	45	Certificates, notices	Yes.	No.
Co.....	Paper palls and pipes	70	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Trap-doors.....	"	Yes.
r Power	Chemical fiber	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 to 72	60	Notices	"	Yes.

*No minors; from 72 to 90 hours per week.

SARATOGA COUNTY — (Continued).

BALISTON.

[illegible]

FIFTH DISTRICT.
ONONDAGA COUNTY.

SYRACUSE.

Wks.	Cigars	4	1	17	1	54	Notices	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Malleable iron	150	31	17	1	54	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Stoves and stove fittings	80	2	2	1	55	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Engines	100	6	1	2	56	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Manure spreader	75	4	1	1	57	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Oil cans	14	1	1	1	58	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Carriages and sleighs	25	3	1	1	59	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Turning wood work	2	2	1	1	60	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Brass musical instruments	6	1	1	1	61	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Dairy goods	22	1	1	1	62	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Coats	3	1	1	1	63	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Mowing machine knives	200	12	4	1	64	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Pey cabinetware, chairs	80	9	2	1	65	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Wood work	5	1	1	1	66	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Coats	7	1	1	1	67	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Rennet extract	3	1	1	1	68	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Hard rubber goods	4	1	1	1	69	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Shirts	20	1	1	1	70	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Centrifugal pumps	15	1	1	1	71	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Coats	5	1	1	1	72	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Coats	30	1	1	1	73	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Blank books	26	3	1	1	74	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Blank books	30	3	1	1	75	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	18	2	1	1	76	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	4	2	1	1	77	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	27	2	1	1	78	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	8	1	1	1	79	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	4	1	1	1	80	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	10	1	1	1	81	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	2	1	1	1	82	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	40	10	4	1	83	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	2	1	1	1	84	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	8	2	1	1	85	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	4	2	1	1	86	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	28	3	2	1	87	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	3	1	1	1	88	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	6	1	1	1	89	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	18	4	2	1	90	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	18	2	1	1	91	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	6	1	1	1	92	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	18	2	1	1	93	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	18	2	1	1	94	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wks.	Cigars	6	1	1	1	95	certificates	certificates	Yes.	No.	Yes.

ONONDAGA COUNTY — SYRACUSE — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO
		Males.			Females.					
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				
G. H. Partridge	Straw hats.....	2	1	1	2	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	64	.....	"	"
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	"	"
.....	17	2	2	.....	.....	56	.....	"	"
.....	85	6	1	100	20	54	Certificates.	"	"
.....	100	2	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	"	"
.....	2	.....	.....	10	3	54	Fire-escape.	"	"
.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	49	.....	"	"
.....	20	.....	.....	6	3	54	.....	"	"
.....	9	.....	.....	3	1	54	Water-closets.	"	"
.....	12	1	1	11	4	59	Fire-escape.	"	"
.....	45	4	2	.....	.....	60	Fire-escape.	"	"
.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	59	.....	"	"
.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates.	No.	Yes.
.....	20	9	5	3	1	60	.....	Yes.	"
.....	3	2	1	7	4	54	.....	Yes.	"
.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	"	"
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Fire-escape.	"	"
.....	80	9	6	30	12	60	Notices, closets, certificates.	"	"
.....	5	1	1	2	2	54	Certificates, fire-escape.	No.	"
.....	140	14	12	30	15	58	Certificates.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	6	1	.....	1	1	54	Fire-escape.	Yes.	"
.....	1	.....	.....	7	4	59	.....	"	"
.....	150	10	8	50	25	54	Certificates, trap-doors.	No.	"
.....	226	5	3	1	.....	60	Fire-escape.	Yes.	"
.....	4	1	.....	2	2	60	.....	"	"
.....	1	1	1	4	1	60	Fire-escape.	No.	"
.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	"
.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	60	.....	No.	Yes.
.....	2	1	.....	3	2	54	Notices, water-closets.	Yes.	No.

[illegible]

ONONDAGA COUNTY — SYRACUSE — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 18 and males under 19.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minor.	Other requirements.
August Blum	Cigars	6	2	2	2	1	1	60	60	Notices	No.	Yes.
.....	Clothing	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Special tools	24	4	3	7	2	1	60	60	"	No.	No.
.....	Vests	1	1	1	5	2	1	60	60	"	No.	Yes.
.....	Pants	3	1	1	10	4	2	60	60	"	No.	No.
.....	Coats	4	1	1	6	4	1	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Cigars	16	4	3	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	Vests	1	1	1	7	4	2	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	Coats	1	1	1	8	3	2	60	60	Certificates	Yes	"
.....	Coats	3	1	1	9	4	1	60	60	Notices, water-closet	"	No.
.....	Coats	3	2	1	9	1	1	60	60	Notices, water-closet	"	No.
.....	Cigars	7	1	1	6	3	1	60	60	Certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	Coats	4	2	2	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	Wax work	16	2	2	9	3	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Coats	4	1	1	9	2	1	60	60	"	No.	"
.....	Cigars	3	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Silverware	6	2	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.	"
.....	Furniture	40	2	2	13	6	1	60	60	Saw guarded	"	No.
.....	Buggies	150	10	3	13	5	1	60	60	"	"	Yes.
.....	Tinware and sort rage	10	1	1	20	5	1	60	60	Fire-escape, hand-rails	"	No.
.....	Planing-mill	8	1	1	4	1	1	60	60	"	"	Yes.
.....	Fiber ware	18	8	4	4	1	1	60	60	Certificates	No.	"
.....	Barrel headings	5	2	2	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	"
.....	Barrels	6	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	Furniture	12	4	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.	"
.....	Wash, doors and blinds	23	2	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.	"
.....	Coats	3	1	1	9	3	1	60	60	"	Yes.	No.
.....	Coats	2	1	1	4	1	1	60	60	"	No.	Yes.
.....	Coats	3	1	1	5	2	1	60	60	"	Yes.	No.
.....	Furniture	150	8	3	1	1	1	60	60	Notices	No.	Yes.
.....	Planing mill	12	2	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

[illegible]

PAETEC

	36	5	1	30	15	60	Certificates	Yes.
Gloves and mittens.....	36	5	1	30	15	60	Two children under 13 disch'ged.	No.
Pocket knives.....	8	6	4	3	1	60	.....	Yes.
Shush and blinds.....	20	2	1	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Mould'g & dress'g lumbr'.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	.....
Doors.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Bedsteads, tables, etc.....	32	3	1	.....	.....	45	" elevator	No.
Tobacco boxes.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	"	Yes.
Snook Glove Manufactur'g Co.								
Clark Snook Knife Mfg. Co....								
Burhams & Blanchard.....								
Burhams & Blanchard.....								
Burhams & Blanchard.....								
Collan, Arnold & Sisson.....								
E. & C. L. Collin.....								

MARCELLUS.

[illegible]

MOTION

[illegible]

ONONDAGA COUNTY — (Continued).

SKANEATELES FALLS.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.								Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	No.	Yes.			
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.		Males under 16 yrs.		Females.		Females under 21 years.						Females under 16 years.		
			15	1	1	25	12	1	25						7	4	1	55	45	Notices, certificates	50	certificates
Ayrshire Woolen Mills.....	Woolen cassimeres.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hart Lot Paper Co.....	Manilla paper.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

SKANEATELES.

Glenside Woolen Mills	Broadcloth	100	17	14	53	27	13	65	45	Notices, certifi's, hrs. reduced...	No.	Yes.
Union Chair Works.....	Chairs and rockers	20	2	...	14	11	10	60	60	certificates .....	..	..
F. G. Weeks.....	Newspaper	30	1	1	19	3	3	60	60	certificates .....	..	..

ELBRIDGE.

A. E. Stacey	Chairs	40	...	...	2	1	...	59	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
National Chair Mfg. Co.....	Chairs	15	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	gearing boxed .....	..	No.
Northrop Manufacturing Co..	Gloves and mittens.....	8	...	...	4	1	...	59	60	gearing boxed .....	..	..
Elbridge Glove and Mitten Co.	Gloves, mitts and moc'ns.	11	2	...	17	3	...	59	60	gearing boxed .....	..	..

GEDDES.

Solvay Process Co.....	Soda ash.....	650	3	2	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
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LIVERPOOL.

G. F. Swanger & Co.....	Cigars	22	1	...	3	3	...	58	60	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Henry Streever	Baskets	3	1	1	3	1	1	54	60	certificates	No.	..

BALDWINSVILLE.

J. C. & J. C. Miller.....	Knit underwear	60	38	20	92	55	15	60	50	Shafting covered, certificates ...	Yes.	No.
John Russell.....	Cigars	4	...	...	...	...	...	54	60	Notices .....	..	Yes.

[illegible]

WEST PHONIX.

[illegible]

CAMPILLO8.

ONTARIO COUNTY,

TRUCKS

[illegible]

ONEIDA COUNTY — UTICA — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor required of men under 21 and women under 16.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.	Minors.				Other requirements.	
A. J. Purvis	Book-binding	4	1	1	2	2	60	60	00	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
T. J. Griffith	Printing	17	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
H. Alexander	Coats	8	1	6	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
J. A. Williams & Co.	Locomotive headlights ..	30	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Geo. F. Burns	Candles	2	1	2	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
W. T. Vayo	Cigars	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
M. M. Northrup	Candles	4	2	2	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Thos. E. Jones	Cigars	5	3	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
M. E. Blasier & Co.	Nickel and silver plating ..	9	1	9	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
.....	Paper boxes	3	1	6	5	1	60	60	00	certificates, shaft'g box'd.	No.	No.
.....	Clothing	16	1	16	9	1	60	60	00	shafting boxed	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Pantaloon	3	1	2	2	2	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
.....	Clothing	14	1	2	2	2	60	60	00	fire-escapes	No.	No.
.....	Clothing	11	1	10	8	8	64	60	00	certificates	No.	Yes.
.....	Clothing	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Trunks, harness	8	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
.....	St'ves and cultivator steel ..	150	3	2	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Elevators	4	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
.....	Oil cloths	42	1	1	2	2	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Cigar boxes	2	1	1	2	2	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
Do.	Stoves, hot air furnaces ..	140	3	3	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Do.	Sash, doors, blinds	120	5	3	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
Do.	Scotch caps	40	6	8	30	26	60	45	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Do.	Clothing	40	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
Do.	Pants	3	1	2	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Do.	Clothing	35	3	1	6	6	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
Do.	Furnace	4	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Do.	Cigar boxes	2	1	1	1	1	60	60	00	certificates	No.	No.
Do.	Worsted yarn	53	23	14	30	19	60	60	00	certificates, wash-room.	No.	No.
Do.	Yarns, cloth goods	308	120	45	150	150	60	60	00	water-closet and fire-escape.	No.	No.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Skeneadon Cotton Co.....	Hosiery yarn.....	150	65	99	65	15	10	60	50	Notices, hand-rails, water-closet, dressing-room.....	Yes.
W. B. & Co. Cotton Mill.....	Shirtings and sheetings.....	118	30	34	181	60	50	60	58	Notices, hand-rails.....	No.
.....	Knit underwear.....	65	25	11	140	80	62	60	60	certificates.....	Yes.
.....	Cotton cloth.....	100	20	25	75	30	18	60	40	closets.....	No.
.....	Knit underwear.....	25	6	5	75	15	15	60	40	Certificates, hand-rails.....	Yes.
.....	Cigars.....	45	12	9	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.....	Yes.
.....	Cigars.....	9	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates.....	Yes.
.....	Crackers, cake and candy.....	25	4	1	3	2	2	60	60	certificates, hand-rails.....	No.
.....	Knit underwear.....	40	6	1	75	30	2	60	60	certificates.....	Yes.
.....	Cigars and tobacco.....	20	6	4	1	1	1	60	60	Fire-escape.....	Yes.
.....	Ladies' shoes.....	175	9	9	175	7	7	50	50		
NEW HARTFORD.											
3 and 4 ton Co.....	Cottonades.....	218	110	35	196	100	19	60	45	Notices.....	Yes.
each Co.....	Brown sheetings.....	75	18	12	100	80	9	60	40	Notices.....	"
1 Mfg Co.....	Bleaching.....	30	3	3	3	3	3	60	40	Separate closets.....	No.
factory.....	Cotton goods.....	55	10	15	81	25	10	60	45	Notices, record book.....	Yes.
	Scotch caps.....	6	32	13	3	3	3	60	45		
CLAYVILLE.											
Empire Woollen Co.....	Woollen casimere.....	160	65	43	125	50	19	60	45	Notices, hand-rails.....	Yes.
George W. Brown.....	Carriages and cutters.....	45	5	1	1	1	1	60	30	".....	No.
B. A. Millard Co.....	Agricultural tools.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	60	45	".....	Yes.
E. S. Fox.....	Tissue manilla paper.....	15	1	1	3	3	3	60	60	".....	"
E. S. Fox.....	Manilla paper.....	11	1	1	3	3	3	60	60	".....	"
WHITESTOWN.											
New York Mills No. 2.....	Shirting.....	160	80	7	250	150	8	60	45	".....	Yes.
NEW YORK MILLS.											
New York Mills No 1.....	Shirting.....	110	65	18	212	115	21	60	45	Hand-rails.....	Yes.
ROME.											
R. M. Bingham & Co.....	Harnesses and saddlery.....	75	19	1	300	16	...	64	60	No. Yes.....	No.
.....	Carriage & sleigh woodw'k.....	50	1	1	275	175	4	64	60	".....	"
Mill.....	Knit underwear.....	17	4	1	45	20	3	60	60	".....	"
.....	Knit underwear.....	30	10	3	45	20	3	60	60	".....	"
David Aldridge.....	Cigars.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	No. Yes.....	Yes.
Dick & Rowan.....	Cigars.....	14	2	2	1	1	1	64	60	".....	"
John E. Woodman.....	Cigars.....	7	3	2	1	1	1	64	60	".....	"
New York Locomotive Works.....	Locomotives.....	750	25	9	1	1	1	60	60	".....	"
ORISKANY.											
N. Waterbury & Sons Co.....	Blankets.....	65	12	9	30	10	7	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.
Oriskany Malleable Iron Co.....	Iron castings.....	75	10	3	1	1	1	60	45	".....	Yes.

OSWEGO COUNTY — (Continued).

SAUQUOIT.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Sauquoit Silk Mfg. Co.	Sewing silk	40	24	14	60	20	12	60	30	Notices, hand railing, belting..	Yes.	No.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

OSWEGO.

Globe Match Co.	Matches	10	2	1	12	6	2	59	60	Notices, certif., water-closet sep.	No.	No.
Ontario Hosiery Mills.	Hosiery	5	1	1	40	25	2	60	60	certif., h'd-r'le, fire-esc.	"	Yes.
Wright & Boyle	Doors, sash, blinds	100	13	10				60	60	certificates	"	"
Larry Lewis	Dressing for boxes	10	3	2				60	60	certificates	"	"
R. J. Oliphant	Blank books	21	1	1	14	8		60	60	Notices, certificates, wat.-closet, fire-escape, door to roof.	"	No.
J. K. Post & Co.	Planing and boxes	15	2					60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Long Bros.	Cigars	6						54	60	certificates	No.	"
L. M. Jacobs	Cigars	4	1	1				60	60	certificates	"	"
Millis & Stroud	Cigars	2	2	2	10	9	1	60	60	Certificates	"	"
James D. McCann	Cigars	5	1	1				60	60	Notices, certificates	"	"
Standard Yarn Co.	Cotton yarns	20	6	5	65	41	23	60	45	Notices, certificates, water-closet	"	No.
Swits Conde	Knit goods	125	40	22	275	160	30	60	60		Yes.	"
T. Kingsford & Son	Starch	405	30	2	97	15	5	60	60		"	"
T. Kingsford	Boxes and planing mill	75	15					60	60		"	"

OSWEGO FALLS.

Riverside and Oswego Mills.	Worsted yarns	325	150	95	525	250	114	60	40	Hand-rails, certificates	Yes.	Yes.
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FULTON.

Cortland Howe Vent. Stove Co.	Stoves	95	1	1				60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Frank Biltz	Paper mill machinery	95						60	60			

PHENIX.

Central City Knife Co.....	60	13	4	8	4	2	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
A. Farnett.....	2	.....	.....	6	2	1	59	.....	.....	.....
James Barnes.....	2	.....	.....	6	2	1	59	.....	.....	.....
J. H. Loomis & Sons.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Avery.....	2	1	1	6	4	2	60	Notices, certificates	No.	.....
Baker & Dennison.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes	.....
Birdsair Chair Co.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....

MADISON COUNTY.

CANASTOTA.

Baker Bros.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Canastota Knife Co.....	96	4	.....	3	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Canastota Knitting Mill.....	6	.....	.....	40	20	.....	60	Hand-rails	.....	No.
Patten, Stafford & Meyer.....	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Fire-escape	.....	.....
Ross & Barrett.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	.....	Yes.
Hurlbut & Stebbins.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....

ONEIDA.

Oneida Burial Case Works.....	220	13	13	20	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes	Yes.
Ward Brothers & Co.....	76	4	8	16	6	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Ken'dy, Br'wn & Gravenstede.	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	64	Notices, certificates	No.	.....
Powell & Goldstein.....	30	8	7	4	.....	.....	58	Certificates	.....	.....

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

OGDENSBURG.

Fred. S. McGuire.....	3	1	1	3	2	.....	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
F. C. Wing & Co.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	.....
H. D. Northup.....	60	6	3	.....	.....	.....	54	certificates	No.	.....
Mann Manufacturing Co.....	20	7	4	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	Yes.	.....
S. G. Pope.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
A. A. Babcock.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Gates Curtis.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
John Glass.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
H. Z. Proctor.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	No.	.....
Patrick Hackett.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	.....
C. P. Clark.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	54	certificates	No.	.....
James L. McMullin.....	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	54	certificates	.....	.....
Hannan Brothers.....	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	.....	.....

POTSDAM.

Thomas S. Clarkson.....	33	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
D. A. & W. A. Moore.....	60	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	certificates	.....	.....

St. Lawrence County—Potsdam—(Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO					
		Males.		Males under 18 yrs.		Males under 16 yrs.					Females.		Females under 21 years.		Females under 16 years.	
		No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.				No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Watkins Lumber Co.	Shooks	60		3		2			60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.				
Potsdam Machine Works	Mill machinery	8							60	" certificates	Yes.	"				
Weed & Co.	Box shooks	14		2		2			60	" certificates	No.	"				
J. Cornell	Furniture	6		1					60	"	Yes.	"				
Bachelor & Son	Mill machinery	7							60	"	"	"				
Charles W. Leete	Mill machinery	10							60	"	"	"				
Potsdam Carding Mill	Cloth, flannel and yarn.	2		1			3	2	60	"	"	"				
Clarkson Manufacturing Co.	Butter tubs	7							60	"	"	"				
SISSENVILLE.																
The A. Sherman Lumber Co.	Boxes	80		15		8			60	Notices, certificates, hours labor reduced	No.	Yes.				
HEWITTVILLE.																
Potsdam Lumber Co.	Boxes, sawed lumber	75		6		3			60	Notices, certificates, hours reduced	No.	Yes.				

HERKIMER COUNTY.

LITTLE FALLS.

Boxes	2								60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Hammers	22	1							60	" certificates	No.	"
Knitting mach. needles	27	7							60	"	Yes.	No.
Knit underwear	60	15	5	120	43	9			60	Fire-escape, hand-rails	"	"
Knit underwear	32	15	7	170	60	13			60	Relt. shafting	"	"
Paper boxes	25	15	6	43	21	5			60	Fire-escape	"	"

Anchor Mill.....	Knit underwear	20	8	2	80	35	10	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape, certificates.....	50	Yes.
Astoranga Knitting Mill.....	Knit underwear	50	20	7	60	35	9	60	" certificates.....	50	"
Little Falls Wool Extract Co.....	Wool extract	16	1	1	1	1	1	60	" certificates.....	50	"
Enterprise Knitting Mill.....	Knit underwear	21	4	3	32	10	.....	60	Stairs screened, certificates.....	50	"
Ass Bowen.....	Paper boxes	3	1	.....	7	5	1	60	Certificates.....	50	No..
Rockton Knitting Co	Knit underwear	20	10	1	80	35	3	60	"	50	Yes.
Titus Sheard & Co.....	Knit underwear	150	20	8	150	75	18	60	"	50	"
Little Falls Knitting Mill	Knit underwear	100	30	12	150	95	13	60	"	50	"
Kingston & Co.....	Shoe lasts	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	60	"
Trask & Co.....	Axes	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	54	" certificates.....	60	No..
D. W. Ladue.....	Cheese boxes.....	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	"	60	Yes.
Newell & Little	Sash, doors and blinds.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	"	60	"

HERKIMER.

Herkimer Knitting Mill.....	Knit underwear	100	50	9	175	125	14	60	Notices, elevator doors, hand-rails, fire-escape.....	60	Yes.
Herkimer Manufacturing Co.	Sp'g beds and woven wire.	25	5	2	9	4	.....	55	Hand-rails and fire-escape	45	Yes.
Liberty Knitting Mill	Hosiery.....	6	3	2	35	18	4	59	Notices	60	No.
Standard Furniture Co.....	Desks.....	65	10	4	.....	.....	.....	60	Fire-escape	60	Yes.
E. C. Munson.....	Furniture	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates.....	60	Yes.

MOHAWK.

Mohawk Valley Knitting Mill,	Knit underwear.....	25	8	3	110	75	7	60	60	Yes.
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ILION.

Ilion Manufacturing Co.....	Knit underwear	15	5	1	30	15	8	60	Ordered fire-escapes, certificates	60	No.
E. Remington & Sons	Arms & sewing machines	350	10	2	6	3	.....	57	fire-escapes, certificates	60	"
Standard Typewriter Mfg. Co.	Typewriters.....	250	18	20	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates	60	Yes.
Walter Baker	Forging, cold pr'sd work.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	"	60	Yes.

FRANKFORT.

Diamond Match Co.....	Matches	50	2	.....	55	20	2	60	Notices, certificates.....	50	No..
											Yes.

CLINTON COUNTY.

DANNEMORA.

Lewis Rock & Co.....	Wood-worker	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	60	Yes.
G. S. Smith.....	Iron-worker	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	"	60	"

PLATTSBURGH.

J. A. Schiff	Cigars	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices	60	No..
F. J. Columbe & Co	Cigars	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	"	60	Yes.
Plattsburgh Furniture Co.....	Furniture	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	"	60	"

[illegible]

LEWIS COUNTY.

LOWVILLE

[illegible]

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BROWNVILLE.

C. R. Remington & Son.....	Printg. & W, pulp paper.	45 5 3 40 40	No. / Notices, separate water-closets.. Yes. / No.
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CARTPAGE

	Chairs	Planned lumber	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Smith & O'Keefe.....	13	1	60	60	Yes.
C. W. Manning.....	6	1	60	60	Yes.

CHAMPION.

Standard Hosiery Mill	Gents' hosiery	20	5	4	25	10	65	45	Notices, certificates, g'r covered. hours reduced	No. Yes.	Yes.
H. D. Farrar	Wooden ware	3	2	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices .....	.....	.....
F. L. & C. E. Eaton	Doors, sash, blinds	12	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" .....	.....	.....
Meyer, Ross & Co.	Furniture	9	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" hand-rails .....	.....	.....
S. E. Rice	Butter-tubs	5	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" .....	.....	.....

WATERTOWN,

.....	250	10	3	50	8	2	59	60	Notices, certificates	No..	Yes.
.....	130	3	2	3	3	...	59	60	"	"	"
.....	13	3	2	3	3	...	60	60	"	"	"
.....	140	4	...	...	...	...	59	60	"	"	"
.....	325	13	3	2	...	...	50	60	"	Yes	"
.....	60	...	...	2	...	...	40	60	"	No..	"
.....	25	1	...	6	2	...	40	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	35	1	...	15	5	...	54	60	"	"	"
.....									"	"	"

JEFFERSON COUNTY — WATERTOWN — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO		
		Males.		Females.		Females under 21 years.					Minors.	Other requirements.	
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.							
G. Lord	Machinery	20					59	60	Notices	Yes	Yes		
James Vacuum Brake Co.	R. R. train brakes	75	3				60	60	"	"	"		
Takgart Bros. & Co.	News and menilla paper.	40		12	1		54	60	"	"	"		
Watertown Steam Engine Co	Engines	150	23	3			59	60	certificates	No.	"		
V. L. Van Doren	Doors, sash, blinds.	10					60	60	"	Yes	"		
Watertown Thermometer Co.	Thermometers	35	17	13	20	9	3	60	60	certificates, trap-doors.	No.	No.	
	Gearing	30					60	60	"	Yes	Yes		
	Tinware	8		19	4		59	60	"	No.	"		
	Cigars	15	3	2			54	60	certificates	No.	"		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

CORTLAND.

Ladies' corsets.	14	1	1	85	11	3	51	60	60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
Window and door screens	30	2	4	42	10	2	60	60	60	Trap-doors, certificates	Yes.	No.
Wagons and sleighs	40						60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
Omnibuses, cabs, etc.	40			6	3		60	60	60	fire-escape	"	"
Publishing	8			3	2		60	60	60	"	"	"
Publishing	5			3	1		60	60	60	"	"	"
Wagons, sleighs, carts	400	1	1	3	1		60	60	60	Record book	No.	"
Wire and wire cloth	225	10	4	4			60	60	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	No.
Chair	25	11	7	30	5		60	60	60	Notices	No.	Yes.
Laundry	4			15	1	1	60	60	60	cert. water-closets sep.	No.	No.
Wagons and sleighs	9			1			60	60	60	hand-rails, water-cl. sep.	Yes	Yes.
Carriage washers, etc.	4						60	60	60	Notices, fire-escape	"	No.
Dress-making	1			4	1		60	60	60	"	"	"

CHEMUNG COUNTY — ELMIRA — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Palmer & Decker	Leather	20	1					45	40	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Elmira Sunday Tidings	Printing	25						54	60	"	No.	"
Finnigan & Scherrer	Cigars	14		1	1			48	60	certificates	Yes.	"
J. W. Carroll	Clothing	7	1		12	4		60	60	water-closets separate,	"	"
P. C. Sullivan	Cigars	5	1					48	60	"	"	"
Charles Gerber, Jr.	Brewer	5						60	60	"	"	"
Reitenbach Bros. & Mink	Tannery	32						60	60	"	"	"
New York Glue Co.	Glue	15	1					60	60	"	"	"
Elmira Adv. Co.	Printing and bookbind'g.	43	1		4	1		60	60	h'd-r's, mach. guarded,	"	No.
Elmira Sun	Printing and engraving	60	1		60	2		60	60	fire-escape	"	Yes.
W. W. Fleh	Overalls	13			17	4		60	60	"	"	"
Coleman & Bros.	Men's pants	5			20	7	2	59	60	machinery guarded	"	No.
J. Richardson & Co.	Boots and shoes	211	19	7	86	23	3	59	60	Notices, certificates, water-closet screened, doors open outwardly	No.	Yes.
Webber & Fitzpatrick	Cigars	5						48	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	"
E. B. Gardiner	ed beer,	9	1	1				60	60	Notices	"	"
H. H. Laney	erstock,	40	6	5	36	15	4	54	60	Fire-escape	"	"
ig Co.	id rails,	27	1	1				60	60	Notices, certificates, machinery,	No.	"
son	sh backs	7	3	1				60	60	certificates	"	"
.....	.....	15	1	1	1	1		60	60	"	"	"
.....	.....	6						60	60	"	Yes.	"
.....	.....	19	3	2				60	60	certificates	No.	"
.....	Pianos and organs	8						60	60	"	Yes.	"
Snr'g beds and mattresses .....	.....	3			2	1		60	60	"	"	"
er, bottled lager, .....	.....	3	1	1	1			60	60	certificates	No.	"
awnings .....	.....	2			6			60	60	"	Yes.	"
and stores .....	.....	16						60	60	"	"	"
.....	.....	5						48	60	"	"	"
.....	.....	4	1					60	60	machinery	"	"
.....	.....	3			14	7	1	54	60	certificates	No.	No.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

[illegible]

CHEMUNG COUNTY — ELMIRA — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Palmer & Decker	Leather	20	1	1	1	1	1	48	40	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Elmira Sunday Tidings	Printing	25	1	1	1	1	1	54	60	certificates	No.	"
Finnigan & Scherr	Cigars	14	1	1	1	1	1	48	60	water-closets separate,	Yes.	"
J. W. Carroll	Clothing	7	1	1	12	4	1	60	60	"	"	"
P. C. Sullivan	Cigars	5	1	1	1	1	1	48	60	"	"	"
Charles Gerber, Jr.	Brewer	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	"	"
Reitenbach Bros. & Mink ..	Tannery	32	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	"	"
New York Glue Co.	Glue	15	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	h'd-r's, mach. guarded,	"	No.
Elmira Advertiser Associat'n, ..	Printing and bookbind'g.	42	1	1	4	1	1	60	60	fire-escape	"	Yes.
Elmira Sunday Telegram	Printing and engraving	50	1	1	50	2	2	60	60	"	"	No.
W. W. Fish & Co.	Overalls	13	1	1	17	4	4	60	60	machinery guarded	"	"
Coleman & Bros.	Men's pants	5	1	1	20	7	2	59	60	Notices, certifica's, water-closet screened, doors open outwardly ..	No.	Yes.
J. Richardson & Co.	Boots and shoes	211	19	7	85	23	3	59	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	"
Webber & Fitzpatrick	Cigars	5	1	1	1	1	1	48	60	Notices	"	"
E. B. Gardiner	Soda water, bottled beer,	9	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	"	"
S. H. Laney	Tinware and paper stock,	40	5	5	36	15	4	54	60	Fire-escape	No.	"
Terry Manufacturing Co.	Baru-d'r hangers & rails,	27	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Notices, certificates, machinery, ..	"	"
Empire Printing Co.	Job printing	7	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	"	"
C. M. & R. J. Jones	Planing mill, brush backs	15	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
John M. Tillman & Son	Harness	6	3	2	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	No.	"
Saturday Tidings	Publishing	19	3	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.	"
Jacob Greener	Pianos and organs	8	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	"	"
Wat Park	Spr'g beds and mattresses	3	1	1	2	1	1	60	60	"	No.	"
Star Bottling Works	Soda water, bottled lager,	3	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	Yes.	"
Z. Compton	Tents and awnings	3	1	1	6	1	1	60	60	"	"	"
Nmead & Northcott	Furnaces and stoves	15	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	"	"
Burbage & Buckbee	Cigars	5	1	1	1	1	1	48	60	machinery	"	"
O. H. Wheeler	Printing	4	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates	No.	No.
Clay W. Holmes	Toilet articles	3	1	1	14	7	2	54	60	"	"	"

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John Brand & Co.	Packers of leaf tobacco	40	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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DELAWARE COUNTY.

WALTON.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Walton Novelty Works.....	Baby carriages, etc.....	65	4	2	...	...	...	60	60	Notices, certificates.....	No..	Yes.
J. Q. Barlow & Co.....	Cane-work upholstery.....	3	2	...	...	5	2	36	60	" certis., w.-c. separate..	Yes.	No.
Walton Carriage Works.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.
Walton Reporter.....	Publishing	3	...	...	1	1	...	60	60	"	"	"
Walton Chronicle.....	Publishing	5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	"
G. & J. A. Heckroth.....	Cigars.....	5	1	1	...	...	...	54	60	" certificates	No..	"
E. D. Pierson.....	Cheese, butter and sugar.	5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	" hand-rails	Yes.	"
Tregastha, Hoyt & Co.....	Machinery & Ex. packing.	15	2	...	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	"
Walton Agricultural Works...	Agricultural tools.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	"
SIDNEY.												
Sidney Record.....	Publishing	4	1	1	...	...	...	60	60	Notices, certificates, hand-rails.	No..	No.
T. M. Poole.....	Clothing.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	60	60	" water-closets separate..	Yes.	"
M. J. Ward (agent).....	Tables and planing mill..	4	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	" hand-rails, machinery	"	"
Sidney Clock Co	Advertising clocks	5	1	...	...	...	...	60	60	" protected	"	Yes.
John Garberana.....	Cigars	4	...	...	1	...	...	48	60	Fire-escape.....	"	No.
DELHI.												
Delaware Gazette	Publishing	5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Delhi Woolen Mills.....	Cassimeres and flannels..	30	...	...	10	2	...	60	60	"	"	No.
Delaware Express.....	Publishing	5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Notices, fire-escape.....	"	Yes.
Patterson & Ansle	Wagons, sleighs, etc.....	6	1	...	...	...	...	60	50	"	"	"
HANCOCK.												
Hancock Journal	Publishing	4	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
T. J. Simpson	Agricultural implements..	2	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	"

OTSEGO COUNTY.

ONEONTA.

J. L. Bowdish.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	10	1	1	2	1	60	55	Certifa., hand-rails, machinery..	No.
E. O. Reynolds & Co.....	Printing.....	5	2	2	1	1	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.
Hayes & Potter.....	Cigars.....	15	1	2	2	2	59	60	"	"
M. A. Safford.....	Cigars.....	10	4	1	1	1	48	60	"	"
Smith & Champlon.....	Cigars.....	18	4	2	2	1	60	60	Record book.....	No.
Oneonta Knitting Co.....	Ladies' hosiery.....	5	1	1	15	2	60	60	Notices, h-r, shf'g, h'st'y protect'd	Yes.
Oneonta Table Co.....	Tables.....	45	4	2	1	1	60	60	Cert., hoistw'y, mach'y, fire-esc.	No.
Oneonta Chair Co.....	Chairs.....	40	4	2	1	1	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.
Briggs & Miller.....	Builders.....	45	1	1	3	1	60	60	" certificates.....	No.
Ceperley & Gardiner.....	Laundry.....	5	2	1	1	1	60	60	" certificates.....	Yes.
Oneonta Herald.....	Printing.....	9	5	4	4	1	60	60	Notices.....	No.
Doyle & Smith.....	Cigars.....	41	1	1	1	1	60	60	Hand-rails.....	No.
Ordin Colgrove.....	Printing.....	3	4	1	1	1	48	60	Notices, hand-rails.....	Yes.
Beam & Barnes.....	Cigars.....	4	8	2	2	2	48	60	Hand-rails.....	No.
Safford & Sloat.....	Printing.....	6	1	1	4	28	60	60	Notices, h'd-r's, mach. protect'd	Yes.
Oneonta Press.....	Laundry.....	5	1	1	60	1	60	60	"	Yes.
Oneonta Steam Laundry.....	Shirts.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.
Buckley Brothers.....	Builders.....	8	20	40	2	2	48	60	Water-closet screened, w.-room,	Yes.
W. M. Potter & Co.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	20	1	1	2	2	60	60	Certificates.....	No.
Delaware & Hudson R. R. Co..	Engine building, etc.....	40	10	3	6	1	54	60	Certificates.....	Yes.
W. D. Wescott.....	Cigar boxes.....	2	1	1	2	1	48	60	Notices.....	No.
O. Gager.....	Agricultural implements.	5	1	1	2	2	60	60	Certificates, belt-shifters.....	Yes.
W. E. Ford.....	Cigars.....	10	3	1	6	1	60	60	Notices, certificates.....	No.
T. W. Carroll.....	Cigars.....	3	2	1	2	2	54	60	Water-closet.....	No.
S. C. Niles.....	Laundry.....	3	1	1	1	1	48	60	Certificates.....	Yes.
Guy Table Co.....	Extension tables.....	25	1	1	2	1	60	60	Notices.....	No.
R. D. Briggs.....	Cigar boxes.....	2	1	1	2	2	54	60	Water-closet.....	No.
Powell & Perkins.....	Cigars.....	12	1	1	10	2	48	60	Certificates, belt-shifters.....	Yes.
Oneonta Knitting Mill.....	Ladies' hose.....	5	3	2	5	2	60	60	Notices, certificates.....	No.
Smith & Benham.....	Cigars.....	30	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.
Local Publishing Co.....	Printing.....	15	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.

UNADILLA.

Unadilla Paper Mills.....	Paper.....	10	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, hand-rails, machinery..	Yes.
Unadilla Times.....	Publishing.....	3	2	1	1	1	60	60	"	No.
W. Mulford & Son.....	Cigars.....	20	2	1	1	1	48	60	Notices, hand-rails, fire-escape,	No.
M. L. Silver.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	35	1	1	1	1	54	60	hoist-way.....	Yes.
D. Hanford & Co.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	15	1	1	1	1	54	60	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails,	No.
Canfield Condensed Milk Co..	Condensed milk and cans.	30	1	1	6	1	60	60	boys under 13 disch'ged.	Yes.
H. G. Canfield....	Refiners and roller mills.	10	1	1	1	1	60	60	"	Yes.

Otsego County—(Continued).

SCHENEVUS.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kinds of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Charges ordered as to		COMPLI-ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			Minors.	Other requirements.		
Hummel & Co.....	Cigars	10	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, hand-ralls, hcistway.....	Yes.	No.
Schenevus Monitor.....	Printing.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	"	"	No.
Brownell & Wilson	Cigars	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	"	"	Yes.
GILBERTSVILLE.													
H. C. Bushnell	Sash, doors and blinds...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Otsego Journal	Publishing	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	hand-ralls	"	No.
MORRIS.													
The Morris Chronicle.....	Publishing.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
PHENIX MILLS.													
Otsego Knitting Co.....	Men's underwear.....	30	6	2	40	10	1	60	60	"	Yes.	Yes.	
COOPERSTOWN.													
Commodore Cornelius.....	Cigars	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices posted	Yes.	Yes.
OTSEGO.													
Otsego Times.....	Printing	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	70	60	Notices, posted.....	Yes.	Yes.
Bowe Casket Co.....	Burial caskets	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	hand-r'l, shaft'g guarded	"	No.
TODDVILLE.													
Otsego Paper Works.....	Paper.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	72	60	Notices, hand-ralls	Yes.	No.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.										
Hendershott & Woods.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Notices	Yes. Yes.
HARTWICK.										
Union Cotton Mills.....	30	12	5	35	6	.....	66	30	Notices, certa., hours reduced...	No.. Yes.
MARYLAND.										
J. D. Garbreana.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Notices	Yes. Yes.
Mrs. E. Reynolds	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	64	60	certificates	No..

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

HAVANA.									
Havana Journal.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	48	60	Notices.....	Yes. Yes.
Croft Hanger Co.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" hand-rails.....	" No.
W. H. Shepard & Sons.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	" hand-rails.....	"
WATKINS.									
Watkins Democrat.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes. Yes.
Hurd & Brown.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" hand-rails, fire-escape.	" Yes.
C. S. Frost.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	"	No.
Newman & Drake.....	18	2	1	.....	.....	60	60	" certificate, fire-escapes.	No.
John Crowell.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" machinery protected...	Yes.
John Goudry.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	"	No.
Watkins Express.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	" certificates.....	Yes.
Democrat Herald.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	48	60	"	No.
John J. Smith.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	60	60	" fire-escape, w.-c. sep'ta.	Yes.
J. H. Schulenberg.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" fire-escape.....	"
Durand, Smith & Co.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	" fire-escape, holstway	"
S. F. Henderson.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	" certificate.....	No.
Goudry & Palmer.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	"	Yes.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO.										
Geo. Tuok.....	4				5		60	60	Notices.....	Yes.
A. Ogden & Son.....	10	4	1				48	60	Record book.....	No.
G. W. Barton.....	6						48	60	"	Yes.
L. M. Chamberlain & Son.....	13				1		54	60	Notices, fire-escape.....	"
Owego Gazette.....	7						60	60	"	"
King & Co.....	50	3			13	4	60	60	Holstway.....	"
Owego Times.....	10	1					60	60	Notices, machinery.....	"
John Cochran.....	5						60	60	"	Yes.
Cauldwell & Gray.....	8	1					60	60	Beltling protected.....	"
Owego Cruciform Casket Co.....	33	2					60	50	Notices.....	No.
T. F. Moore.....	8						60	50	water-closet cleaned.....	Yes.
Edward Gavell.....	2						48	60	"	No.

TIOGA COUNTY — OWEGO — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Daily and Weekly Record.....	Printing.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
City Steam Laundry.....	Laundry.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	60	w.-c. sep., hours red'c'd.	No.	No.
H. N. Dean & Son.....	Leather.....	16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	59	60	hand-rails, holstways..	Yes.	Yes.
Owego Dairy Co.....	Creamery and butter.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	60	.....	No.	No.
Jones & Noble.....	Wood work.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	hand-rails, machinery.	Yes.	Yes.
Dean & Burt.....	Cooperage.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	No.
Dean & Burt.....	Flour.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	hand-rails, machinery.	Yes.	Yes.
Gere, Truman, Platt & Co.....	Agricul. impl'ts, wagons.	125	1	1	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
WAVERLY.												
Waverly Manufacturing Co..	Clothing.....	2	1	1	13	4	.....	54	60	Certificates.....	No.	Yes.
E. J. Echenberg.....	Cigars.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Notices.....	Yes.	No.
Ferguson & Co.....	Cigars.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Handrails.....	Yes.	Yes.
Mercereau & Co.....	Cigars.....	16	2	.....	5	3	2	48	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
H. L. Nichols.....	Cigars.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	48	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Waverly Free Press.....	Publishing.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
Waverly Advocate.....	Publishing.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Waverly Tribune.....	Publishing.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Hall & Lyon.....	Furniture.....	125	17	11	.....	.....	.....	60	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Waverly Toy Works.....	Wood and paper toys.....	14	1	.....	22	3	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Newell Manufacturing Co.....	Overalls and pants.....	3	1	1	15	6	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
NEWARK VALLEY.												
Tioga County Herald.....	Printing.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
David Landfield & Co.....	Leather.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Donley Brothers.....	Granite works.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Ford, Settle & Flannigan.....	Cigars.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

APALACHIN.

J. W. Campbell	Shingles and turning	6	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Chas. Baker	Wagon hubs	4	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....

NICHOLS.

Hastings & Beers	Blankets	22	1	1	3	1	60	45	Certificates, hand-rails, water-closet separate, machinery	No.	No.
Hastings & Beers	Wool extract	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	45	Notices	Yes.	Yes.

EAST WAVERLY.

Schnuyler & Harding	Butter (creamery)	5	1	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
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CANDOR.

Chas. F. Barager	Woolen blankets	7	1	1	8	2	60	60	Certificates, belting guarded	No.	Yes.
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TOMPKINS COUNTY.

ITHACA.

E. S. Estey & Sons	27	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
C. T. Livermore	3	48	60
Ithaca Glove and Mitten Co. ..	.....	9	1	10	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
Electric Seamless Hosiery Co. ..	.....	7	2	119	20	10	60	60	doors	No.	Yes.
George Small .....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca Democrat .....	.....	6	1	1	3	.....	60	60	certificates	No.	No.
Chas. H. Hillick .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Ithaca Journal Association .....	.....	20	9	2	10	1	60	60	certificates	No.	Yes.
Andrus & Church .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
H. Frantz .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
The "Ithacan" .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Dodd .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	.....	.....	.....
Henry Boal .....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices .....	.....	.....
Winton & Stewart .....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Fire-escape, hoistway protected .....	.....	.....
Macomber & Mood .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
Quirk & Stewart .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices .....	.....	.....
Truman, King & Co .....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	fire-escape	No.	.....
A. H. Platts & Co .....	.....	40	1	1	4	2	60	60	hand-rails .....	.....	.....
R. Wolf .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	certificates, fire-escape	No.	.....
C. R. Sherwood .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	60	certif., sep. water-closet .....	.....	.....
Ithaca Glass Works .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, hand-rails, machinery	Yes.	Yes.
Washington Glass Co .....	.....	56	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	.....
Autophone Co .....	.....	45	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Stairs .....	.....	.....
Ithaca Calendar Clock Co .....	.....	25	3	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices .....	.....	.....
Ithaca Chair Co .....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Hand-rails, machinery .....	.....	.....
Vernon Bros. & Co .....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, certif., mach., record	No.	.....

TOMPKINS COUNTY — ITHACA — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO		
											Minors.	Other requirements.	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.							
ITHACA MANUFACTURING WORKS.													
	Horse rakes.....	25	1	1	1	1	54	60	Notices, hand-ralls, machinery..	Yes.	No.		
	Guns.....	40	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates, machinery.	No.	"		
	Barrels and tube-aments.....	20	1	1	1	1	60	60	certificates, machinery.	Yes.	Yes.		
	.....	40	1	1	1	1	60	60	belting guarded.....	No.	"	
	.....	2	2	3	5	10	60	60	certificates.....	Yes.	"	
	.....	12	2	2	5	10	60	60	.....	No.	"
	.....	6	2	2	5	10	60	60	.....	Yes.	"
TRUMANSBURG.													
	Ladies' shoes.....	16	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.		
	Agricultural implements.....	12	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	Printing and publishing.....	3	1	1	1	1	42	60	record book.....	No.	"		
	Cigars.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	"	
	Publishing.....	3	1	1	1	1	48	60	record book.....	No.	"		
	Trumansburg Sentinel.....	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	"	
	W. F. Creque.....	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	J. W. & E. W. Dean.....	8	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	Grates and boxes.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	Sash, doors and blinds.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	Agricultural implements.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices.....	"	"		
GROTON.													
	Groton Bridge & Mfg. Co.....	150	2	1	1	1	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.		
	Crandall Type Writer Co.....	25	2	1	1	1	60	60	Record book.....	No.	"		
	Crandall Type Writer Co.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	"	
	Groton Carriage Co.....	80	5	4	1	1	60	60	Notices, record book.....	No.	"		
	Groton Carriage Co.....	20	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	"	
	J. I. Booth & Son.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	Groton & Lansing Journal.....	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, record book, machinery.....	"	"		
	The Autophone Co.....	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	George Smith & Co.....	3	1	1	1	1	48	60	.....	"	"	
	Puncan McLaughlin.....	6	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	
	L. Stoddard.....	8	1	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"	

BROOKTON.

C. A. Lull.....	Blankets	23	6	5	7	1	.....	60	60	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
T. & W. Van Demark.....	Yarns and mittens.....	7	3	1	14	6	.....	60	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

DRYDEN.

G. M. Rockwell & Co.....	Woolen goods.....	21	.....	.....	4	1	.....	60	60	45	H'stw'y prot'd, h'nd-r'ls, fire-esc.	Yes.	No.
Dryden Herald.....	Publishing	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	Notices, water-closet.....	Yes.	No.

MALLOREVILLE.

Edwln R. Wade	Tubs and firkins.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Geo. E. Watson & Co	Firkins, tubs and pails...	12	60	60	60	Yes.	Yes.

M'LEAN.

V. B. Gross	Firkins, barrels and cov'rs	6	60	45	45	Hand-rails	Yes.	No.
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FARMER VILLAGE.

P. W. Minor	Ladies' shoes	40	20	7	1	60	60	60	Certificates, h'nd-r'ls, machinery	No.	No.
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FOREST HOME.

D. Edwards & Son	Cloths and yarns.....	6	1	2	1	60	30	30	Notices, hand-rails.....	Yes.	No.
Harrison Hazen	Mittens, knit.....	2	1	.....	13	2	.....	60	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

SHERBURNE.

Brennan & Doyle	Cigars	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	48	60	60	Certificates.....	No.	Yes.
Sherburne Steam Cotton Mills	Sheetings.....	51	11	7	.....	10	5	60	45	45	.....	Yes.	"
Sherburne Mfg. Co. (Limited).	Sash, doors and blinds ..	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	45	45	Notices	"	No.
Sherburne News.....	Publishing	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	fire-escape	"	"
S. W. Lobdell, Agent.....	Flouring mill	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	hand-rails.....	"	Yes.
Devine & Hinchey	Cigars	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	60	.....	"	No.
Sherburne Bottling Works....	Soda-wat. and b'tl'g lager	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	hand-rails.....	"	No.

NORWICH.

A. S. Eccleson.....	Gloves and mittens.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	60	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
B. & H. Campbell.....	Cigars	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48	60	60	water-closets	"	No.
J. H. Vandusen	Cooperage.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	"	Yes.
Norwich Silk Mfg. Co	Throwsters	25	20	19	45	25	20	60	45	45	.....	"	"
Norwich Chair Co.....	Chairs	65	2	2	8	1	.....	60	60	60	.....	"	"
Schoon Brothers.....	Cigars	15	1	.....	3	1	.....	60	60	60	.....	"	"
J. P. Sawyer.....	Barrels, tubs and firkins.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	Notices	"	"
I. H. Follett	Cigars	20	2	2	6	1	1	54	60	60	.....	"	"

CHERANGO COUNTY — NORWICH — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Wilcox & Hutchins	Cigars	3	1	1	1	1	64	60	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Co.	Cigars	10	1	1	1	1	64	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Insul. wire & paper tubes	4	2	2	2	2	48	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Laundry	8	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Sash, doors and blinds	26	3	3	3	3	60	45	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Cigars	3	3	3	3	3	48	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Gloves and mittens	3	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Cigars	3	3	3	3	3	48	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Fish lines, mittens	4	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Ratchet drills	3	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Publishing	6	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Cigars	6	2	2	2	2	48	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Publishing	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Cigar boxes & bookb'dng	3	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Photographs	2	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Cast steel hammers	2	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
Co.	Pharmaceutical prepr'ns	4	2	2	2	2	64	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
BAINBRIDGE.												
Co.	Wagons and sleighs	126	10	1	1	1	60	60	60	Hand-rails	Yes.	No.
.....	Wagon shoes	10	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Cigars	6	2	2	2	2	48	60	60	Notices	"	No.
.....	Publishing	3	1	1	1	1	54	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
.....	Emery wheels	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	"	Yes.
AFTON.												
The Afton Enterprise	Publishing	3	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	Notices	Yes.	No.
J. B. Pierce	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	15	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.

GREENE.

Criterion Cigar Co.	Cigars	20	1	2	1	60	Notices	water-closet sep., mach	Yes.	Yes.
Greene Woolen Mills	Flannels and yarns	3		7	3	60	"	machinery	"	"
Lyons Iron Works	Agricultural implements	26				60	"		"	"
Chenango American	Publishing	3				60				Yes.

OXFORD.

Chirocycle Company	Chirocycles	10	5	1		59			Yes.	Yes.
Enterprise Chair Co.	Chairs	30	5	1	1	60			"	"
F. G. Clark & Son	Sawed stone	14	5	4		43	Notices, certificates		No.	"
Oxford Times	Publishing	5				60			Yes.	"

WILLARDS.

Otto Gruhn	Creamery butter	4				60	Notices		Yes.	Yes.
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HOLMESVILLE.

Holmesville Creamery	Butter and cheese	3				60	Notices		Yes.	Yes.
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ROCKWELL'S MILLS.

Rockwell's Woolen Mills	Cashmeres and flannels	27	1	5		60			Yes.	Yes.
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NEW BERLIN.

New Berlin Gazette	Publishing	4	1			60	Notices, fire-escape		Yes.	No.
E. Reynolds	Cigars	5	1			43	"	certificates	No.	Yes.
Anderson Manufacturing Co.	Butter tubs, ladles, etc.	20	1	1		60				

BROOME COUNTY.

BINGHAMTON.

Clothing	20	4	4	100	13	56	Notices		No.	Yes.
Lithographing & printing	50	5				60	Fire-escape		Yes.	No.
Cigars	6			1		49	Notices, water-closets		"	"
Cigars	5			2		43	water-closet, fire-escape		No.	Yes.
Cigars	65	15	4	70	40	53	certificates		"	"
Cigars	25			30	3	54			Yes.	"
Cigars	30	3	3	25	10	60	notices, fire-escape, hand-rails		"	"
Chairs	35	8		3		59	fire-escape, hand-rails		"	"
Cigar boxes	3	3	2	18	3	60	fire-escape, hand-rails		"	"
Carriage hardware	65	24	16			60	fire-escape, hand-rails		"	"
Cigars	45	4	35	6		60			"	"
Cigars	3					60			"	"
Glassware	60	40	30			45			No.	"
Cutters and sleighs	70	1	1	3	3	60	Fire-escape, hoistway machinery	Yes.	"	No.
Paper & paper specialties	20			2		60	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails			

BROOME COUNTY — BINGHAMTON — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21	Females under 16				Minors.	Other requirements.
Binghamton Oil & Refining Co.	Refining oil	20	3	2	3	2	1	60	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Dr. Kilmer & Co.	Patent medic's and print	30	3	2	12	11	1	60	60	Certificates, machinery	No.	No.
Beman & Bayless.	Barrel heads and boxes.	7	3	3				60	60	Machinery, holstway, hand-rails	Yes.	Yes.
A. Robertson.	and blinds.	60	6					60	60	Notices, holstway	Yes.	Yes.
Stebbins & Munsell		4						48	60	Fire-escape	"	"
James B. Weed & Co.	and job print.	200						60	60	Notices	"	"
Daily Leader.	Furniture	56	1		1			60	60	Fire-escape	"	"
McElroy & Fancher.	Cigars	17	14	8	118	17	9	60	60	Notices	"	No.
Hull, Grummond & Co.	Cigars	125	17	14	30	22	12	60	60	Fire-escape	"	Yes.
Philo Wilcox & Co.	Cigars	100	1					60	60	Trap-doors, fire-escape.	"	"
Fred Hill	Cigars	4	1					48	60	Notices, fire-escape.	"	"
Binghamton Butter & Oyster Package Co.	Butter and oyster pulls	6						60	60	" fire-escape	"	No.
Moody & Gould (limited).	Rag and junk shop.	5			25	3		60	60	" fire-escape, water-closet	"	Yes.
H. T. Alden & Co.	Cigars	16			3			48	60	Hand-rails	"	"
Johnson & Lamb	Ladies' shoes	13			7			60	60	Hand-rails	"	"
Barlow, Rodgers & Simpson.	Cigars	300	20	10	260	170	20	48	60	Notices	"	"
Lyman, Clock & Co.	Cigars and cut tobacco	30	3	1	45	10	7	66	60	Notices	No.	No.
Stone, Goff & Co.	Boots and shoes	70	1	1	1			60	60	Certificates, fire-escape.	Yes.	Yes.
Dispatch Publishing Co.	Printing and engraving.	10	2					48	60		No.	No.
Smith & Smithers	Signs	6			3	1		60	60		Yes.	Yes.
Troy Steam Laundry	Laundry	6						60	60		"	No.
Peter Thompson.	Pianos and organs	5						60	60		"	Yes.
Binghamton Call	Publishing and job work.	8	1					60	60		"	No.
Beverson, Culham & Green	Upshoetry repairing.	6						60	60		"	Yes.
Congdon Bros.	Laundry	4			3	1		60	60	Hand-rails, fire-escape	"	No.
C. F. McHenry	Shirts	4			10			48	60	Hand-rails	"	Yes.
R. S. Mackley	Bookbinding	2			3	2		54	60	Water-closets	"	No.
Carle & Mathews	Printing	6	3	1				54	60	Certifc. fire-escape, water-closets	No.	"
C. H. Webster.	Tailoring	2			3			60	60	Fire-escape, water-closets.	Yes.	"
Doolittle & Bradley	Printing	3	1					60	60		"	"

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BROOME COUNTY — BINGHAMTON — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21, and males under 18.	Time allowed for noonday meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Mildness.	Other requirements.
Chas. L. Evans.....	Cigars.....	3			1			48	60	Notices hand-rails.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Clothing.....	45			150			60	60	Hand-rails, machinery.....	"	No.
	Laundry.....	4			14			60	60	Certa., children disch'd, fire-esc.	No.	Yes.
	Cigars.....	72	4	3	50	15		54	60	Notices, certificates.....	Yes.	No.
	Shirts & children's waists.....	2			25	5	1	60	60	" fire-escapes.....	No.	Yes.
	Chairs.....	40			1			60	60	" certificates.....	Yes.	No.
	Chairs, sleighs, bicycles.....	25	1	1	6			60	60	" fire-escapes water-closet	No.	No.
	Chairs.....	26			3			60	60	" w.-c., mach.	Yes.	No.
	Shoes.....	12	1		12	3	2	60	60	machinery.....	No.	No.
	Cigar boxes.....	3			4			60	60	-esc., h'd-r'is	No.	Yes.
		7			3			60	60	certificates.....	Yes.	No.
		5						60	60	Fire-escapes.....	No.	Yes.
The L. Bolles Hoe & Tool Co.....	l tools.....	60	3					64	60	Certificates, hand-rails, w.-c.	Yes.	No.
C. E. Hart.....	g.....	40	1	1				60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. H. Heath.....	and chairs.....	5	1	1	1			60	60		No.	No.
Tower & Wells.....	king, etc.....	35	1	1	4	2		60	60		Yes.	No.
Rodgers Manufacturing Co.....	bations.....	15			3			60	60		Yes.	Yes.
J. P. Noyes & Co.....		9			8			60	60			
		45	3		33	20		60	60			
WHITNEY'S POINT.												
Whitney's Point Reporter.....	Publishing & job printing.....	4			3	2		60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
Birdsall, Wait & Perring Mfg Co.....	Sleighs and carriages.....	50						60	60	" hand-rails.....	"	No.
G. H. Tubbs.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	26						60	60	" hand-rails, machinery.....	"	No.
Birdsall & Muckle.....	Cutter and sleigh wood.....	50	9	2				72	60	certificates.....	No.	Yes.
DEPOSIT.												
Deposit Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	16	2	1	4	2	1	60	60	Certificates, hand-rails, fire-esc.	No.	No.
Tri-County Journal.....	Printing.....	4						60	60	Laws, hand-rails.....	Yes.	"
Orange & Sullivan Co. Milk Co.....	Butter and cheese.....	5	1					60	60	Notices, machinery.....	"	"

Frank Haynes.....	Cigars.....	2	.....	48	60	.....	No..	Yes.
The Courier.....	Publishing.....	4	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
John Q. Clark.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	21	.....	54	30	.....	"	No.
W. J. Putman & Co.....	Agricultural implements.....	5	.....	60	30	.....	"	Yes.
Deposit M'f'g Co.....	Hand sleighs.....	6	.....	54	30	.....	Yes.	"
O. A. Helvie.....	Cigars.....	2	48	60	Yes.	"

NINEVEH.

Hobbs Brothers.....	Wagons.....	12	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
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LISLE.

Lisle Wagon Works.....	Wagons, etc.....	15	1	1	60	45	Certificates, boy discharged.....	No..	Yes.
Lisle "Gem".....	Publishing and job print.....	3	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices.....	Yes.	"
Walt & Perry.....	Cutter and sleigh woods.....	50	1	1	.....	60	60	Certificates, notices.....	No..	"

UNION.

Union "News".....	Publishing and job print.....	3	.....	60	60	.....	Notices	.....	Yes.
Susquehanna Valley Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	6	.....	60	60	.....	Hand-ralls	.....	"
Union Hardware Co.....	Carriage hardware.....	14	1	.....	.....	60	Notices	.....	"
Union Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	16	3	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	"

BOSSVILLE.

H. L. Pratt & Co.....	Cigars.....	103	11	4	52	15	1	.....	Yes.	No.
Rossville Acid Works.....	Acids.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.

PORT DICKINSON.

Ogden Estate Brick Works.....	Brick.....	40	3	2	60	60	Certificates.....	No..	Yes.
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SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MONROE COUNTY.

BOCHESTER.

Sullivan.....	9	2	2	30	60	Yes.	Yes.
.....	66	3	59	60	"	"
.....	.....	10	4	4	25	15	1	.....	"	"
.....	.....	8	1	1	1	.....	59	60	"	"
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	20	3	.....	60	60	No.
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	12	4	.....	60	60	Yes.
.....	.....	12	3	1	9	2	.....	60	60	"
.....	.....	75	4	.....	.....	55	60	.....	"	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....	45	45	No.
.....	.....	60	10	1	110	60	5	.....	45	Yes.
.....	.....	22	1	.....	.....	55	60	.....	"	"
.....	.....	31	2	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"

MONROE COUNTY -- ROCHSTER -- (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				Hours labor per week required of women under 18 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Whitney & Wilson	Flour mill	20	2	1	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Flour mill	13	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Spice factory	9	2	2	4	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Printing	10	2	2	10	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Rawing and moulding	11	2	2	1	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Cigars	8	1	1	1	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Sash, doors and blinds	16	1	1	1	64	45	Fire-escape, hand-rails	No.	No.
.....	Clothing	12	1	1	6	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Flour mill	14	2	2	2	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Bates	60	4	4	2	60	45	.....	"	"
.....	Photographic apparatus	46	4	2	5	60	45	Trap-doors	No.	No.
.....	Fine shoes	21	1	1	10	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Fine shoes	26	3	2	23	59	60	Automatic trap-doors	No.	No.
.....	Fine shoes	50	4	2	23	56	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Paper boxes	14	6	3	70	60	60	Trap-doors	"	"
.....	Fine shoes	104	6	3	65	60	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	"	"
.....	Elevators	80	1	1	16	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Picture frames	96	16	8	16	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Fine shoes	21	1	1	19	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Fine shoes	60	4	2	40	59	60	.....	"	"
.....	Ladies' underwear	151	13	6	30	60	60	Balconies on fire-esc., trap-doors	"	"
.....	Furniture	20	7	6	6	60	60	Fire-escape	"	"
.....	Hosiery	7	1	1	3	60	60	Fire-escape, balcony, trap-doors	"	"
.....	Shoe uppers	20	4	2	30	60	60	Fire-escape	"	"
.....	Fine shoes	68	15	6	11	55	45	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Cotton	34	8	6	32	60	45	Trap-doors	No.	No.
.....	Box factory	175	28	21	115	60	45	Fire-escape, hand-rail, trap-d's	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Fine shoes	175	30	10	12	60	60	Trap-doors	No.	No.
.....	Lanterns	60	3	3	15	60	45	Fire-escapes, trap-doors	"	"
.....	Whips	136	50	26	16	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Lanterns .....							.....	"	"

Behn & Young	Fine shoes	25	9	6	30	19	4	53	60	"	trap-doors	"	No.
Brooks & McKee	Fine shoes	26	3	3	14	6	1	54	60	"	trap-doors	"	Yes.
F. B. Robinson	Fine shoes	27	6	2	10	5	1	55	60	"	trap-doors	"	No.
H. K. Newcomb	Fine shoes	28	6	3	13	10	1	56	60	"	trap-doors	"	Yes.
John Kelley	Fine shoes	153	30	14	135	70	30	57	60	"	trap-doors	"	No.
J. H. Dewey & Co.	Furniture	110	25	15				58	60	"	trap-doors	"	Yes.
Hough & Ford	Fine shoes	126	18	4	90	30	4	59	60	"	trap-doors	"	No.
Cowles Bros. & Co.	Fine shoes	47	6	3	40	14	4	60	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	Yes.	
Curtis & Wheeler	Fine shoes	155	24	8	140	40	10	61	60	Certificates, trap-doors	Certificates, trap-doors	No.	
J. S. Diabrow	Boxes	34	10	6				62	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	Yes.	
Kelly's Lamp Co.	Lamps	50	8	5				63	60	"	"	"	No.
J. Judson & Son	Machinery and pins	83	10	4	30	18	6	64	60	"	"	"	Yes.
Thos. Bolton	Fine shoes	154	20	12	126	45	1	65	60	"	"	"	No.
Max Lowenthal	Knit goods	8			112	60	10	66	60	"	"	"	Yes.
Copeland & Durgin	Furniture	103	16	12				67	45	"	"	"	No.
Atwater & Armstrong	Boxes	15	2	2				68	60	"	"	"	Yes.
A. J. Johnson	Fine shoes	150	30	21	140	60	15	69	60	St'y, h.-r's, auto-do's, bal'nies	St'y, h.-r's, auto-do's, bal'nies	No.	
H. A. Ocorr & Co.	Sash doors and blinds	40	8	4				70	45	Fire-escape	Fire-escape	Yes.	
Michelson & Hoppe	Furniture	37	2		1	1		71	60	Trap-doors, fire-escape	Trap-doors, fire-escape	No.	
W. E. F. Miles	Sash doors and blinds	31	1					72	60	"	"	"	Yes.
S. V. Pryor & Co.	Fine shoes	26	2					73	60	"	"	"	No.
Maloney & Connors	Shoes	185	35	16	14	6	1	74	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Fire-escape, trap-doors	No.	
Bauch & Lamb	Optical works	30	3		41	20	3	75	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	Yes.	
Curtle Bros.	Canned goods	178	60	18	80	16	4	76	60	Certificates, trap-doors	Certificates, trap-doors	No.	
Geo. H. Newell	Picture frames	125	20	10	30	3	1	77	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Yes.	
Kirk	Fine shoes	74	5	3	55	25	2	78	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	No.	
	Candy	17	2	1	17	8	2	79	45	Certificates, fire-esc., trap-doors	Certificates, fire-esc., trap-doors	Yes.	
Co.	Furniture	108	35	18				80	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	No.	
	Fine shoes	182	40	10	135	70	4	81	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Furniture	230	21	16	2			82	60	"	"	"	No.
	Caskets	240	30	16	9	5	1	83	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Tobacco and cigarettes	68	14	8	575	250	75	84	60	"	"	"	No.
	Fine shoes	40	5	2	30	14	1	85	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Fine shoes	26	8	1	25	8	2	86	60	"	"	"	No.
	Fine shoes	104	14	5	86	26	3	87	60	Certificates, trap-doors	Certificates, trap-doors	Yes.	
	Paper boxes	6	2	1	19	10	2	88	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	No.	
	Fine shoes	254	45	16	155	80	8	89	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Fine shoes	95	10	2	66	30	4	90	60	"	"	"	No.
Leon	Fine shoes	100	40	20	260	125	30	91	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Clothing	75	15	10	108	35	12	92	60	"	"	"	No.
	Clothing	14			100	50	3	93	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Neckties	20	2	1	55	20	2	94	60	Automatic doors	Automatic doors	No.	
	Clothing	48	4	3				95	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Yes.	
	Show cases	24	3	1	13	7	1	96	60	Trap-doors	Trap-doors	No.	
	Fine shoes	21	3	1	14	7		97	60	"	"	"	Yes.
Co.	Fine shoes	66	10	5	30	15	4	98	60	Certificates	Certificates	No.	
	Shoes and slippers	48	4	3	35	16	4	99	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Yes.	
	Fine shoes	11	2	1	13	6	1	100	60	Certificates	Certificates	No.	
	Fine shoes	3	1		50	20	3	101	60	"	"	"	Yes.
	Underwear												

MORRIS COUNTY — ROCHESTER — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.										Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.					Females.								Minutes.	Other requirements.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12
Andrus Mfg. Co.....	Hardware specialties ..	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, shafting ..	Yes.	No.
Gordon & DeGarmo.....	" ..	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	Yes.
F. L. Hughes & Co.....	" ..	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	No.
Wichmann & Kallusch.....	" ..	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	"
I. Knebel.....	" ..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Fire-escape ..	No.	Yes.
J. Dufrer & Son	Laats	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Certificates, shafting	Yes.	"
Rochester Torpedo Co.....	Fireworks	10	9	8	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	60	60	Notices	"	No.
Dake & Barrett.....	Fine shoes	30	4	4	22	8	8	8	8	8	8	60	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	"	No.
H. R. Howard & Co.....	Fine shoes	21	2	2	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	60	60	" ..	"	"
Archer Mfg. Co.....	Barbers' chairs.....	70	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	60	60	Trap-doors	"	"
Minges & Shale	Furniture	47	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45	Trap-doors	"	"
J. W. Glills	Mouldings & pict. frames ..	140	21	2	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	60	60	Notices ..	No.	"
D. M. Anthony	Bakery	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45	Notices, water-closet, hand-rails ..	Yes.	"
Warwood, Davis & Co.....	Furniture	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Notices, belting	"	Yes.
J. A. Smith.....	Shed, doors and blinds.....	42	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	"
M. E. Servis	Furniture	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	No.
B. B. Van Zandt & Co.....	Spices	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Fire-escape, hand-rails ..	"	"
James Wilson & Co.....	Flour	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	"
J. H. Dewey.....	Furniture	60	18	5	20	6	6	6	6	6	6	60	45	Fire-escape, trap-doors ..	"	"
Taylor Bros.....	Thermometers	26	2	1	60	26	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	"
C. B. Woodworth & Sons ..	Perfumery	6	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	"
Minges & Shale	Furniture	60	18	12	74	35	18	18	18	18	18	60	60	Notices, certificates ..	No.	Yes.
S. P. Hess & Co.....	Tobacco and cigarettes ..	50	18	12	36	16	6	6	6	6	6	60	45	Notices, hand-rails, certificates ..	Yes.	"
H. Sibley & Co.....	Seeds	20	3	3	30	18	6	6	6	6	6	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	No.
Rochester German Print Co..	Printing	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Trap-doors ..	Yes.	"
Haseltine & Dunlap.....	Ladies' underwear	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	" ..	"	"
"	Paper boxes.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45	" ..	"	"
"	Horse collars.....	26	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	No.
"	Machinery.....	28	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	Certificate ..	No.	Yes.
Co.....	Casket trimmings	21	5	3	38	18	10	10	10	10	10	60	60	Trap-doors ..	Yes.	"
Co.....	Lithographs	60	15	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	60	60	Trap-doors ..	"	No.

[illegible]

MONROE COUNTY -- ROCHESTER -- (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.		Females.		Females.					Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.							
H. Schloerb.	Interior wood-work	24	2	28	14	1	60	45	Notices, shafting boxed doors.	Yes.	No.	
M. Doyle & Co.	Drying fruit	12	1	21	4	1	60	60	.....	No.	.....
T. B. Best.	Neckties	3	1	21	4	1	60	60	.....	Yes.	.....
J. Laney & Co.	Tinware	44	4	35	17	10	54	60	.....	.....	.....
	Furniture	67	13	6	.....	.....	60	45	.....	.....	.....
	Laundry	10	3	30	15	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Ladies' underwear	25	1	26	3	.....	60	60	ap-drs.	.....	.....
	Spices	13	2	15	6	.....	60	45	.....	.....	.....
	Carriages and sleighs	18	2	17	4	.....	60	60	-ralls.	No.	.....
	Stove polish	18	1	1	1	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Printing	18	1	1	1	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Tinware	7	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Engines and boilers	109	6	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Trap-doors.	Yes.	No.
	Edge tools	150	3	1	.....	.....	60	45	.....	.....	.....
	Parlor furniture	36	7	2	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Carriages	64	5	3	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Signs and banners	5	2	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, trap-doors.	No.	No.
	Awnings and flags	7	1	2	4	1	60	60	Cerific's, fire-esc. w.-c. trap-drs	Yes.	.....
	Tobaccos	10	2	14	4	1	60	60	Trap-doors	No.	.....
	Clothing	8	2	6	5	4	60	60	Certificates	Yes.	.....
	Steam cook stores	20	2	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Trap-doors	No.	.....
W. Co.	Tinware	14	2	1	.....	.....	60	60	Trap-doors	Yes.	.....
	Wireworks	13	3	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
Co.	Lithographs	32	3	4	2	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
	Novelties	8	3	1	.....	.....	60	45	Balconies and trap-doors.	No.	No.
	Opticals	30	6	1	.....	.....	60	60	Balconies and trap-doors	.....	.....
	Publishing	16	2	5	1	.....	60	60	Certificates	Yes.	.....
	Gold leaf	6	1	3	1	.....	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, water-clos.	No.	No.
	Furniture	9	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices	Yes.	.....
	Machinery	10	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	Certificates	No.	.....
	Cigars	6	1	1	.....	.....	60	60	Certificates	Yes.	.....

[illegible]

MONROE COUNTY — ROCHESTER — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Rochester Axle Co.	Axles.	104	4				45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
G. W. Crouch, jr.	Planing.	13	2				60	.....	"	"
J. M. Brown.	Sash, doors and blinds.	12	1				60	.....	"	"
J. Palmer & Sons.	Fireworks.	55	27		6		60	.....	"	No.
L. L. Allen & Bros.	Fine flannels.	9	1		1		45	Fire-escape, trap-doors.	"	Yes.
East Rochester Car Shops.	Repairing cars.	125	4				45	.....	"	"
F. W. Finnegan.	Builder.	12	2				60	Notices.	"	"
Rochester Plow Co.	Plows.	20	3				45	.....	"	"
Rochester Car Wheel Works.	Car wheels.	50	1				45	.....	"	"
Rochester Bridge Works.	Bridges.	184	3				60	.....	"	"
S. J. Lovcraft.	Planing.	14	4		2		60	.....	"	"
T. B. Hazard & Co.	Planing.	13	2		1		60	.....	"	"
David Harris.	Cigars.	25	3		4		60	.....	"	"
C. H. Stalker.	Sash, doors and blinds.	14	2		1		45	Trap-doors.	"	No.
	Staves.	21	2				60	.....	"	Yes.
	Tobacco pipes.	21	5				60	.....	"	"
	Stoves.	130	8		1		60	.....	Yes.	"
	Sewer pipe.	74	3				60	.....	"	No.
	Cider.	26	3				60	.....	"	Yes.
	Barrels.	60	4		2		60	.....	"	"
	Seeds.	4	1				60	.....	"	No.
	Headings.	26	6		21		60	.....	"	Yes.
F Co.	Stoves.	340	25				45	.....	"	"
	Files.	11	1				60	.....	"	"
	Pianos.	31	3				60	.....	"	No.
	Ladies' underwear.	4			75		60	Fire-escape.	"	"
	Stoves.	104	8				60	Trap-doors, another fire-escape.	"	Yes.
	Soap.	14	1				60	.....	"	"
	Machinery.	15	1				60	.....	"	"
	Steam heaters.	64	3				60	.....	"	"

FACTORY INSPECTORS

[illegible]

FAIRPORT.

	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
P. Cox & Co.....	240	40	15	125
O. H. Green.....	10	3	1	18
DeLand & Co.....	50	4	...	30
C. J. K. Burlingame.....	50	2	1	154
Dobbin & Moore.....	13	1	...	...
Greene & McAnulty.....	12	1	...	...
G. A. Defendorf.....	14	2	...	...
Fine shoes.....	...	...	...	...
Paper boxes.....	...	...	...	...
Saleratus.....	...	...	...	...
Canned goods.....	...	...	...	...
Planing.....	...	...	...	...
Planing.....	...	...	...	...
Barrels.....	...	...	...	...
Trap-doors.....	...	...	...	...
Notices.....	...	...	...	...

BRIGHTON.

Carriages.....	40	4	.....	66	40	NoHces. fire-escape.....	Yes. No.
H. E. Huston.....							

Monroe County — (Continued).

CHARLOTTE.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED.				Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.		Minors.	Other requirements.
Charlotte Iron Works.....	Fig iron.....	76	3	2	.....	60	Yes.	Yes.
J. Schumaker.....	Brushes.....	10	2	.....	.....	60	.....	.....

Changes ordered as to

BROCKPORT.

D. S. Morgan.....	Mowers and binders.....	420	18	.....	1	60	Yes.	Yes.
A. B. Raymond & Co.....	Bean packing.....	6	.....	.....	14	54	.....	.....
Belden & Harrison.....	Bean packing.....	6	.....	.....	21	60	.....	.....
W. H. Roberts & Co.....	Bean packing.....	2	1	.....	9	54	.....	.....
E. Harrison.....	Clothing.....	8	.....	.....	21	59	.....	No.
Moore & Shaffer.....	Shoes.....	10	.....	.....	11	60	.....	.....

WEBSTER.

Rochester Molding Co.....	Moldings.....	48	4	2	8	4	60	Certificates, fire-escape, hand-r'ls.
Gummings & Moody.....	Moldings.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates.
Webster Preserving Co.....	Canned goods.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	60	.....
Odell Bros.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	60	.....

STEBEN COUNTY.

CANISTEO.

A. S. Allscom.....	Shoes.....	6	1	1	9	2	60	Fire-escape.....
H. Carter & Sons.....	Engines and boilers.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Canisteco Sash & Door Works.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	170	19	3	.....	.....	60	.....
Taylor Chair Co.....	Chairs.....	40	1	60
Allison & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	65	10	6	35	8	60	Trap-doors.....

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

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HORNELLSVILLE.

Richardson & Co.	86	0	2	26	13	1	60	Fire-escape, trap-doors	Yes.	No.
A. W. Hunt & Co.	8	1	1	1	1	1	60	Notices	No.	Yes.
	180	26	15	1	1	1	60	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	No.
	45	0	1	1	1	1	60	Fire-escape	No.	Yes.
	10	1	1	3	2	1	59	Shafting boxed, hand-rails	"	"
	4	1	1	24	12	1	60	Fire-escape	"	"
	9	1	1	5	3	1	60	Notices, hand-rails	"	"
	26	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	Yes.
ing Co.	35	2	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"
	8	1	1	1	1	1	43	"	"	"
	11	1	1	3	2	1	43	"	"	"
	24	1	1	6	2	1	43	"	"	"

ADDISON.

C. D. Hill & Co.	70	8	2	1	1	1	60	Certificates	No.	Yes.
G. W. Farnham	30	1	1	5	1	1	60	"	Yes.	"
E. S. Chatfield	32	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"
A. G. Crane & Co.	16	5	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"
S. Harrison & Son	15	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"

COENING.

G. Kretschman & Son	6	1	3	1	1	1	54	"	Yes.	"
Corning Glass Works	257	50	12	18	7	1	60	"	"	"
J. Hoare & Co.	70	5	2	2	1	1	59	Fire-escape	"	No.
G. Hawks	109	15	5	3	1	1	59	"	"	Yes.
Austin Lathrop	30	1	1	1	1	1	60	Notices	"	"
James Johnson	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	Notices	"	"
Fall Brook Railway shop	250	6	1	1	1	1	60	Certificates	No.	"
Preston & Herman	35	2	1	1	1	1	60	Holstway, water-closet	Yes.	No.
Rawson & Thatcher	15	1	1	1	1	1	43	"	"	"
Chas. Eickhorn	3	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"
Valentine Retting	4	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"
May & Kruger	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	"	"	"

KNOXVILLE.

McBurney & Fassett	6	2	1	1	1	1	43	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Mrs. E. J. Stone	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	"	"	"

PAINTED POST.

Stanton, Orndall & Co.	26	1	1	1	1	1	60	Notices, belting, shafting	Yes.	No.
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URBANA.

New Urbana Wine Co.	20	1	1	1	1	1	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
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STURZEN COUNTY — (Continued).

BATH.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.								Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.				Females.							Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.									
Stauben County Mfg. Co.....	Spring beds & mattresses.	12	2	2	2	60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes. No. Yes.				
Bath Jacket Co.....	"	26	1	1	1	60	45	Certificates, hand-rails	No.					
G. S. Clark & Co.....	"	9	1	1	1	48	60	Notices	Yes.					
A. E. Beekman.....	and blinds...	26				60	60	Notices	Yes.					

WAYNE COUNTY.

NEWARK.

R. A. Edgdel	Canned goods.....	24	10	4	30	14	60	45	Yes.	Yes.
Bartle & Eames.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	24					60	60		

LYONS.

Mann & Radder.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	13	1				50	60	Yes.	Yes.
J. Hunter & Co.....	Slippers	18	3	6	4		59	60	"	"
Henry Vostien	Cigars	10	3				59	60	"	"
Geo. Mapes.....	Cigars	13	2	1			60	60	"	"
W. G. David.....	Printing	4	1				57	60	"	"

CLYDE.

E. Lux & Son.....	Barrels	3	2	2			60	60	No.	Yes.
N. Kavanagh.....	Cigars	6	1				48	60	Yes.	No.
S. W. Wood & Son	Farm engines	26	1				60	55	"	Yes.
Wm. C. Ely & Son.....	Glass ware	154	26	10			60	45	"	"
R. J. Rodgers & Son.....	Planing	13	1				60	60	"	"

PALMYRA.

J. G. Brunson & Co.	Planing	7	1	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
John Bulmer	Planing	7	.....	.....	60	.....	"	"
B. H. Davis	Printer's machinery	56	2	.....	60	.....	"	"
J. M. Jones	Printer's machinery	15	.....	.....	60	.....	"	"
W. W. Williamson	Cigars	13	1	.....	60	.....	"	"
Osborn & Co.	Mince meat	10	1	.....	60	.....	"	"

SENECA COUNTY.

OVID.

Ovid Independent	Printing	3	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Wm. Fegley	Harness and dynets	15	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

WATERLOO.

Waterloo Woolen Mill	Woolen goods	150	50	8	175	80	10	.....	Yes.	No.
Waterloo Observer	Printing	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Malcolm Love & Co.	Organs	20	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	"	No.
Waterloo Wagon Co.	Wagons and sleds	136	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	"	Yes.
Ryan & McDonald	Engine boilers	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	Yes.

SENECA FALLS.

Machinery	.....	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Furs	.....	10	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	"	"
Yeast cakes	.....	35	1	.....	40	10	.....	.....	"	"
Knit goods	.....	126	30	13	200	75	15	.....	"	No.
Woolen mill	.....	35	5	3	65	20	10	.....	"	Yes.
Fire engines	.....	120	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	No.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

DANESVILLE.

Blum Shoe Co.	Woolen shoes	15	4	.....	60	30	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. H. Dick	Woolen shoes	5	.....	.....	70	20	1	.....	"	"
E. M. Parmelee	Patent medicines	5	1	.....	15	2	.....	.....	"	"
C. Howe	Cigars	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"
Wm. Veith	Cigars	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	No.
Danesville Express	Printing	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	Yes.
Whiteman's Mills	Paper	30	3	.....	8	1	.....	.....	"	Yes.

MT. MORRIS.

Button & Larue	Sash, doors and blinds	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Royal Salt Co.	Salt	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"
L. O. Bingham	Farming implements	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"
M. J. Noonan	Cigars	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — (Continued).

AVON.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meals, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
M. C. Watkins & Co.....	Planing.....	9	1	3	.....	.....	.....	59	60	Notices	Yes..	Yes.
Clark & Whiting.....	Cigars	13	3	3	48	60	certificates, fire-esc'pes	No..	No.

GENESEEO.

J. R. Strong	Clothing and mittens.....	7	1	25	10	54	60	Yes.	Yes.
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YATES COUNTY.

PENN YAN.

Donahue Bros	Clothing.....	4	26	2	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
M. B. Miller & Co	Sash, doors and blinds.....	15	3	60	60	"	"
J. Whittaker	Farm engines.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
S. L. Pratt.....	Baskets.....	6	2	.....	16	7	3	48	60	.....	"	"
Fox & Curtis	Paper	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Shafting guarded	"	"
Russell & Andrews	Paper.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
C. H. Russell	Paper.....	56	.....	.....	12	3	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
C. H. Cave & Son.....	Paper.....	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
J. F. Markey	Cigars	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	48	60	Certificates.....	No..	"

ONTARIO COUNTY.

SHORTSVILLE.

C. P. Brown	Farming implements	62	1	.....	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
James Jones.....	Paper mill.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
Shortsville Wheel Co.....	Wheels	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
The Pettit Wheel Co.....	Wagon wheels.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	"	"

CAYUGA COUNTY.

G. B. Olin & Co.	Harrows	34	3	60	60	Yes.
J. S. Robinson	Plows	9	1	60	60	Yes.
Ontario Journal	Printing	12	2	50	60	Yes.
O. M. Wilcox	Brush, doors and blinds	18	3	54	60	Yes.

VICTOR.

W. D. Newton	Cigars	14	4	3	2	60	Yes.
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PHELPS.

C. H. Myers & Co.	Thermometers	13	2	9	3	50	Yes.
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CLIFTON SPRINGS.

D. D. Copp	Tinware	14	1	60	60	Yes.
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CHAPINVILLE.

Chapinville Wheel Co	Wagon wheels	16	1	1	54	45	Yes.
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GENEVA.

Co	Steam boilers	36	3	60	60	Fire-escape	Yes.
Opticals	Opticals	60	6	1	44	25	"
Steam-heating boilers	Steam-heating boilers	40	3	60	60	"	"
Engines	Engines	58	3	60	50	"	"
Stoves	Stoves	180	10	56	60	"	"
Spokes and harrows	Spokes and harrows	40	1	60	60	"	"
Spoke works	Spoke works	26	1	60	60	"	"
Publishing	Publishing	16	4	3	10	3	"
Cigars	Cigars	8	1	59	60	Fire-escape	"

CAYUGA COUNTY.

WEEDSPORT.

S. J. Mack & Co	Wheels and spokes	16	1	58	60	Yes.
W. M. Hinton	Cigar boxes	4	1	59	60	"
H. E. Rheubottom & Co.	Corsets	30	5	59	60	"

AUBURN.

Dunn & McCarthy.	Fine shoes.	94	20	12	60	30	10	Yes.	No.
Birdsall & Co.	Farming implements.	260	10		60			Trap-doors.	Yes.
A. W. Stevenson & Son.	Farming implements.	100	7		60			Trap-doors.	No.
Wm. H. Reilly.	Fine shoes.	70	12	6	50	26	6	Trap-doors.	Yes.
Empire Wringer Co.	Wringers.	48	1		3				Yes.

CAYUGA COUNTY — AUBURN — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minor.	Other requirements.
W. W. Crane.....	Machinery.....	40	2	2	170	100	18	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Nye & Walt.....	Carpets.....	75	30	20	91	45	9	80	50	.....	Yes.	No.
Auburn Sled Co.....	.....	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	50	Fire-escape.....	Yes.	Yes.
D. D. Brown.....	.....	15	1	.....	91	45	9	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
E. B. Fay & Son.....	.....	10	1	.....	9	.....	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
George Corning.....	.....	24	4	.....	15	4	.....	80	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
B. Lowery.....	.....	160	50	20	200	150	36	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
M. J. Schlicht.....	.....	8	1	.....	28	18	6	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Wm. J. Moses.....	.....	20	2	.....	26	3	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. O. Everts & Co.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	45	Fire-escape.....	Yes.	Yes.
Logan Silk Mill.....	Silk.....	45	6	1	200	100	6	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Woodruff Bros.....	Buttons.....	25	5	1	80	26	3	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
D. M. Osborn.....	Harvesting machinery.....	120	100	25	60	18	6	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Canoga Woolen Co.....	Woolens.....	38	12	6	.....	.....	.....	80	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
R. N. Eccles.....	Carriage hardware.....	35	3	1	.....	.....	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
A. G. Beardsley, Jr.....	Farming implements.....	140	6	2	.....	.....	.....	80	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
E. D. Clapp & Co.....	Wagons and sleds.....	92	4	.....	5	2	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Hayden & Boyd.....	Hames.....	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
E. D. Clapp & Co.....	Carriage hardware.....	150	14	6	.....	.....	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Wills & Horne.....	Carriages and wagons.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
C. W. Hughtz.....	Gloves and mittens.....	8	2	2	10	5	2	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
J. F. Patne.....	Shirts.....	8	1	1	10	2	.....	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Gilbert & Co.....	Knit goods.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	80	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Auburn Tack Co.....	Tacks.....	25	8	5	4	2	.....	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
McIntosh, Seymour & Co.....	Steam engines.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Romig Mfg Co.....	Ladies' wrappers.....	2	.....	.....	80	80	.....	80	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

Erie County — Buffalo — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
shops.	Oils.....	30	4					60	30	Notices.....	Yes.	Yes.
ne shops	Railroad car castings.....	50						60	30	".....	No.	"
	Car repairing.....	510	12	5				58	30	".....	Yes.	No.
	Locomotives.....	225	6					60	30	".....	"	Yes.
	Candy.....	7			3	3		67	40	".....	No.	No.
	Picture frames.....	5	1					60	40	".....	"	Yes.
	Upholstering.....	6	1	1	1	1		60	40	".....	No.	No.
	Cigars.....	7	1	1	1	1		48	30	Certificates, fire-escape.....	"	"
	Builders' hardware.....	226	25	20	2			60	30	Machinery, trap-doors.....	"	"
ks.	Hot air regist'rs and locks.....	30	10	5	1			60	30	Machinery, trap-doors.....	Yes.	Yes.
s Co.	Jewelers' machinery.....	10						60	30	Trap-doors.....	No.	"
	Seals and presses.....	3			8	8	3	60	30	Elevator guarded.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Axes.....	51						60	30	Certificates, fire-escape.....	No.	No.
	Paper-hangings.....	172	51	45	18	18	1	60	30	Trap-doors.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Center tables.....	60	20	15				60	30	Certificates, fire-esc., elevator.....	No.	No.
	Dental g'ds and gas-b'ns.....	25	2		3	3		60	30	Notices, fire-escape.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Carriages.....	37	6	2	4	3		60	30	".....	No.	"
	Carriages and wagons.....	10						60	30	".....	Yes.	Yes.
	wagons.....	5	1	1				60	30	".....	No.	No.
	wagons.....	7						60	30	Fire-escape, trap-doors.....	Yes.	Yes.
	wood.....	9			60	25	6	60	30	Balconies, trap-doors.....	No.	No.
	Paper boxes.....	175	4	3				60	30	Notices.....	No.	Yes.
	Starch.....	3			34	29	17	60	30	Balconies on fire-esc., trap-d'rs.	Yes.	Yes.
	Boots and shoes.....	100	10	5	17	12	3	60	30	Separate water-closet.....	No.	Yes.
	Plumbers' supplies.....	20	5	2	2	1		60	30	Trap-doors, certificates, fire-esc.	No.	No.
	Paper boxes.....	60	5					60	30	Fire-escape, stairway.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Women's & misses' shoes.....	1			13	9		60	30	Fire-escape.....	"	Yes.
	Hat boxes.....	20	6	3	20	9	2	60	30	Fire-escape.....	"	No.
	Paper boxes.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	48	45	Fire-escape.....	"	Yes.
	Crackers and cakes.....	20	2	1	13	14	1	60	60	Fire-escape.....	"	Yes.

Robinson & Dick	26	9	6	10	11	2	60	30	Fire-escape, trap-doors	No.	Yes.
Clabeau Bros	20	1	7	7	6	2	60	30	.....	"	"
Novelty Paper Box Co.	2	1	8	7	5	2	60	30	.....	"	"
Sherman & Helser	20	7	4	15	1	2	60	30	.....	"	"
Farrar & Traft	150	25	8	2	1	2	60	30	Certificates	No.	No.
John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.	125	17	1	2	1	2	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Schuler & Sons	17	8	1	2	1	2	60	30	.....	"	"
Forbush & Brown	76	1	2	2	1	2	60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Bean, Behmerhorn & Co.	13	5	1	2	1	2	60	30	.....	"	"
Kust Copper & Sheet Iron Co.	46	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Notices	No.	No.
Buffalo Rubber Co.	19	3	1	4	3	1	60	30	Fire-escape, trap-doors	No.	No.
J. W. Clement	11	3	1	4	3	1	60	30	Fire-escape, water-closet	Yes.	Yes.
E. W. Beach	6	2	1	4	3	1	60	30	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails	No.	No.
McGrath & Haggood	5	2	1	4	3	1	60	30	Trap-doors	Yes.	Yes.
E. H. Hutchinson	11	3	2	8	6	1	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	No.	No.
L. H. Hutcheson	17	5	1	19	21	4	60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Springfels & Well	42	8	6	4	2	1	60	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
L. Granacher & Co.	22	4	4	4	2	1	60	30	Hand-rails	"	"
Buffalo Evening News	82	20	16	26	38	17	60	30	Notices, fire-escape	"	"
Niagara Starch Works	86	14	6	3	1	1	60	30	Fire esc., belting, w.-c. changed	"	"
Sikes Chair Co.	40	5	3	1	1	1	60	30	Trap-doors	"	"
William Heinrich & Son	40	5	3	1	1	1	60	30	Fire-escape, certificates	No.	No.
Schneidkopf & Co.	40	5	3	1	1	1	60	30	.....	"	"
Soap	35	14	10	10	10	10	60	30	Certificates, fire-esc., trap-doors	Yes.	Yes.
Lithographing, printing	170	20	16	60	35	4	60	30	.....	No.	No.
Baby carriages	9	1	2	10	9	4	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Machinery	227	6	2	1	1	1	60	30	.....	No.	No.
Furniture	15	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Carriages and sleighs	35	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
Newspaper	30	2	1	1	1	1	60	30	Certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Newspaper	25	4	2	1	1	1	60	30	.....	No.	No.
Sleighs	25	2	1	1	1	1	60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Blinds	10	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	.....	"	"
.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
.....	56	15	7	30	21	7	60	30	.....	"	"
.....	125	20	13	6	1	1	60	30	Record book, elevator	No.	No.
.....	66	17	13	6	1	1	60	30	Elevator, notices	"	"
.....	150	40	30	7	6	1	60	30	Certificates, balconies, trap-d'rs	No.	No.
.....	33	10	5	5	3	1	60	30	Certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	18	2	1	12	6	1	60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
.....	28	3	2	26	15	7	60	30	.....	No.	No.
.....	8	2	1	7	1	1	60	30	Trap-doors	Yes.	Yes.
.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Certificates	No.	No.
.....	10	4	2	1	1	1	60	30	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
.....	6	3	1	1	1	1	60	30	.....	No.	No.
.....	10	4	2	1	1	1	60	30	Notices, fire-escape, certificates	Yes.	Yes.
.....	6	3	2	2	6	1	60	30	.....	"	"
.....	25	2	2	75	40	1	60	30	Fire-escape, elevator	Yes.	Yes.

* Work over time.

ERIE COUNTY — BUFFALO — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 18 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 16 yrs.	Females under 16 yrs.	Females under 16 yrs.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Hansman & Schweigert.....	Printing.....	14	3	4	3	5	60	60	60	Certificates, water-closet l.-dra.	Yes.	Yes.
W. H. Bork.....	Envelopes & bookbinding	8	2	12	1	5	60	60	60	Notices, fire-escape.....	No.	No.
Chas. Boyet.....	Cigars.....	30	1	3	2	2	48	60	60	Fire-escape.....	Yes.	"
John Ellcott, apt.....	Cigars.....	16	7	5	4	4	60	60	60	Certificates, fire-escape.....	No.	"
Queen City Chemical Co.....	Baking powder.....	10	7	2	2	1	60	60	60	Fire-escape.....	Yes.	Yes.
Fred Riehl.....	Cigars.....	17	2	1	1	1	48	60	60	Certificates.....	No.	No.
C. J. Hamilton.....	Planing.....	65	10	7	7	1	60	60	60	Notices, elevator.....	Yes.	No.
Geo. H. Jones' Sons.....	Iron fences.....	18	4	5	4	4	60	60	60	" certificates, d's unlk.	No.	"
King & Elsels.....	Jewelry.....	45	3	3	3	4	60	60	60	" elevator.....	Yes.	"
Buffalo Novelty Wd.-Turn. Co.	Wood-turning.....	9	2	1	1	1	60	60	60	Notices.....	"	Yes.
Star Machine Co.....	Machinery.....	14	2	3	3	3	60	60	60	" water-closet.....	No.	"
Empire Iron Rolling Works.....	Iron rolling.....	13	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Elevator.....	Yes.	No.
Buffalo Baiting Works.....	Cotton baiting.....	4	6	3	3	3	60	60	60	Trap-doors, balconies.....	"	"
Strouse & Rogers.....	Gold, silver & nickel pl'ng	6	6	3	3	3	60	60	60	Notices.....	No.	"
Story & Fox.....	Lithographing.....	10	4	1	1	1	60	60	60	"	Yes.	"
John C. Kingston.....	Lasts.....	13	4	1	1	1	60	60	60	Elevator.....	Yes.	No.
Geo. Kuhn & Co.....	Furniture.....	13	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	Trap-doors.....	"	Yes.
Blandford & Detmers.....	Lounges.....	9	2	3	3	3	60	60	60	Fire-escape, elevator.....	"	No.
Electric Magic Soap Co.....	Soap.....	5	6	4	4	4	60	60	60	Notices, elevator.....	"	Yes.
Terrace Box Factory.....	Packing boxes.....	27	8	3	3	3	60	60	60	"	"	No.
Samuel C. Rodgers.....	Saw-filing machines.....	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	"	"	Yes.
Buffalo Machine Co.....	Machinery.....	4	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	"	"	No.
Morgan Mfg. Co.....	"	5	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	"	"	No.
Kendall Mfg. Co.....	"	200	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	"	"	Yes.
Pitts Agricultural Works.....	"	51	10	5	5	5	60	60	60	Fire-escape, elevator & belting.	No.	No.
Klaus & Bork.....	"	312	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	Notices, certificates.....	Yes.	Yes.
Jacob Dold.....	"	225	20	15	15	15	60	60	60	"	No.	"
E. & H. Holmes.....	"	35	2	2	2	2	60	60	60	"	Yes.	"
The Merchant Wagon Works.....	"	90	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	"	"	"
J. W. Kuger & Co.....	"	100	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	"	"	"
Lake Erie Boiler Works.....	"	100	3	3	3	3	60	60	60	"	"	"

Howard Iron Works.....	General iron-working.....	135	3	8	5	55	40	3	60	30	..	certificates.....	..	No.
Courier Publishing Co.....	Books, stationery, etc.....	253	3	3	4	55	40	3	60	60	..	certificates, elevator.....	..	Yes.
Queen City Shirt Mfg. Co.....	Shirts.....	15	1	1	1	175	100	3	57	60	..	certificates, elevator.....	..	Yes.
L. & I. J. White.....	Edge tools.....	45	2	2	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Buffalo Scale Co.....	Scales.....	150	5	5	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Boiler & Recktenwalt.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	110	12	8	8	..	..	..	60	20	..	..	..	..
Stewart Heater Co.....	Feed-water heaters.....	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
F. J. & D. F. Reaman.....	Wagons, carriages, etc.....	11	2	2	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Bigelow Brothers.....	Book, job printing.....	15	3	2	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
W. Lyman Sons.....	Type.....	10	5	3	3	5	5	..	54	60	..	..	..	..
J. D. Harvey.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	30	4	4	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..
C. J. Brunn.....	Carriages.....	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	60	45	..	..	..	..
Times Printing House.....	..	30	9	5	5	8	2	..	60	60	..	..	..	..
Mathews, Northrup & Co.....	..	123	13	8	8	65	40	2	60	60	..	..	..	..
Kellogg & McDougal.....	..	58	16	13	13	21	19	4	59 1/2	60	..	..	..	..
Kellogg & McDougal.....	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 1/2	60	..	..	..	..
Buffalo Box Factory.....	..	46	20	15	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Buffalo Pattern Works.....	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Harris Iron Works.....	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
R. Dunbar & Son.....	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Jahesh Harris.....	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
McDonnell & Son.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..
Lippman Manufacturing Co.....	..	26	3	3	3	3	2	1	60	60	..	..	..	..
Blocher & Kratz.....	..	100	12	7	7	..	..	..	60	45	..	..	..	..
J. Uebelhor.....	..	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	45	60	..	..	..	..
Louis J. Kron.....	..	35	5	2	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Jacob Hasselbeck.....	..	12	3	3	3	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Gates & Jetter Mfg. Co.....	..	15	4	4	4	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Felthousen & Russell.....	..	25	2	1	1	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
S. Aldrich Manufacturing Co.....	..	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Collignon & Grimaud.....	..	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Fries & Co.....	..	25	4	2	2	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
Laycock & Son.....	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
W. A. Chase & Son.....	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	1	1	1	20	5	1	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	26	4	1	1	18	15	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	160	4	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	74	14	7	7	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	5	1	1	..	..	..	60	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	24	3	1	1	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	4	4	4	5	5	1	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	60	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	68	6	2	2	118	80	19	60	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	300	2	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	2	..	..	2	3	1	60	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	45	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — (Continued).

AVON.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.
		Males.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			
M. C. Watkins & Co.....	Planing.....	9	1	.....	.....	59		
Clark & Whiting.....	Cigars.....	13	3	.....	.....	48		

GENESEO.

J. R. Strong | Clothing and mittens ... | 7 | 1 | | 25 | 10 | | Yes. | Yes.

YATES COUNTY.

PENN YAN.

Donahue Bros.....	Clothing.....	4	.....	26	2	.....	60	Yes.
M. B. Miller & Co.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	15	3	.....	.....	.....	60	"
J. Whittaker.....	Farm engines.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	60	"
S. L. Pratt.....	Baskets.....	6	2	16	7	3	48	"
Fox & Curtis.....	Paper.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	60	Shafing guarded
Russell & Andrews.....	Paper.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	60	"
C. H. Russell.....	Paper.....	56	.....	12	3	.....	60	"
C. H. Cave & Son.....	Paper.....	20	5	2	.....	.....	60	"
J. F. Markey.....	Cigars.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	60	Certificates.....

ONTARIO COUNTY.

SHORTSVILLE.

C. P. Brown.....	Farming implements.....	62	1	1	.....	60	Yes.
James Jones.....	Paper mill.....	12	1	.....	.....	60	"
Shortsville Wheel Co.....	Wheels.....	50	1	60	"
The Pettit Wheel Co.....	Wagon wheels.....	19	1	64	"

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

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CANANDAIGUA.

G. B. Olin & Co.	Harrows	34	2	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
J. S. Robinson	Flows	9	1	60	60	"	"
Ontario Journal	Printing	12	2	66	60	"	"
O. M. Wilcox	Sash, doors and blinds	13	3	64	60	"	"

VICTOR.

W. D. Newton	Cigars	14	4	80	60	Yes.	Yes.
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PHELPS.

C. H. Myers & Co.	Thermometers	13	2	59	60	Yes.	Yes.
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CLIFTON SPRINGS.

D. D. Copp	Tinware	14	1	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
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CHAPINVILLE.

Chapinville Wheel Co	Wagon wheels	16	1	54	45	Yes.	Yes.
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GENEVA.

E Co	Steam boilers	36	3	60	60	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Opticals	60	6	59	60	"	"
.....	Steam-heating boilers	40	3	59	60	"	"
Co.	Engines	58	2	.....	60	50	.....	"	"
.....	Stoves	180	10	.....	59	60	.....	"	"
.....	Spokes and harrows	40	1	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Spoke works	26	1	.....	60	60	.....	"	"
.....	Publishing	16	4	.....	58	60	.....	"	"
.....	Cigars	8	1	.....	59	60	.....	"	"

CAYUGA COUNTY.

WEEDSPORT.

S. J. Mack & Co	Wheels and spokes	15	1	.....	59	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
W. M. Hinton	Cigar boxes	4	1	.....	59	60	.....	"	"
H. E. Rheubottom & Co	Corsets	30	6	.....	59	60	.....	"	"

AUBURN.

Dunn & McCarthy	Trap-doors	94	26	.....	59	60	.....	Yes.	No.
Birdsall & Co	Trap-doors	200	10	.....	60	60	.....	"	Yes.
A. W. Stevenson & Son	Trap-doors	100	7	.....	60	60	.....	"	No.
Wm. H. Kelly	Trap-doors	70	12	60	60	"	Yes.
Empire Wringer Co	Trap-doors	48	1	60	56	"	Yes.

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Lake Shore Machine Shops...	103</
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ERIE COUNTY — BUFFALO — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCE AS TO																																																
		Males.			Females.						Minors.	Other requirements.																																															
		1	2	3	4	5	6						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Oils	30	4	1	1	1	1	60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.																																															
shops.	Railroad car castings	50	12	5	1	1	1	50	30	"	No.	"																																															
e shops	Car repairing	225	6	1	2	2	2	50	30	"	Yes.	No.																																															
	"	7	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	trap-doors, fire-escape	"	Yes.																																															
	"	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	"	No.	No.																																															
	"	6	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	fire-escape	No.	No.																																															
	"	7	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	"	"																																															
	ware,	225	25	20	2	2	2	60	30	Machinery, trap-doors	"	"																																															
	"	30	10	5	1	1	1	60	30	Machinery, trap-doors	"	"																																															
Co ..	Jewelers' machinery	10	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Trap-doors	Yes.	Yes.																																															
	Reals and presses	3	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	"	No.	No.																																															
	Axes	51	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Elevator guarded	Yes.	Yes.																																															
	Paper-hankings	173	51	45	18	18	1	60	30	"	No.	No.																																															
	Center tables	60	20	15	3	3	3	60	30	Certificates fire-escapes	No.	No.																																															
	Dental g'ds and gas-b'ns	25	2	2	2	2	2	60	30	"	Yes.	"																																															
	Carriages	37	6	2	4	4	2	60	45	so., elevator	No.	"																																															
	Carriages and wagons	10	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.																																															
	Carriages and wagons	6	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	"	No.	Yes.																																															
	Carriages and wagons	7	1	1	1	1	1	60	30	"	No.	No.																																															
	Carriages and wagons	175	4	3	34	29	17	60	30	trap-d'ra	No.	Yes.																																															
	"	100	10	6	17	12	9	60	30	"	Yes.	No.																																															
	"	30	6	2	2	2	2	60	30	a, fire-es	No.	Yes.																																															
	"	60	6	2	13	9	2	60	30	"	Yes.	No.																																															
	sea' shoes	20	5	3	30	9	2	60	30	"	"	Yes.																																															
	"	2	2	1	1	1	1	60	45	"	"	No.																																															
	"	2	2	1	1	1	1	60	45	"	"	Yes.																																															
	ices	20	2	1	18	14	1	60	60	Fire-escape	"	Yes.																																															

Robinson & Dick	Candy	26	8	6	16	11	1	60	30	Fire-escape, trap-doors	No.
Glabeau Bros	Planed and rough lumber	20	1		7	5		60	30		Yes.
Novelty Paper Box Co	Paper boxes	20	7	6	7	5	2	60	30		"
Sherman & Helser	Brooms	160	7	4				60	30		"
	lers.	126	25	15				60	30	Certificates	No.
		17	6	5				60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.
		75	1		2	1		60	30	Fire-escape	No.
Co	Cop'r and sheet iron wks	13	5	2				60	30	Notices	Yes.
ron Co.	Brewers' supplies	45	1					60	30	Fire-escape, trap-doors	No.
	Leather, hose and belt'g.	19						60	30	Fire-escape, water-closet	Yes.
	Printing	11	3	1	4	3		60	30	Notices, fire-escape, hand-rails	No.
	Bedding	6	2					60	30	Trap-doors	Yes.
	Printing	11	3	3	1	1		60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	No.
	Jewelers' cases and trays	17	5	1	19	21	4	60	45	Fire-escape	Yes.
	Furniture	42	4	6				60	30		"
	Newsaper	22	4		4	2		60	30		"
	Starch	83	20	16	36	38	17	60	30	changed	"
	Cane seat chairs	66	14	5				60	30		"
Co	Sash, doors and blinds	40	6	3				60	30		"
	Bending skin imitations of morocco							60	30		No.
	Soap	36	23	17				60	30	Certificates, fire-esc., trap-doors	Yes.
	Lithographing, printing	170	14	10				60	30		Yes.
	Baby carriages	9	1	16	50	35		60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	No.
	Machinery	227	5	2	10	9	4	60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	Yes.
	Furniture	16	1	1				60	30	Certificates, fire-escape	No.
		35	1	1				60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.
		30	2	1				64	60	Certificates	No.
		26	4	2				64	60	Fire-escape	No.
		9	2					43	60	Fire-escape	Yes.
		25	1					72	30	Fire-escape	"
		6						72	30	Notices	Yes.
		16						72	30		"
		56	15	7	30	21	7	60	30	Record book, elevator	No.
		126	20	12	6	1		60	30	Elevator, notices	"
		65	17	13				60	30	Certificates, balconies, trap-d'rs	Yes.
		150	40	30	7	6		60	30	Certificates	No.
		33	10	5	5	3		60	30	Notices	Yes.
		18	2		12	6		60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.
		26	3		28	15	7	60	30	Fire-escape	No.
		8	2	2	7			60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.
		6	1					60	30	certificates	No.
		10	4	2				60	30	record	Yes.
Co.		8	3	3	2	6	1	60	30		No.
		26	2	2	75	40	1	60	30		Yes.

*Work over time.

Erie County — Buffalo — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCE AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.			Minor.	Other requirements.
Hansman & Schweigert.	Printing.....	14	3	1	4	3	60	Certificates, water-closet t.-dra.	Yes.	Yes.
W. H. Bork.	Envelopes & bookbinding	8	2	1	12	6	60	Notices, fire-escape	No.	No.
Chas. Boyet.	Cigars.....	20	1		3	2	45	Fire-escape	Yes.	"
John Ellcott, agt.	Cigars.....	15			5	4	60	Certificates, fire-escape	No.	Yes.
Queen City Chemical Co.	Baking powder.....	10	7	7	2	2	60	Fire-escape	Yes.	"
Fred Riehl.	Cigars.....	17	2	1	1	1	45	Certificates	No.	No.
C. J. Hamilton.	Planing.....	66	10	7			60	Notices, elevator	Yes.	"
Geo. H. Jones' Sons.	Iron fences.....	18					30	" certificates, fire-unl'r	No.	No.
King & Fischele.	Jewelry.....	45	4	3	5	4	60	" elevator	Yes.	"
Buffalo Novelty Wd.-Turn. Co.	Wood-turning.....	9	3	3			30	Notices	"	Yes.
Star Machine Co.	Machinery.....	14	2	1			30	" water-closet	No.	"
Empire Iron Rolling Works.	Iron rolling.....	13			3	3	60	Notices	Yes.	"
Buffalo Bating Works.	Cotton bating.....	4					30	" trap-doors, balconies	No.	No.
Strauss & Rogers.	Gold, silver & nickel pl'ng	6	6	3			60	Elevator	Yes.	Yes.
Story & Fox.	Lithographing.....	10	4	1			30	Trap-doors	"	No.
John C. Kingston.	Lasts.....	18	1	1			30	Fire-escape, elevator	"	Yes.
	Furniture.....	9	2	2	3	3	60	Notices, elevator	"	No.
	Lounges.....	5					30	"	"	Yes.
		27	3	4			60	"	"	No.
		6					30	"	"	Yes.
		4					60	"	"	No.
		5					60	"	"	No.
		6	1				30	"	"	Yes.
		200	4				30	" elevator	"	No.
		61	10	5			30	" certificates	No.	Yes.
E. & B. Holmes.		312	3		5	1	60	Fire-escape, elevator & belting	Yes.	No.
The Merchant Wagon Works.		225	20	15			60	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
J. W. Kuger & Co.		86	2				60	"	Yes.	"
Lake Erie Boiler Works.		90	2	1			30	" certificates	No.	"
		100	3				60	"	No.	"

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ERIE COUNTY—BUFFALO—(Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLIANCES AS TO	
		Males.			Females.						Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.						
Lervin Brothers	Cigars	12	1	4	3	...	50	60	Notices, fire-escape certificates	Yes.	No.	
H. Klein	Printing	6	1	...	...	...	60	60	"	No.	Yes.
S. Baker & Co	Gloves and whips	22	1	14	12	...	60	30	"	Yes.	No.	
D. Provost, Sons & Co.	Sails, awnings and tents	10	...	2	3	...	60	60	fire-escape	No.	"	
Beyer & Rupprecht	Cigars	22	2	3	3	...	54	60	fire-escape	Yes.	"	
Frailick & Sherman	Shoe uppers	3	1	7	6	...	57	30	Cert., fire-esc., water-cl. separate	No.	"	
U. M. Briggs & Bros.	Patent medicine, fly paper	4	...	...	...	...	60	30	Notices, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
N. Lechman	Boots and shoes	15	2	5	3	...	60	30	"	No.	"	
A. O. Andrews	Harness	4	1	...	...	...	60	30	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
James Lutton	Candies	26	4	15	10	...	60	30	"	No.	"	
Foster, Milburn & Co	Patent medicines	7	...	13	10	...	54	60	elevator	Yes.	No.	
Frank Auerbach	Printing	5	1	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	Yes.
M. S. Boland	Printing	6	4	...	...	...	60	60	"	"	"
T. W. Nisell	Printing	5	3	...	...	...	54	60	certificates	No.	"
J. B. Sweet & Son	Baby carriages	25	1	5	...	...	54	30	"	Yes.	"
Central Manufacturing Co.	Caskets and staves	150	30	...	...	...	60	30	certificates, trap-door	No.	No.
Gies & Co.	Lithographing	125	25	18	35	1	60	60	overtime	"	Yes.	
J. D. Larkin & Co.	Soap	34	12	8	34	8	60	30	certificates, trap-doors	"	No.	
Adams & White	Printing	31	8	6	10	...	60	60	stairway	Yes.	"	
Miller Brothers	Carriages and sleighs	20	2	...	...	...	60	60	hoistway	"	"
Joseph Metz	Sash, doors and blinds	72	7	6	...	...	60	30	certificates	No.	Yes.
N. Schreiner	Sash, doors and blinds	35	14	10	...	...	60	60	cert., belting, hand-r'ls,	"	No.
John G. Pezold & Sons	Center and library tables,	36	12	10	...	...	60	30	cert., fire-esc., child dis.	"	"
L. Reiman	blinds	45	5	3	...	...	45	45	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
Jacob Guenther	castings	55	1	...	...	...	30	30	"	No.	No.
Bickford & Francis	hardware	25	8	...	...	...	60	30	certificates, fire-escape,	Yes.	Yes.
A. Fisher	hardware	30	6	3	11	3	60	30	certificates, fire-escape,	No.	No.	
A. Cutler & Son	and shirts	42	4	15	12	1	60	30	certificates	"	Yes.	
R. M. Bell & Co.	and shirts	10	5	1	15	9	54	30	certificates	"	"	
Exstein & Co.	and shirts	12	3	21	16	3	60	60	certificates	"	No.	
Seelbach, Levi & Lempert	and shirts	12	3	21	16	3	60	60	certs., trap-doors	"	No.	

Printing	40	8	5	26	25	18 1/2	Notices, certificates, trap-doors	Yes	Yes
Baker, Jones & Co.	40						Notices, certificates, trap-doors	Yes	Yes
Randall's	6						"	"	"
Niagara Bridge Works	80						"	"	"
Atlas Oil Refining	278	15	6				Certificates	No	No
Buffalo Lubricating Co.	18	1	1				Notices, hand-rails	Yes	Yes
Gebund & Doll	7						"	No	No
	2			29	28	12	certificates	No	Yes
	20	2	1				"	No	No
	6			45	18	16	"	"	"
	20	5		5	3	2	"	"	"
McKinnon Dash Hardware Co.	28	4		3	1		"	Yes	No
Hass & Klein	25	5	2	2	2		"	No	Yes
The R. Owens Bakery	42	10	1	31	26	2	"	No	No
Hager & Feist	70	10	6				"	"	"
Hager & Co.	65	3	1				Fire-escape	"	"
James E. Curtis	20	6	5	12	5	1	Notices, certificates, trap-doors	Yes	Yes
E. & B. Holmes	60			6			"	No	No
The Bond Bros.	8	1	1	6	5		Notices, certificates, stairway	Yes	Yes
S. M. Jacobowitz	32	2	2	18	12	3	"	No	No
Welsbauer Manufactur'g Co.	7			31	24		"	Yes	Yes
Queen City Laundry	30	3	1	1			Machinery and belting	"	No
Sunday Truth	80	5	3	2			Elevator	"	"
Niagara Stamping Tool Co.	65	22	18	45	25	9	Elevator, belting boxed	"	"
John Strootman	7	1	1	3	2		Certificates, shafting guarded	No	"
F. C. Strootman	55	4	2	20	32	2	Notices, certificates, shafting	Yes	Yes
Delbach, Schauroth & Co.	6			1	1		"	No	No
F. N. Burt	30	2					Fire-escape, notices	"	Yes
Becker & Wickser	15	1		1			Fire-escape, notices	"	No
John F. Barth	200	15	10				Fire-escape, notices	"	"
Buffalo School Furniture Co.	3	2	1	10	11	6	Certificate, notices, b't'g guard	No	"
C. J. Dreacher & Son	60	14	7				Notices, fire-escape, water-closet	"	"
Gottlieb Ettinger	25	5	2	8	7	6	"	Yes	Yes
Clark Manufacturing Co.	30						Notices, certificates	No	"
Merrill & Bird	350	44	25	75	30	15	Record book	Yes	"
Buffalo Barrel M'fg Co.	200	10	7				"	"	"
Shepard Hardware Co.	52	1					"	"	"
New York Car Wheel Co.	24	1					"	"	"
Buffalo Sewer Pipe Co.	30	1					"	"	"
Hall & Son	30	1					"	"	"
Buffalo Hammer Co.	90	6	6				"	"	"
Buffalo Spring and Gear Co.	7						"	"	"
Buffalo Piano M'fg Co.	18			2	2		trap-doors	No	No
Aldrich & Ray M'fg Co.	36	3	2	3	3		trap-doors, balconies	"	"
King Spring Co.	55	3	3	4	2		trap-doors, fire-escape	No	Yes
Walkum, Dohn & Fisher	7						notices	Yes	"
G. A. Dunston	90	3					"	"	"
Frank & Co.	5						"	"	"
Kehr & Duffy							"	"	"
Eagle Boiler Works							"	"	"
W. H. Hicks							Fire-escape	Yes	No

BUFFALO — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.				Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 16.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLAINTS AS TO	
		Males.		Females.					Minors.	Other requirements.
		Males under 16 yrs.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.						
Sidney Shepard & Co.	Stamped & japan'd w're.	316				60	30	Elevator	Yes.	No.
Works.	Printing	7				60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	"
Sons	Boots and nuts	350	82			60	30	Belt and gear, fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
	Planing	253	15	6		60	30	Notices, certificates, fire-escape	No.	"
	School furniture	70	5	6		60	30	Record book	Yes.	Yes.
	Rail & steam eng. forg'g.	50	5	3		60	30	"	No.	"
W. S. Bizer	Soap	15	6	3		60	30	"	Yes.	Yes.
A. Hoefner	Tinware	25	2		2	60	30	"	No.	"
Ball Bros	Printing and publishing.	8	1			60	30	"	Yes.	Yes.
C. L. Sherrill Co.	Printing	3	1			60	30	"	"	"
Lake Side Publishing Co.	Cigars	4				48	60	"	"	"
McCabe Bros	Picture frames	5				60	30	"	No.	"
G. W. Benson	Boots and shoes	130	7	5	2	60	30	Notices, certificates	No.	Yes.
John Blocher	Shingles	23	2	1		60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Thomas Thompson	Carriage tops, backs, etc.	20	2	1	4	60	30	Notices, certificates	No.	"
Niagara Top Co.	Carriage, sl'gh wood-w'l.	6	1			60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Clark & Hill	Newspaper	24	8	2		60	30	Notices, elevator	No.	"
Buhalo Volkstreuend.	Bag sorting	15				60	30	certificates	Yes.	Yes.
D. Ullman	Refrigerators	16	3	2		60	30	Record book	No.	"
Peter Voght	Cigars	23	2	1		60	30	Notices, elevator	Yes.	Yes.
J. C. Schramm	Pianos	41	7	4		60	30	Record book	No.	"
O. Kurtzmann & Co.	Seash, doors and blinds	300	20			60	30	Notices, elevator	Yes.	Yes.
Lee, Holland & Co.	Cloaks	80	5	2		60	30	Notices, elevator	No.	"
Strauss Brothers	Plumbers' supplies	5	5	1		60	30	Certificates, fire-escape, wa'r-closet	Yes.	Yes.
Hardwick & Ware	Envelopes	17	4	2	2	60	30	Certificates, elevator	No.	"
Niagara Envelope Co.	Ladies' & misses' shoes	20	4			60	30	Elevator	Yes.	Yes.
Bresler & Hagemann	Planing	25	10	5		72	30	Certificates, elevator and gear'g	No.	"
H. N. Smith	Planing	5				60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
Clark & Kuns	Pies	78	9	4		60	30	Certificates	No.	"
Geyford & Co.	Sole leather	6				60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
J. F. Schoellkopf Sons	Upholstering						60	Notices	No.	"
John C. Burns							60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.

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EAST AURORA.

	9	1	8	5	60	30	No.
Boydton & Son	Paper makers' felt.....	9	1	8	5	60	30
							Certificates, stairs, fire-escape, belting
							No.

ALBION.

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ERIE COUNTY — (Continued).

TONAWANDA.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.					Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			Minors.	Other requirements.
A. M. Dodge & Co.....	Dressed lumber.....	35	12	5	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices, certificates.....	Yes.	Yes.
A. B. Williams.....	Planing and sawmills.....	71	7	3	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	No..	"
Eastern Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	"
Aysault Bros. & Co.....	Water-pipe.....	50	1	1	.....	.....	.....	60	" certificates.....	No..	"
R. E. Fowler & Co.....	Shingles.....	35	8	6	.....	.....	.....	60	" certificates.....	No..	"

LANCASTER.

Joseph Knauber.....	Planing mill.....	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	48	Certificates, belting, machinery.....	No..	No.
Lancaster Cooperative Glass Works.....	Patent medicine bottles..	51	25	18	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices.....	"	Yes.
Hoffeld & Co.....	Soap.....	9	1	.....	4	4	.....	30	" elevator, fire-escape.....	Yes.	No.
Lancaster Brewing Co.....	Lager beer.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	No..	Yes.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

NORTH TONAWANDA.

Gembert & Thompson.....	Planing mill.....	40	2	2	.....	.....	.....	60	Record book.....	No..	Yes.
Calkins & Co.....	Matchings and moldings..	60	18	10	.....	.....	.....	60	Over-time, certificates.....	"	"
J. & T. Charlton.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	66	14	8	.....	.....	.....	60	Over-time, certfic's, b'l't'g, g'ring	"	"
J. S. Bliss & Co.....	Shingles.....	73	33	23	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices.....	Yes.	"
Calkins & Co.....	Planing mill.....	21	4	4	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	No..	"
W. H. Sawyer Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	21	4	4	.....	.....	.....	60	Notices.....	No..	"
Vincent & Hittel.....	Planing mill.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	" certificates.....	Yes.	"
A. Weston & Son.....	Planing mill.....	30	7	3	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	No..	"

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

SALAMANCA.

C. S. Fish	Cigars	20	4	3	60	60	Notices, certificates, fire-escape.	No.	No.
Erie Railroad shops	General repairing	96			60	60		Yes.	Yes.
OLEAN.									
Sole Leather Pad Co.	Horse-collars & saddles.	32	6	3	15	12	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
Olean Sash Factory	Sash, doors and blinds.	22	1					"	"
Olean Planing Mill	Planed lumber.	12						"	"
Abbott & Thurber	Lath mill machinery	6						"	"
Root & Keating	Sole leather	35					Fire-escape, hand-rail	"	No.
R. M. Whitney	Birch wagon-hubs	10						"	Yes.
Olean Toothpick & Basket Co.	Toothpicks and baskets.	9	3	2	12	5	Notices, elevator.	"	No.
Acme Oil Co.	Oil	200	27	15			Certificates	No.	Yes.
Acme Barrel Co.	Oil barrels	250	20	10				"	Yes.
Pierce Tannery	Buff and split leather	65	2				Notices, fire-escape, elevator.	No.	No.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN.

Shop	Boots and shoes	30	8	19	15	1	60	60	Fire-escape, shafting, d'rs un'ck	Yes.	Yes.
	Boots and shoes	75	2	1	13	4	60	45		No.	No.
	Worsted goods	235	54	40	375	108	60	40		Yes.	Yes.
	General line of tables	15					60	30		"	"
	Spring beds	24					60	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
	Cylinder desks	15	1				60	30	Notices, fire-escape	"	"
	Sliding blinds	5					60	30	Fire-escape	"	"
	Steam engines	10					60	30	Elevator	Yes.	Yes.
	Bedsteads	60	1				60	30		No.	No.
	Center tables	38	1				60	30		Yes.	Yes.
	Center tables	30					60	30	Notices	"	"
	Rough & dressed lumber	33					60	30		Yes.	Yes.
	General machinery repairs	15					60	30		No.	No.
	Washing machines	35	1				60	30	Fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.
	Lounges and parlor suits	90	22	9			60	30	Elevator	No.	No.
	Axes	100	8	6			54	30	Notices, certificates	Yes.	Yes.
	Lounges	40	4	1			60	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
	Cane seat chairs	20					60	30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
	Butter tubs and barrels	12					60	30	Fire-escape	No.	No.
	Woolen goods	25	1	20	6		60	40	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
	Newspaper	8	2				55	60	Fire-escape	No.	No.
	Newspaper	20	2				55	60	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
	Dyeing	5		3			60	60	fire-escape	No.	No.
	Edge tools	36					60	60		Yes.	Yes.
	Planing mill	9					60	30		"	"

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — JAMESTOWN — (Continued).

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
John D. Johnson.....	Seah, doors and blinds..	6						60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	8						60	30	.....	"	"
	6						60	30	.....	"	"
	5						60	30	.....	No.	No.
	7	2					60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	42	3					60	30	.....	No.	No.
	66	3					60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	15	1					60	30	.....	No.	No.
	60	6	1	15	12		60	40	.....	No.	No.
	10	1	1	3	2		60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	4			7	2		60	30	.....	No.	No.
	15	4	2	17	12	3	60	40	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	6	1					60	45	.....	"	"
	25	8	6	33	25	1	60	30	.....	"	"
	15	1					60	40	.....	No.	No.
	204	79	50	335	190	49	60	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	18						60	30	.....	No.	No.
	21						60	30	.....	"	"
	30	1					60	30	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	10						60	30	.....	"	"
	60	2					60	30	.....	"	"
	65	12	9				60	30	.....	"	"
DUNKIRK.												
C. Ehlers & Co..... Brooks Locomotive Works.... Dunkirk Shirt Co..... Barber, Souley & Co.....	Furniture.....	6	2					60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
	Locomotive engines.....	974	68	30				60	60	.....	"	No.
	Shirts.....	6		90	60			59	60	.....	"	Yes.
	Seah, doors and blinds....	160	30	25				60	60	.....	"	Yes.

NIAGARA COUNTY—(Continued).

WILSON.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week required of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to		COMPLI- ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.			Notices, working time, hand-rails	Minor.	No.	Other requirements.
N. C. Arnold.....	Dried fruit.....	12	2	1	22	12	4	72	60	Notices, working time, hand-rails	No.	No.	No.
Fred Haner.....	Dried apples.....	9	3	2	25	15	5	60	60	" " hand-rails.	"	Yes.	No.
H. Seely.....	Dried apples.....	36	4	2	36	15	15	60	60			No.	No.
LOCKPORT.													
.....	Glass fruit jars.....	65	15	10	.....	.....	.....	54	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Patent school desks.....	20	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, fire-escape, elevator	"	No.	No.
.....	Shirts and shirt fronts.....	1	.....	.....	17	5	.....	60	60	fire-escape	"	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Shirts.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Elevators.....	"	No.	No.
.....	Planing mill.....	30	13	9	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices.....	"	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Grain-cleaning machinery.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Elevator.....	"	No.	No.
.....	Sash, doors and blinds.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Fire-escape, over-time	"	"	"
.....	Waterworks machinery.....	500	3	.....	160	75	.....	60	60	Notices, fire-escape	"	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Shirts.....	7	1	.....	15	9	.....	60	60	" certificates	No	No.	No.
.....	Printing.....	23	1	.....	35	20	.....	60	60	fire-escape	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Printing.....	20	2	1	12	10	.....	60	60		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	Planing.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
.....	blinds.....	21	5	1	1	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	nery.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	.....	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	.....	5	4	1	13	8	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	blinds.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	"	"
.....	ry.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	Notices, water-closet, elevator	"	No.	No.
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	15	9	.....	60	60		"	Yes.	Yes.
.....	mach.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60		"	No.	No.

	\$		40	\$	60		No.
Shirts.....	3				60		"
Shirts.....	1		6		60		"
Shingle and stove mach.	30	2			60		"
Tackle blocks.....	70	7	3		60		No.
Staves and headings	10	1	1		60		Yes.
Barrels.....	40	8	4		60		No.
Lumber.....	125	6	3		60		"
Heavy paper.....	25	3	2		60		Yes.
Manilla paper.....	20	2			60		No.
.....	100	5	2		60		Yes.
.....	25				60		"
.....	18	10	3		60 to 72		"
Trucks.....	120	5	3		indef.		No.
				57	30		
					60		

NIAGARA FALLS,

	Cigars	Paper boxes	Blank books	Silver-plated ware	Flour barrels	Cardboard, wood pulp, etc	News and book paper	Laundry	Notices	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Works..	4								60	Yes.		Yes.
Edl.....		7	10	4	11				30	"		"
(Limited).	100	25	23	48	7				60	"		"
r Co.....	65	11	8						Trap-doors		No.	No.
	30								Notices		Yes.	Yes.
	26								Trap-doors, belting guarded		Yes.	No.
Laundry	8								Belting guarded		"	"
									Notices		Yes.	Yes.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Flooring and siding.....	20	1	60	Certificates, hand-ralls.....	No.	No.
	Sash, doors and blinds....	35	5	80		Yes.	Yes.
George Haeberte							
W. A. Fraser							

WYOMING COUNTY,

STILL AVAILABLE

Kerr Salt Co.....	50	4	2	20	1	60	45	Certificate, fire-escape, elevator, No., No.
..... Salt.....	50							

SILVER SPRING,

Duncan Salt Co.....	Salt.....	35	6	2	10	8	1	60	Certificate, fire-escape.....	Yes.	No.
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PERRY.

	No.	Notices, fire-escape.....	No.	Notices, fire-escape.....	Yes.
	No.	Certificate, fire-escape, tr'd-rs., No..	No.	Certificate, fire-escape, tr'd-rs., No..	No.
Wykoff & Tuttle.....	30	1	30	1	
Mowers and reapers.....	30	9	30	9	
Perry Knitting Co.....	30	3	30	3	
Knit underwear	30	3	30	3	

WYOMING COUNTY — (Continued).

WARSAW.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Kind of manufacturing.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						Hours labor per week re-quired of women under 21 and males under 18.	Time allowed for noon-day meal, in minutes.	Changes ordered as to	COMPLI-ANCES AS TO	
		Males.	Males under 18 yrs.	Males under 16 yrs.	Females.	Females under 21 years.	Females under 16 years.				Minors.	Other requirements.
Gohunlock & Humphrey.	Salt.	20	1	5	3	8	60	30, 30	Notices	Yes.	Yes.	
	Salt.	55	1	13	3	3	60	30	certificates	No.	No.	
	Salt.	13	1	3	3	3	60	30	"	Yes.	"	
	Salt.	14	1	3	2	2	60	30	certificates	No.	No.	
	Salt.	50	3	15	10	3	60	30	"	Yes.	"	
	Salt.	30	1	12	3	3	60	30	"	Yes.	No.	
	Salt.	55	2	10	3	3	48, 60	30, 30	Belting, water-closet.	Yes.	No.	

ATFICA.

Andrew Krause.. | Boots and shoes..... | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 60 | 60 | Notices, fire-escape..... | Yes. | No.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ALBION.

Curtis Manufacturing Co. | Agricultural implements, | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | Belting and saw guarded..... | Yes. | No.

MEDINA.

Ramson & Sweet.	Pipe and fittings.	65	4	...	...	...	60	60	...	Notices, hand-rail, machinery	No.	No.
Blissall Brothers	Plumbers' goods.	65	2	1	...	...	60	60	...	hand-rails, elevator.	Yes.	"
Warren Ide	Planing mill	10	2	...	...	...	60	60	...	hand-rails, beltting	No.	"
Maher Brothers.	Lounges.	35	7	4	1	...	60	60	...	Certificates, hand-rails	Yes.	"
Ives & Son.	Fibre pallets.	12	...	1	...	...	60	60	...	Beltting boxed.	No.	"
Ives & Son.	Assorting beans.	4	...	15	9	...	60	60	...	Notices	Yes.	Yes.
A. C. Bowen	Dried apples	20	15	12	6	3	60	60	...	certificates, water-clos.	No.	No.
Empire Manufacturing Co.	Sticks	15	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	hand-rails, beltting box.	Yes.	Yes.
Bowen & Beach.	Plumbers' goods.	30	1	...	...	...	60	60	...	"	No.	No.
O. F. Zimmerman.	Dried apples	10	...	15	5	...	60	60	...	"	No.	Yes.
B. C. Bowen	Assorting beans	4	1	15	3	...	60	60	...	certificates	No.	Yes.

GENESEE COUNTY.

BATAVIA.

Wiard Plow Co.....	Plows	100	3	.....	.....	.....	60	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
E. N. Rowell.....	Paper boxes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	No.
Blake & Lay.....	Sash, doors and blinds...	11	.....	.....	7	6	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
N. Y. Lumber and Wood Work- ing Co.....	Cabinet work	98	7	5	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	No.
Johnston Harvester Co.....	Reapers and mowers.....	500	5	4	.....	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
William T. Palmer	Paper boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

LE ROY.

S. Wells & Co.....	Patent medicine	6	.....	.....	.....	5	60	60	.....	Yes.	No.
S. & A. Murdock	Sash, blinds and doors...	9	2	1	.....	.....	60	60	.....	No.	Yes.
N. B. Keeney & Son.....	Handling farm products.	15	4	2	14	6	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Le Roy Salt Co.....	Salt	45	2	1	4	.....	60	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
N. B. Keeney & Son.....	Dried fruits	11	2	.....	16	5	72	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Keeney & Son.....	Apple and bean barrels ..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Le Roy Salt Co.....	Salt barrels	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES ORDERED.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	25
Notices, etc., posted and records kept.....	434
Hand-rails ordered on stairs, or stairways screened.	19
Water-closets separate for sexes	2
Fire-escapes	29
Elevator trap-doors.....	50
Hoistways inclosed	7
Machinery and belting guarded*.....	23
Total changes ordered	589

SECOND DISTRICT.†

Children ordered discharged.....	106
Notices, etc., posted, and records kept	1,585
Hand-rails ordered on stairs, or stairways screened....	288
Water-closets separate for females.....	426
Fire-escapes	166
Balconies attached to fire-escapes	36
Elevator automatic doors.....	75
Hoistways guarded	92
Machinery guarded*	53
Doors unlocked during working hours	10
Reduce working hours (establishments).....	52
Total changes ordered	2,839

THIRD DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	27
Notices, etc., posted, and records kept	138
Hand-rails provided on stairs, or stairways screened.....	63
Water-closets separate for sexes.,	21
Fire-escapes	37
Machinery guarded*.....	13
Elevator trap-doors.....	16
Hoistways inclosed	8
Total changes ordered	323

* This indicates the number of establishments in which the machinery was ordered guarded. The number of machines ordered provided with safeguards was many times greater.

† The deputy of the Second district was materially assisted by other officers of the department.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.**281****FOURTH DISTRICT.**

Children ordered discharged.....	39
Notices, etc., posted, and records kept	212
Hand-rails provided on stairs and stairways screened.....	63
Water-closets screened or separate for sexes.....	33
Fire-escapes	72
Machinery guarded*.....	16
Elevator trap-doors	16
Hoistways inclosed	1
Hours of labor reduced (establishments)	8
Work-room ventilated.....	4
<hr/>	
Total changes ordered	459

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	35
Notices, etc., posted, and records kept	362
Hand-rails provided on stairs and stairways screened.....	27
Water-closets separate or screened	25
Fire-escapes	63
Machinery guarded*	53
Elevator trap-doors.....	6
Hoistways inclosed	2
Doors kept unlocked during working hours ..	1
Wash-rooms, etc., for females	3
Hours of labor reduced for minors (establishments)	7
<hr/>	
Total changes ordered	543

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	16
Notices, etc., posted and records kept.....	426
Hand-rails ordered on stairs and stairways screened.....	94
Water-closets screened or separate for sexes.....	50
Fire-escapes.....	85
Machinery guarded *.....	53
Elevator trap-doors	5
Hoistways inclosed or secured	16

* This indicates the number of establishments in which the machinery was ordered guarded. The number of machines ordered provided with safeguards is many times greater.

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Wash-rooms, etc., for females	2
Hours reduced for minors (establishments).....	3
Doors unlocked during working hours	3
	<hr/>
Total changes ordered	753
	<hr/>

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	18
Notices, etc., posted and records kept	381
Hand-rails provided on stairs and stairways screened.....	26
Water-closets separate for sexes or screened.....	11
Fire-escapes.....	184
Balconies on fire-escapes.....	36
Machinery guarded *.....	16
Hoistways inclosed	1
Elevator trap-doors	148
Hours reduced for minors (establishments).....	5
	<hr/>
	726
	<hr/>

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Children ordered discharged.....	41
Notices, etc., posted and records kept.....	327
Hand-rails provided, stairways screened.....	32
Water-closets separate for sexes or screened.....	18
Wash-room for females.....	1
Fire-escapes.....	128
Balconies on fire-escapes.....	19
Machinery guarded *.....	44
Elevator trap-doors	104
Hoistways inclosed or secured	1
Doors kept unlocked during working hours	3
Hours of labor reduced for minors (establishments)	13
	<hr/>
	731
	<hr/>

* This indicates the number of establishments in which the machinery was ordered guarded. The number of machines ordered provided with safeguards is many times greater.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
FACTORY INSPECTORS
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Held at Boston, Mass., June 8-10, 1888.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

RUFUS R. WADE, <i>Chief</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Boston, Mass.
L. T. FELL, <i>Chief</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Orange, N. J.
HENRY DORN, <i>Chief</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus, Ohio.
JAMES CONNOLLY, <i>Inspector</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Albany, N. Y.
JOHN FRANEY, <i>Assistant Inspector</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Buffalo, N. Y.
HENRY CLAYMIER	-	-	-	-	-	Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES C. MOORE	-	-	-	-	-	Janesville, Wis.
W. P. KELLEY	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford, Conn.
L. R. CAMPBELL, <i>Deputy Com'r of Labor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Rockland, Me.
JOSIAH B. BOWDITCH, <i>Com'r of Labor Statistics</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Providence, R. I.
JOHN H. DAVIS, <i>Chief Clerk</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Providence, R. I.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

RUFUS R. WADE	-	-	-	-	-	<i>President.</i>
L. T. FELL	-	-	-	-	-	<i>First Vice-President.</i>
JOHN FRANEY	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Second Vice-President.</i>
HENRY DORN	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Secretary-Treasurer.</i>
L. R. CAMPBELL	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>

PREFATORY.

The importance of bringing together the factory inspectors of the different States has long been recognized. The benefits that would likely accrue from a conference of those whose duties involve such vast consequences to the community were manifest. The laws on the subject of inspection in the various States are so different as scarcely to be recognizable as bearing upon the same general subject. To produce something like uniformity, both in the laws and in the practice of the inspectors, was deemed desirable, and this could only be effected by an interchange of views and a comparison of the statutes under which each inspector acted. To accomplish so laudable a purpose, Mr. Henry Dorn, chief inspector of workshops and factories of Ohio, opened a correspondence, during the year 1886, with the inspectors of other States, with the view of bringing about a meeting at as early a date as practicable. This, of course, consumed considerable time. Each inspector entertained views peculiar to himself on the subject, and these conflicting ideas had to be harmonized.

But Mr. Dorn persevered in his efforts, and finally succeeded. The first National Convention of State Factory Inspectors was held in the city of Philadelphia on the 8th and 9th of June, 1887, where the use of the common council chamber was tendered for its meetings. The wisdom and foresight that suggested the movement were manifest to the members.

At the first convention five States (Massachusetts being the first), New Jersey, Ohio, New York and Wisconsin, had established factory-inspection departments. Connecticut was represented by the State Board of Education.

At the close of their deliberations, a permanent organization was effected and arrangements made for annual meetings thereafter. These annual meetings will, no doubt, grow in importance and interest each year, and it is confidently believed will result in

incalculable benefit to all concerned, to the employer as well as the employé, and to the public at large. The convention then adjourned to meet in Boston, as the guests of Massachusetts inspectors, in August, 1888.

In accordance with the above arrangement, the second annual convention met in the city of Boston on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August, 1888, and was there tendered the use of the common council chamber in which to hold its meetings.

Since the adjournment of the first convention, two additional inspection departments had been created, one in the State of Connecticut and one in Maine. The State of Rhode Island was represented by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and his chief clerk, whose duties are to report the condition of workshops and factories to the Legislature, but they are not clothed with the power to enforce compliance with such changes as may be ordered by them, as inspectors of other States. The whole number of factory-inspection departments were then eight, of which seven were represented in the convention.

After three days deliberations, during which time a number of instructive speeches, in regard to factory and industrial laws, were delivered by some of the delegates, as well as by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of National Bureau of Labor Statistics, an invitation was accepted, and the mills of Lowell were visited by the delegates.

The proceedings of this convention are herewith presented, together with important papers read during the session.

HENRY DORN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, *August 8, 1888.*

The second Annual Convention of the National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America convened in the common council chamber at 10.45 A. M., with President Rufus R. Wade, chief inspector of Massachusetts, in the chair, and Henry Dorn, chief inspector of Ohio, at the Secretary's desk.

The roll was called, and the following delegates answered to their names :

Massachusetts.—Rufus R. Wade, chief; John T. White, Jos. M. Dyson, S. C. Hunt, J. H. L. Coon, E. Y. Brown, J. A. Moore, H. A. Dexter, W. S. Buxton, J. H. Chadwick, A. J. Cheney, F. A. Osgood, Lemuel Pope, Isaac S. Mullen.

New Jersey.—L. T. Fell, chief; G. P. Hall, John D'Arcy, P. Callan, E. R. White.

Ohio.—Henry Dorn, chief; Wm. Z. McDonald, John H. Ellis.

New York.—John Franey, assistant chief; George Schaubert, Hiram Blanchard, Francis U. Coe.

Connecticut.—W. P. Kelley.

Maine.—L. R. Campbell.

Rhode Island.—Josiah Bowditch, John H. Davis.

Following were the absentees :

New York.—James Connolly, chief; John Jordan, George A. McKay, James P. Hooley, George L. Guetig, Johnson Beers.

Ohio.—James A. Armstrong.

Wisconsin.—Henry Claymier, James C. Moore.

President Wade, in a few well-chosen words, introduced to the Convention his honor, Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, who welcomed the delegates to the city in a manner worthy of praise.

President Wade then delivered the following address :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—A little more than a year ago the State factory inspectors held their first annual convention in the hospitable city of Philadelphia. At that time you did me the honor,

which I greatly appreciated, of choosing me as the president of the convention. And I am happy to greet you again to-day as we assemble in our second annual gathering to exchange experiences of our common work, to note the progress which has been made in our respective fields of labor, and to derive such encouragement as we may from the interchanging of ideas.

In a certain broad sense, our chief duty as factory inspectors is to enforce the laws whose execution is expressly intrusted to us. We are not responsible for the wisdom of those laws, nor the particular methods which the law-making power designate for their enforcement. We are expected, to be sure, to exercise common sense in our intercourse with those with whom we have to deal in our work of inspection. It is not wise to exert authority in an arbitrary, unreasonable and offensive manner. We are not to assume that every slight and technical violation of the laws relating to factory inspection must be dealt with as if the offender was a willful wrongdoer. A little discretion and patience do not injure the real interests committed to our care, but often result beneficially in securing the confidence and respect of those who, from inattention or ignorance, have brought themselves within the reach of the law.

But while it is true that to us, as State factory inspectors, is committed the duty of strictly enforcing certain laws, and equally true that we are not to be held responsible for those laws, either in scope or in their effect upon the general welfare, we do not conceal the fact that legislators depend upon us for such facts and suggestions as our peculiar experience furnish to aid them in procuring proper statutes.

Under our republican institutions effective laws are based upon an intelligent public sentiment. Laws grow out of public necessity; they are sustained by public opinion, or they fall into disuse and contempt.

Our experience in Massachusetts, I presume, is not singular. The most important labor reforms have been the subjects of earnest and protracted discussion in the newspapers, in public assemblies, in workshops and factories, and wherever bright and capable thinkers have been able to make their ideas and desires known to those who formulate opinions and statutes. Thus, year after year, the ten-hour law, so called, was considered and debated. Petitions, numerous signed, began to be presented to the Legislature, praying that the hours of labor of factory operatives might be materially shortened.

The subject got into politics, as every live subject generally does, and caucuses and conventions took up the matter in earnest. And this was the history of the agitation for a number of years, until the time came when the great change could be no longer postponed. Once

committed to the policy of ameliorating the condition of the wage-earners, the commonwealth within whose borders we are now assembled has never taken a backward step. She has done nothing rashly, nor has she been quick to enter upon experiments in legislation in behalf of her operative classes.

In the first address which I had the honor of making to this convention, I took the liberty of giving an outline of the legislation of our commonwealth in relation to our industrial population. The Legislature of the present year gave careful consideration to the various matters deemed essential to the perfecting of our labor laws.

It will not be expected that I should consume your time in presenting details, although they might possess more than local interest. Let me, therefore, present as briefly as possible, a sketch of some of the changes made in our laws during the current year: First, a law was passed to regulate the erection and construction of public buildings, public or private institutions, school-houses, churches, theaters, public halls, places of public resort, structures of more than two stories in height, whose upper stories are designed to be used in whole or in part as a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, and having accommodations above such second story for ten or more employés, buildings more than two stories in height, designed to be used above the second story in whole or in part as a hotel, family hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, or tenement-house, and having ten or more rooms above said story.

No such building or structure shall hereafter be erected until a copy of the plans be filed with the district inspector of factories and public buildings, whose certificate indorsed shall be required to show that sufficient ways of egress, and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed, have been provided. The inspector may require that proper fire stops shall be provided in the floors, walls and portions of such buildings, and may make such further requirements as may be necessary or proper to prevent the spread of fire therein, or its communication from any steam boiler or heating apparatus.

The courts, at the instance of the inspector, may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, enjoining the erection of such building. An important revision and amendment to the law in relation to the employment of children has also been made by our Legislature during the current year. The most stringent provisions have been made to secure the mental training of minors employed in in-door work, to extend the limit of age within which no such child shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment in

this commonwealth, and to guard against such evasions that have been practiced in respect to the age and school attendance of minors so employed.

The attention of the Legislature was early called to the subject of way of egress and means of escape from fire in certain buildings of public resort, and experience having shown the necessity of further protection, additional legislation has been enacted. These provisions apply to churches, schools, theaters, public building, hotels, family hotels, apartments and boarding-houses, lodging and tenement-houses, in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story. There must be more than one way of egress by stairways on the inside or outside of buildings, placed as near as practicable in the opposite ends of every room above the second story in every such building. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story, from which there is only one way of egress, if the inspector shall so direct in writing.

One of the most valuable features of the new law is that which provides that prosceniums or curtain openings of all theaters shall have a fire-resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed, and shall be operated by proper mechanism.

I have not time to enumerate the various sections of this law nor to discuss them in detail. An addition was made by our last Legislature of ten members of the inspection department of the district police force, qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department. The constant enlargement of the work of our force in this State amply justifies this increase of our numbers.

It is a noticeable fact that the legislation in favor of industrial workers in our State has been the logical outgrowth of scientific knowledge applied to practical experience. It has been clearly demonstrated that allowing all other conditions to be substantially the same, there was a limit of time to human endurance in labor, which, if exceeded, would be not only disastrous to the operative but unprofitable to the mill owner. Twelve to fourteen hours of work daily, for six successive days, had seemed to be not unreasonable until the subject began to be examined in its economic as well as its moral bearings. Had not men, and even women and children, wrought thus continuously for a generation or more?

But when it was shown that a reduction of the hours of labor meant better results, both as to the amount of production and quality of it, the question of shorter hours was in a fair way to settlement. Thus

came about the laws restricting the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments.

Successive steps followed in the same general direction until attention began to be called to the sanitary condition of the factories and workshops. And now we have statutes, whose enforcement is intrusted to our Massachusetts district police, which relate to proper sanitary provisions in factories and workshops, and also proper ventilation in public buildings and school-houses. These acts are broad enough to cover the subject of drains, privies, and such sources of air pollution as medical science has shown to be important in reference to health and life.

The laws of our commonwealth which are intended to protect the rights of her industrial classes are now as complete as those of any other civilized community.

An experience may show the need of their amendment. We are reasonably sure that such changes will be made. As a whole, our people are contented, prosperous, and happy; ambitious to excel in chosen pursuits, so that leadership therein may be possible, is not unusual among our laborers. And why should it not be so? The man who toils at the direction of another, may, in the near future, be himself the employer. All avenues to distinction in every walk of life are, like the king's highway, open and free to all travelers. Under our republican institutions the possibilities of advancement are practically without limit. After all, it is this which prevents transient discontent from becoming revolutionary and destructive. We have no legalized privileged classes. The people formed the government and they are the government.

In Massachusetts we have been free from the savage onslaught upon life and property which have afflicted other communities. We have chronic croakers about the encroachments of capital upon labor, but the intelligent, industrious laborer knows that his labor may become more valuable as it becomes more skilled, and thus it rests with himself, to some extent, whether he shall improve his condition and become himself a capitalist. We have a few imported agitators who have fled from the grinding despotisms of Europe to this free land, who only show their appreciation of the change by howling for the overthrow of our institutions. The gate of immigration, through which these ignorant fanatics came to us, swings both ways, and unless they can behave like good citizens they can not too soon return to their native shores.

If there are evils in American society and American laws and institutions, we have American methods of correcting them, and dynamite has no mission as a labor reformer among us.

We fail to recognize the wisdom of burning a barn to get rid of a rat.

That man is an enemy to his race who teaches that there is an irrepressible antagonism and hatred between capital and labor. That there are always inequalities to be adjusted, grievances to be remedied, conditions to be modified, all sensible observers know.

The imperfections of human nature attach to human life in all its phases. There are seasons when labor is ill-paid, but there are seasons of depression when overproduction has glutted the market and prices have fallen, or when the supply of labor has exceeded the demand. No machinery made by the hand of man is so complicated finely adjusted and yet liable to get out of order as that vast machinery which we call human society. No sensible man corrects the movements of a chronometer by prying it apart with a crowbar or smashing it with a hammer, and the inevitable friction, the erratic movements which disturb the affairs of men creating discontent, and too often suffering and misery, are not proofs that society ought to be revolutionized. Destructive violence is no remedy for evils that the industrial classes suffer. If these evils can be removed by legislation, it may be asked whose fault it is if they are not abolished. No legislative body in our land ventures long to defy the well settled convictions of a majority of its constituents.

Gentlemen, you came to Massachusetts at a propitious time ; our soil does not produce the variety and extent of natural products which other States can furnish, yet we can hardly say, as a New Hampshire orator once said, that our only productions are granite and ice. We are largely interested, as you know, in manufactures. Our shops and factories are hives of busy industry. Our business men are thrifty and enterprising. Our educational and charitable institutions have an honorable record. Our churches and school-houses abound in all our centers of population. Our lines of railroad reach in all directions and our capital has caused distant sections of our country to blossom as the rose. Our houses are the habitations of people who are proud of our country and attached to her institutions, and this love of order and law, of liberty and learning, of charity and religion, are not only the chief glory of our Commonwealth, but the highest inheritance of our descendants. The higher the grade of intelligence among the people, the purer the morals which prevail ; the more exalted the aspirations of our citizens, the easier will be the task of those to whom such a community has committed the trust and duty of government. May generations yet wiser and better take our places, control the destinies of our country, and make it a grander

and more glorious arena in which to strive for all that makes life worth living.

On motion of Mr. Dyson, of Massachusetts, the invitation of Mayor O'Brien to visit the harbor and public institutions, was accepted, and a committee appointed, consisting of Massachusetts inspectors, to confer with his Honor on the proposed trip down the harbor.

Secretary Dorn, of Ohio, read the following letters from the leading corporations of Lowell and the manufacturers' board of trade of Fall River, inviting the inspectors to visit their several industrial establishments, which were accepted:

LOWELL, MASS., July 31, 1888.

RUFUS R. WADE, ESQ., *President National Association Factory Inspectors,*
Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned, representing the manufacturing corporations of Lowell, Mass., learning that your association will hold a National Convention of Factory Inspectors in Boston on the eighth of August, prox., would respectfully and cordially invite you to visit Lowell at that time, and view our various establishments and industries.

Trusting that you will favorably consider this invitation, and that we may be able to extend to your body the courtesies of our several establishments, we remain,

Yours very truly.

FRANK L. BATTLES,

Agent Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

O. H. PERRY,

Agent Middlesex Company.

O. H. MOULTON,

Supt. Hamilton Manufacturing Co.

ALVIN S. LYON,

Superintendent Lowell Company.

WM. H. McDAVITT,

Superintendent Appleton Company.

EDWARD W. THOMAS,

Agent Fremont and Suffolk Mills.

JOHN KILBURN,

Agent Lawrence Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS' BOARD OF TRADE,
FALL RIVER, August 6, 1888. }

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police, Boston, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR.—Our board desire me to extend an invitation to yourself and staff to pay our city a visit and examine our industries. If it will be convenient and agreeable for you to do so, you will please name date of visit, and number that will be likely to come with you; also, time of arrival, that we may have carriages at train. We trust this will be favorably received and accepted. Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Very truly yours.

C. C. REMVILLEE,
Secretary.

Mr. Franey, of New York, was called upon to explain the inspection laws of his State, which he did in a very creditable manner.

On motion, Mr. Coon, of Massachusetts, was appointed assistant secretary.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the guidance of the annual conventions of the association: P. Callan, of New Jersey; John T. White, of Massachusetts; Hiram Blanchard, of New York.

By request of the committee, Secretary Dorn, of Ohio, was added to their number.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at the appointed hour, President Wade in the chair.

The president stated that the trip to Lowell would be made on Thursday morning at 8.30, and returning, a visit would be paid Lieutenant-Governor Bracket, at the Capitol, after which the delegates would take the steamer and visit the harbor and Deer Island.

On motion, the invitation of the manufacturers' board of trade of Fall River, to visit industries, was canceled for lack of time, and the thanks of the convention returned for the proffered hospitality.

Secretary Dorn, of Ohio, then read his annual report, as follows:

Since the adjournment of the first National Convention of Factory Inspectors, held June 8 and 9, 1887, the States of Connecticut and Maine have each created the office of factory inspector. Mr. William P. Kelley, of Killingly, was appointed factory inspector of Connecticut June 27, 1887, and Mr. Leonard R. Campbell, of Rockland, was appointed deputy labor commissioner of Maine July 8, 1887. The duties of the latter are similar to those of factory inspector, and consequently entitles that official to identification with this organization.

The State of Wisconsin has increased the number of inspectors to two, and the State of New York to ten, since the adjournment of our last convention.

In regard to the printing of the proceedings of the first annual convention, an immense amount of unnecessary work was caused through the delay of some of my brother inspectors in failing to answer my letters promptly, in many cases requiring several letters to be written before an answer could be obtained, thus delaying settlement with the secretary for money advanced for printing until late in October or November.

Fifteen hundred copies of the proceedings were printed and distributed as follows: New Jersey 500, New York 100, Massachusetts 200, Maine 100, Connecticut 30, Wisconsin 50, Ohio 550 copies, at a cost of \$157.50. The amount paid for boxing and expressing proceedings was \$5.51. Badges were also furnished delegates, to be worn during the convention, at a cost of \$8, making a total expended of \$171.01.

While the office of secretary may not be considered a laborious one, yet, to further the interests of the association, a great deal of correspondence has been carried on during the last two years at the expense of the officer—stationery, postage, expressage, telegraphing and other contingencies incidental to such office—and as no rule governing the same has, as yet, been adopted, other than a motion by Mr. Jennings, of Connecticut, that everything relating to the expense of printing, general management, etc., be referred to a committee composed of the chief inspectors of the different States represented, your secretary feels a delicacy in presenting a bill for such contingencies, and will therefore leave the matter to the wise judgment of the delegates of the convention.

The committee on rules and regulations made the following report, which was adopted:

1. The chief and assistant inspectors of workshops and factories, and any other duly appointed State officer, a part of whose duty it is

to perform such inspection, shall constitute a National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America.

2. The officers of said association shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer, and an assistant secretary, who shall be chosen by ballot at each annual convention.

3. The time and place of holding the annual sessions of the associations shall be subject to the call of the president.

4. The proceedings of each session of the convention shall be printed under the direction of the secretary, and published in pamphlet form, and each State department shall be supplied with copies at cost.

5. The secretary shall annually collect from each department the sum of five dollars (\$5), or as much more as he may find necessary, for incidental expenses, in the proper discharge of his duties as secretary.

The following telegram was received and read in regard to the health of Chief Connolly, of New York :

ALBANY, N. Y., August 8, 1888.

To Mr. JOHN FRANEY, Assistant Factory Inspector, Young's Hotel, Boston:

Mr. Connolly has been confined to his room all week, and is not in condition to attend the convention. He regrets exceedingly to be absent, and sends regards to members of the Factory Inspectors' Association.

WM. H. BUCKLEY,
Clerk.

The following letters of regret were read :

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, }
JANESVILLE, WIS., July 11, 1888. }

HON. HENRY DORN :

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 9th inst. at hand. In reply, I am sorry to be compelled to say I can not be in attendance. I had fully intended to be present at the annual meeting, but I attended the commissioners' convention at Indianapolis, and from there I visited my old home in New York, and have just returned. Hoping that I may be able to attend the next annual convention, I remain

Yours sincerely.

JAMES C. MOORE,
Factory Inspector.

OFFICE OF STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 11, 1888.* }

HON. HENRY DORN :

MY DEAR SIR.—Yours of July ninth at hand and contents noted. Was very much pleased to hear from you, but regret exceedingly to state that I will be unable to attend the annual convention. The Brotherhood of Machinery Molders of North America will hold their convention in Detroit on the sixth day of August, and as I am treasurer of that body, it will be expected that I will be in attendance.

Hoping that the convention may prove a profitable one, I remain,

Yours respectfully.

HENRY CLAYMIRE,
Factory Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, ONT., *July 17, 1888.* }

HON. HENRY DORN, *Chief Inspector of Factories :*

DEAR SIR.—I have just returned from a tour of inspection, and find your cordial invitation to attend the annual Convention of Factory Inspectors, to be held at Boston, Mass., on the eighth of August, for which accept my thanks. I regret exceedingly that I can not accept your invitation, more especially for the reason that I had hoped to form your personal acquaintance. Again thanking you, I remain

Yours truly.

ROBERT BARBER,
Inspector Factories, Western District.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, ONT., *July 17, 1888.* }

HON. HENRY DORN, *Chief Inspector Workshops and Factories, Columbus, Ohio :*

MY DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the Convention of Factory Inspectors, to be held in Boston on the eighth prox. At present it is impossible for me to state whether I shall be afforded the pleasure to attend this year, but if not I hope to be with you next.

I desire to congratulate you on the success of your efforts in promoting the welfare of the convention, which is destined to be of great benefit to employes as well as to employers. The meeting together of

the inspectors, and the exchange of ideas in regard to safeguards to machinery, etc., and the publication of the proceedings of the meeting, must necessarily tend to improve the condition of the workers, which is the primary object of labor legislation.

Wishing you every success in your good work, I remain

Yours respectfully.

JAMES R. BROWN,

Inspector Factories, Central District.

On motion the president was empowered to decide upon the date of holding the next annual convention.

Secretary Dorn, of Ohio, exhibited a model fire-proof stairway, which model was made and the system of fire-escape invented by himself. He also exhibited two elevator models, one with automatic gates attached, the other with an endless belt (the belt to be made out of woven wire cloth), one end of which is attached to the top of the cage, running over two rollers at the top and two at the bottom of the shaft, the other end being fastened to the bottom of the cage, thus closing all openings on floors where the elevator cage is not in use, thereby preventing accident from falling into the elevator shaft.

The automatic gates have been found to be superior to all systems in use, so far discovered by the inspectors.

Speaking of his invention of fire-proof stairways, Secretary Dorn exhibited drawings, made by himself, of *outside* fire-escapes, thus to show the superior workings of an *inside* escape.

The invention of Mr. Dorn was unanimously approved by the State factory inspectors of the country, which will be seen in another part of the proceedings, by a resolution adopted by the convention.

Mr. Dyson, of Massachusetts, read a lengthy and interesting paper on "Elevators, Their Dangers, etc.," as follows :

Of the many duties of the factory inspector, none is of more importance than those connected with elevators, and it is becoming of greater importance every year. Whereas, a few years ago an elevator was a curiosity, to-day it is in most general use, and has become a necessity. There is no way of computing the number of persons who daily use this mode of conveyance ; but we know it must be thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands. When we consider how few of these passengers know or can know anything of the safety of the elevator on which they ride, or realize the danger to which they may be sub-

ject, we see how important it is that this mode of conveyance, equally with railroads and steamboats, should be under the supervision and control of State authorities.

Massachusetts, as often in similar matters, is in the van, and has taken important action towards protecting her people. In 1887 a law was passed for the guarding of the openings to elevators and hatchways. In 1882 still further legislation, which reads as follows: "All elevators, cabs or cars, used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, to be approved by the inspectors, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper-rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause."

In 1880 the inspectors were given additional power to enforce compliance with the law by entirely forbidding the use of any elevator that they believed to be dangerous.

It is with reference to this law, and the work under it, that I wish especially to speak, and of what has been learned by nine years of experience. All styles of elevators may be comprised in one or two classes, viz: Those that need safety devices, and those that do not.

The latter class includes all those elevators that are raised by a support below the cab or car, as the "plunger elevator," so called. The other class comprises all elevators that are raised from above by means of ropes or cables, and includes the common belt, steam and hydraulic elevators. The one class gives an elevator that even the non-expert can see to be as nearly absolutely safe as can be desired and whose safety can not be increased by any so-called "safety device."

The other style of elevator, as it hangs in mid-air, can but suggest the many dangers to which the nature of its construction must subject it, and the need of every safety device that is of any value. For the protection of this class hundreds of so-called safety devices have been invented, and many of them have been adopted by the elevator manufacturers and used with their machines.

The language of the law, in this State, is very explicit and exacting, and certainly places a grave responsibility on the inspector.

At once arises the question, "Is there any mechanical device which will securely hold the car in case of accident *from any cause?*" If there is not, how can the inspector approve *any*? Of course, every elevator builder will tell you that his particular device satisfies the demand for safety, and at the same time intimates that the devices of the other companies are of little worth.

When the inspectors began their work under the laws of 1882 and 1883, they found hundreds of these rope and cable elevators provided

with so-called safety devices, many of them of recent invention, that were worthless, to the surprise of the parties using them.

It would not do for the inspector, although given great power under the statutes, to at once arbitrarily condemn all these elevators and declare that no safety device gave the requisite protection.

Most of the devices, which were claimed to satisfy the law, were new and untried. It was proper that we should move cautiously in the matter, until we could see what time and experience would prove.

From the first a large number of these so-called "safety devices" were brought to our attention to be tested, and many of them passed what is said to be a satisfactory test. It is not difficult to make a mechanical device that will operate under certain conditions all prepared, for then you can generally have a successful test. Yet I believe that even with the conditions made favorable for any particular device, it can be put to a test where it will not work, and to no severer test than it may meet in the event of accident.

I find many owners of elevators unwilling to risk the damage to their property by allowing the inspector to try such tests. If such may be the action, or rather the non-action, under favorable conditions, what can be said of their probable action under unfavorable conditions, so frequently occurring—the neglect of oiling, the lack of proper adjustment of parts, the wear and tear of continual use, the poor workmanship or material, in the scramble of competition, to satisfy a false economy with a low-priced product, the placing of the machinery in some dark, out-of-the-way place to avoid using some valuable floor space, the unexpected obstruction to the working of the safety device. All these might be illustrated by examples of actual accidents, accompanied by loss of life and limb.

Furthermore, it is always the unexpected that happens. It is the breaking of something for which no safety device had been provided. The elevator builders have realized this, and have multiplied the variety of safety devices until they almost cover their machines with them, at the same time increasing the complexity of the same. And it may be rightly said that there are almost as many opportunities for accidents as there are parts to the machinery, and it is therefore impossible to protect at all points. This can be seen by observing the variety of accidents that are so frequently occurring. These dangers are recognized by the best of elevator builders.

One of the leading manufacturers of Boston, after narrating in his catalogue the many dangers of cable elevators and the safety devices for preventing the same, shows his own lack of confidence in the devices by recommending, in addition to the adoption of the air

cushion, a device so certain in its action, and so simple in construction, that it should *always* be used where room is available.

Otis Brothers, the great cable builders of New York, have this year been making tests with the air cushion device, and doubtless recommend them.

As I said before, we have seen these trial tests of safety devices made successfully under favorable conditions, and yet our years of observation and experience show us that the only fair test — time and actual use — proves that cable elevators do fall, although made by the best builders in the country, and supposed to be supplied with the best of safety devices. This is shown by the accident in New York city last year, by the breaking of a pinion wheel; the recent accident at Springfield, where the car caught, cable unwound, allowing the car to fall; by the late fall of the elevator in the Quincy House, said to be by the slipping of a belt. I understand all of these elevators were built by different companies and leading manufacturers of the country. Many other similar cases could be cited. I in no wise mean to disparage these manufacturers, for many of them are deserving of great praise, for the money and efforts they have expended in the endeavor to protect humanity from the danger of that natural law — the law of gravitation.

Though the inspectors, after these years of experience with cable elevators, can not approve of many mechanical devices as certain to hold the car securely in case of accident, as set out in the statutes, they would not feel justified in condemning all cable and rope elevators, for in some places and conditions they are a practical necessity.

It seems to me that inspectors can, and it is their duty to, under our laws, do much for the protection of the public. All of the hoisting machinery, as far as possible, should be placed in a light and accessible space; the rate of speed should be regulated by the inspectors, or by further legislation, if necessary.

Though in America, time is money, there are but few places where the rate of speed for freight should be over one hundred feet per minute, and not over two hundred feet per minute for passengers. This is fast enough for all ordinary service.

Fortunately, the public itself is looking with disfavor on the fast running elevator. This applies to that class of elevators which are drawn up from above by cables or ropes. Now, while many have been working for improvements in this class, others have sought for the safety of mankind by an opposite course, and instead of seeking the end by complicated machinery, they have striven for greater simplicity in construction. I refer to that class that I said need no safety

device, so-called, and that includes the direct plunger and telescope elevators.

The method of lifting a car by means of a piston or plunger is not new. In fact, it was one of the first in use, and to-day is practically the only method used in England and Europe.

Though this style of elevator has not been so widely introduced in this country as the cable machines, it has met with marked success in certain localities, and has been continually improved and adapted to public use, especially during the last few years.

It may be said to have now reached a new era of development in the perfection of the sectional or telescope elevator, which has the same principle of absolute safety as the single plunger elevator, and at the same time avoids the chief difficulty sometimes found in the construction of the latter.

What is it that commends these elevators for safety? First, the simplicity of construction. As you all doubtless know, the elevator consists of an iron cylinder sunk in the ground, with a closed bottom and a packing box on the top. Into this cylinder passes the iron pipe called the piston or plunger, which lifts the car or load.

If the elevator is a single piston, its length is the height of the desired run. If telescope, there may be two or more pistons, which slide into each other, and whose extended length is the desired run.

This, with the valve and the valve-rope, constitute all the machinery necessary. This elevator can be run without ropes, drums or any of the other complicated parts that threaten accidents. A cable is sometimes used to run a counter weight to the car, and the only accident I ever heard of in this style of elevator was when the counter weight was made heavier than the car, and the latter becoming detached from the piston, was drawn to the roof, and then fell. But such carelessness as over-counter-weighting is easily avoided.

I have observed these elevators for years, and personally examined many of them, and have never known of any accident or chance for accident from the breaking of the machine. The car, with its load, always rests on the strong column of wrought iron, steel or brass, as the plunger may be made of either, and whatever weight may be placed thereon the car can not descend any more rapidly than the water can pass out of the cylinder through the valve and opening made for that purpose. These cylinders are now made of wrought iron, and if the pressure of any weight put upon them should be greater than the cylinder could stand, the only result would be the opening of a seam therein, through which the water would escape and the elevator slowly descend.

You may say, "Why, then, is this style of elevator not universally used?" Largely from false ideas of economy of those who own buildings and use elevators. This is strictly a hydraulic or water elevator; that is, water must be used as a power to operate it.

When the pressure of the public water supply is sufficient, the elevator has simply to be connected with the water main, and then no other style of elevator can be more easily and economically used. When such a pressure is not found, it is necessary to use a pump. Many of our buildings, and especially factories, have a pump for protection from fire. These pumps can be used with a hydraulic elevator, and by being thus adapted are all the more efficient in case of fire, for they would be at all times ready for instant service.

The owners of many buildings and factories believe that the cable elevator, connected by belt to the shafting, costs them little or nothing to run. This is a mistake, for any educated engineer can show you in figures just what it costs for the power to run a belt elevator, and it is as much or more than it costs to run a pump.

But what, doubtless, has more influence with the purchaser is the extra first cost of the hydraulic elevator with pump over the cheap belt elevator, and this is a fact. But of how little consequence is this extra first cost, when it is considered that an elevator is a permanent part of the building or plant? And the extra cost of the one style furnishes a machine absolutely safe, occupying little floor space, so simple and yet strong in construction that the annual expense for repairing and renewing of parts is next to nothing, while the cheaper class, from the nature of its construction, must require continual repairs and renewal of cables and other parts, occupies valuable floor space, unless tucked away in a dark corner, which is a dangerous practice, must be frequently inspected and watched to avoid accidents, and renders the owner liable to the lawsuits we see so frequently in the courts, brought by the injured employé or passenger, for large damages for injury suffered by the fall of the elevator.

Many of our manufacturers and builders are fast learning that the cheaper machine is the more expensive in the end. The well-known Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, now using perhaps twenty of these plunger elevators in its great establishment, will have no other, and would not take a cable or belt elevator at any price.

There is one feature of the direct plunger elevator that frequently largely increases its first cost, and that is the sinking of the hole in the ground for the cylinder. It is probably this, more than anything else, that has retarded the general introduction of this style of elevator.

Of course there is only one way of avoiding a hole as deep as the height of the run, and that is by telescoping the piston.

Having been asked to speak on this subject of elevators, and especially with reference to their safety, I was naturally led to discuss the merits of the plunger elevator, because it is a style of elevator that has been more extensively manufactured, more generally used, and more thoroughly tested in my district than in any other part of this country, and furthermore, after many years of experience, I believe we are working in the right direction in seeking a machine that is itself safe rather than taking one that is dangerous, and seeking to find devices that will protect it.

On motion the convention adjourned, to witness an exhibition by the Boston city fire department, to meet again in evening session at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met at the appointed hour, President Wade in the chair.

Mr. Buxton, of Massachusetts, read an important paper on Industrial Laws, and the Employment of Children in Factories, as follows :

The first statute to regulate the compulsory education of children, was enacted in Massachusetts about ten years ago. A similar law has existed in England for many years, but it was new in this country, and much complaint was met with at first about the State interfering with private enterprise. The people, ever alert in defending their liberties, demanded to know by what right the State dictated whom they should or should not employ. Why was it not an advantage to the country to employ these thousands of children, and thus make their families self-supporting?

In reply, we explained that in this republic the man is a citizen as well as a laborer, and if he be not fitted to intelligently perform his duties toward the government, he is the most expensive and dangerous person they can employ; that children deprived of school privileges were robbed of the means of becoming self-reflecting citizens, and valuable members of society.

It was easy to convince intelligent New Englanders that morality and knowledge are necessary for good government, for looking back over the history of Massachusetts we find nothing more marked than the prominence given to education.

Immediately upon landing, in 1620, one of the first acts of the Plymouth colonists was to provide school-houses for the children.

In 1642 the selectmen were required by law to see that provision was made for the education of all children, "So as to be able to read and write, and have knowledge of the capital laws." They well knew that the children of to-day would be the men and women of the morrow, and if they were not educated sufficiently to understand the "capital laws," they would not advance in civilization or be able to govern themselves, much less others.

Again, in 1647, another step was taken in the right direction, when every township of one hundred families was required to maintain a grammar school, in which boys could be prepared for Harvard college. Thus we see that legislation regarding the education of children did not begin in this generation, but commenced back in 1620, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

This statute regarding the compulsory education of children is only one of the numerous additions made, from time to time, to the original legislation, to meet the changed conditions of society and public opinion.

It will be noticed that these early laws have reference only to the providing of the means of education — the desire for knowledge was then so prevalent that nothing more was necessary.

The causes which have brought about a change of sentiment in this respect, and to make the compulsory act desirable, are too well known to be enumerated here.

It is generally conceded by the intelligent people of to-day that it is not only the right of the government to provide the means for education, but its duty to require it also. The ground of this duty is the simple fact that education is the pillar and support of a republic. Illiteracy on the part of a nation, to whom is intrusted the privilege of self-government, is a great peril to its very existence. A government that aspires to be a model among all free nations, should not confess that it has no right, directly or indirectly, to a controlling influence in the education of its own children.

Now, education does not create, or even absolutely secure intelligence. Its object is to promote the development of intelligence; to afford a stimulus to its growth, and to provide the individual with the necessary means for that self-culture by which native capacities are increased. In other words, it draws out all that is best in the nature of the person, and gives the child a chance to discover that it possesses faculties which, if developed and educated, will greatly enhance its happiness and better its condition. But children must be healthy in both mind and body to derive this benefit from the schools, and this brings us to consider another aspect of this question of child labor.

The argument is often advanced that children had better be at work than running the streets, and learning all manner of wickedness. My only excuse for introducing so trite a saying here, is because it is so hackneyed, and also because it is a very mischievous expression, as multitudes of good but thoughtless people accept it as logical, and a justification of a serious evil. Now, first, it is self-evident that it can only be the children of very ignorant or very vicious parents who are reduced to the dire necessity of working or running the streets during the years of childhood and early youth ; and, secondly, it is also self-evident that labor, at anything a child is capable of doing, for ten hours daily, is injurious to the mind of any child under sixteen years of age. The labor may not be hard, the air may be as pure as that of the school-room, but the weariness of the endless repetition of the mechanical action, the continual over and over of certain physical motions, giving no opportunity for change or variety, is very depressing and tends to dull and stupefy the mind of a growing child.

Compare the children who have passed a year in even the poorest of our schools, and those who have spent the same length of time in one of the best of our manufacturing establishments, and comment would be needless. The tendency of the one is to awaken the dormant faculties of the mind, stimulate the sluggish powers of the soul, and give us men and women with keen, active, wide-awake brains, wise, intelligent souls in healthy bodies. The tendency of the other is to dwarf the soul, stupefy the mind, and reduce the human being to the level of a machine, and a dangerous machine, also, because brutalized and degraded.

There is another benefit derived from the training of the schools, which the children of this class seldom receive elsewhere, and that is a certain discipline of mind and conscience which develops within them an enlarged respect for the rights of others, which makes them more patient under control ; their sense of justice is also stimulated and quickened, while they are enabled to secure their rights without appealing to brute force. Overseers and others having charge of children are unanimous in their testimony regarding the greater ease with which children who have had the benefit of the schools are guided and controlled, and from being violently opposed to the law are now heartily in favor of it, not only for the benefit conferred upon the children, but for the help they themselves derive from it.

Again, a child who has not been taught to obey rightly, will never be able to command rightly, either themselves or others. Many men employed in these factories have said, with tears in their eyes, that if this law had been in force when they were boys they would not be in the humble position they now hold.

Overseers pronounce the labor of a child under fourteen years of age undesirable and unprofitable, but parents, ignorant and selfish, or ignorant and vicious, insist upon the child earning something at an age when many would think they still belonged in the nursery. So, for the sake of securing the services of the older ones, who are profitable help, they employ the children and often coöperate with the parents in seeking to elude the vigilance of the inspector, and employ them unlawfully.

The better class of manufacturers, after these years of trial, frankly admit they are benefited in many ways by the change, and cheerfully coöperate with the inspector in securing the enforcement of the laws. They are wise enough to realize that educated labor is more desirable in many ways — the quality of the work accomplished is better, the people are more steady and contented, they are competent to manage their own affairs and secure their own interests, and never, except through misfortune, become objects of charity.

Here we have the testimony of the more enlightened operative, the overseer and manufacturer, all in favor of the laws, but in spite of this, for the reason given above and others of a kindred nature, it requires the constant vigilance of the inspector to secure honest enforcement of the statute.

It will be seen that ignorance is responsible for most of the difficulty. Even selfish or vicious parents, were they not also ignorant and short-sighted, would see and realize for themselves that it is for their own advantage as well as for the benefit of the child that he be well educated.

But there is one complaint with which we often meet, and one so reasonable and just, it deserves our immediate attention.

The necessity for these laws has existed but a short time, and only a small proportion of the States have adopted them. The beneficent influence of the statutes in the States where they have been fairly tested is so apparent, and it is only a question of time when they will have become universal.

In the meantime vexatious complications are constantly arising in towns adjoining States where these laws do not exist, which bear hardly and apparently unjustly upon the interests of our law-abiding manufacturing communities. The country at large is also suffering severely from labor troubles of various kinds and the prosperity of the nation would seem to demand some speedy remedy.

I would respectfully suggest to this convention the advisability of considering whether we, as inspectors, to whom has been intrusted the enforcement of this compulsory educational law, have not some

responsibility in the matter, and also the need of adopting some measure to impress upon the country the urgent need of concerted action in the matter.

The prosperity of the State is so closely allied to the prosperity of the citizen, that one can not be injured without detriment to the other; if one State suffers from labor troubles the other States are affected in a lesser degree.

I do not hesitate to affirm that the principal cause of the scarcity of strikes in Massachusetts is due to the proper enforcement of these laws, seconded by the general intelligence of the people. Educated labor seldom strikes. Abolish ignorant labor and you abolish the office of the demagogue. Inflaming the passions of the employed against the employer would be impossible in an intelligent community, and thus class strife, with its long train of attendant evils, would be unknown. Compute the millions of dollars that strikes have cost capital in this republic the last few years, and let capital say whether it is good economy to employ ignorant labor. I mention the money aspect of this matter in deference to the prevalent custom of judging everything from a financial standpoint, but all thoughtful people will agree that this is the most trivial side to a trouble which has rapidly developed in a few years to very serious dimensions, threatening the peace and prosperity of the nation.

The demagogue, openly taking advantage of the ignorance of his fellow-citizens to influence them to their own destruction and the detriment of the government, is a sad spectacle to be witnessed in a republic, and the condition of the country which makes such transactions possible, is one of the gravest problems confronting the statesman to-day. It claims our attention from the fact that ignorance is at the bottom of all the difficulty, and we would be unfaithful to the trust committed to our care if we did not seriously consider the matter in connection with the working of this law. It is one of the measures adopted by our legislators to stem the tide of ignorance and anarchy which is threatening to engulf the nation as in a flood, and a protection to the poor and oppressed, who for good or evil, are flocking to our shores in multitudes from all the nations under the sun.

I do not unduly magnify our responsibility when I assert that much depends upon the manner in which we discharge our duty. Let us seek to execute the laws with such wisdom of method that the good resulting from them may be plainly apparent to the whole country. If there are any defects in the law itself, or in our manner of enforcing it, let us seek them out to the end that they may be remedied, and that we may have the assurance that our efforts will hasten the day when

education and intelligence will be so general that the country shall again be free from those evils resulting from ignorance, and acquit ourselves as good citizens of a government which deserves the best service we can render.

Mr. Coe, of New York, was called upon, and spoke at length in reference to employment of children in factories, from his personal observation, which he did in a very forcible and creditable manner.

Messrs. Davis, of Rhode Island, McDonald, of Ohio, Hall, of New Jersey, and Campbell, of Maine, also spoke on child labor, handling the subject very intelligently.

Secretary Dorn, of Ohio, arose and said that his report to the Legislature relative to child labor was such that he thought it advisable to repeat a portion of it, as follows:

The subject of child labor has engaged the earnest attention of publicists and philanthropists for generations, and in the general progress of ameliorating influences and agencies, this matter has received a share of consideration. That it has not obtained that full measure of regard which its great importance merits, will not be seriously questioned by any one whose experience or observation give him authority to speak.

Legislation has bravely sought to baffle the cupidity and selfishness of those who would profit by the labor of children, but its success has been only partial and irregular, and throughout this enlightened nation thousands of children of tender years, are now laboring ten and twelve hours a day in shops and factories, the great majority of whom should be acquainted with no severer tasks than those of the school and the home.

While it is true that much of the work required of children thus employed is not of a severely exacting nature, yet it must be maintained that the practice of subjecting young children to a daily round of labor for which they receive a mere pittance in the form of wages, is a wrong alike to the children and to the State, and wholly antagonistic to the enlightened and liberal sentiment of this age.

The tens of thousands of children throughout the country who are in this way deprived of the opportunity to obtain as much of an education as would enable them, when grown to adult age, to understand the obligations of citizenship, is a dark blot upon our character as a people, which our advanced civilization and wonderful material progress do not atone for. It is true that ample provision is made for securing to every child in the State at least an elementary educa-

tion, but the State is still derelict if it fails to compel those in whose behalf such provision is made to take full advantage of it. Now it is sufficient to declare, in the form of a statute, that this must be done. *Laws do not enforce themselves. There must be an active, energetic and vigilant executive force behind them, fully armed with the power to put them into effect.*

There is hardly any limit to what may be said upon this subject, but the object in referring to it here is simply to bring it to the thought and attention of the legislative power, and not to give to it elaborate discussion. Such discussion, indeed, it can not need with intelligent men, who intuitively understand that the intellectual and moral training of the youth of the commonwealth is of far greater importance to its future welfare than can be any consideration relating to its merely material affairs. But the policy of controlling and restricting child labor finds approval as well upon economic as upon moral grounds. There is no gain to the general welfare from this class of ill-remunerated toil. Its products are not materially, if at all, cheapened to the consumer. The profit is reaped by the employers, and it is the heartless cupidity of this class, incidentally aided by the improvidence of parents, that is responsible for the extensive prevalence of child labor. To successfully combat this sordid instinct, there is required something more aggressive than a simple statutory declaration of hostility. As previously observed, there must be a zealous and vigilant executive force, amply supported, behind the declaration.

Ever since the enactment of the law known as the "Child Labor Law," prohibiting the employment of minors under twelve years of age, and fixing ten hours per day as the maximum length of time a minor under eighteen may be required to labor in any workshop or factory, there has been an active and persistent opposition to the enforcement of its provisions by a few manufacturers. But it is a gratification to know that the opponents of this wise and humane statute are so limited in number that they can almost, if not quite, be counted on the fingers of one's hand; but they are, as a rule, wealthy, and what they lack in numbers they endeavor to make up in activity. If the law is wrong, it should be repealed, or at least its objectionable features eliminated. If it is right it should not be disturbed, unless it be to so amend it that its evident intent shall be so plain as to be beyond cavil.

Is the law wrong? But few establishments in the State object to it. Their grounds of opposition are not that ten hours per day is not as long a time as boys and girls under eighteen years of age should be required to labor, but that a compliance with the provisions of the law

would seriously interfere with their business as at present conducted. This, put into plain English, means, if it means anything, that the making of a few dollars more or less by the manufacturer is of more importance than the welfare of the rising generation; that the making of money is the main object of life, even though it be necessary in seeking that end to sacrifice the health and future prospects of all those youth, the poverty of whose parents deprives them of the privileges and advantages of the public schools, and compels them to accept employment wherever found, and upon whatever terms tendered. Such a principle is abhorrent to the nature of every man who is not absolutely blinded by avarice. It makes the man subordinate to the dollar. It takes no account of life and its enjoyments, usefulness and possibilities, and destroys all the noble aspirations of which a human being is capable, that the pecuniary interest of one man may be advanced.

It is further claimed by some manufacturers that they employ children under twelve years of age only for the good of the child and the benefit of its parents, and therefore they dislike to discharge them. This argument in favor of the repeal of the law will not have much force with any one who knows the motives that govern business men in their actions; nor will it satisfy those who have some regard for the future intelligence and capacity of those upon whom the State will, in a few years, have to depend for the direction of its affairs and the maintenance and perpetuation of the blessings of civil and religious freedom. The argument is unworthy of serious consideration. The motive that prompts it is so transparent that no one need be deceived.

It is also asserted that boys and girls under eighteen years of age are perfectly satisfied with the rule of employers that requires them to work twelve and thirteen hours per day, and that they have no desire for a change of work-hours. This claim is so ridiculously absurd as to excite a smile. To say that youth of that age, or even adults, are satisfied with such hours of labor, is to talk supreme nonsense. It is contrary to the plain dictates of nature; it deprives them of all opportunity for recreation, for reading and for amusement. Every man knows, from his own experience, that it is utterly destitute of even the semblance of truth.

The law is right, and should be allowed to stand. It is a law in the right direction. It is in the interest of humanity and justice, and in accordance with the enlightened sentiment of the times. While the State has upon its statute books a law making eight hours a legal day's work, even for adults, it certainly would be the height of inconsistency

to say that a manufacturer shall have the privilege of compelling minors to labor any number of hours his selfishness may dictate. The best interests of the youth of the State, and therefore of the State itself, forbid such a policy. As well turn back the hand of time fifty years, and obliterate from the face of the earth the progress made by the human race in the last half century. All over the world the demand is for a shorter work-day, and in England especially — monarchical England — the legislative power, as well as public opinion, have recognized the rightfulness of the demand. In almost every northern State of this Union legislation has been had upon this subject, and in some of them to a far greater extent than in Ohio. No State excels, and but few equal, Ohio in the munificence of her appropriations for the unfortunate insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and other deserving objects of charity. Will she be second to any other in her care of her youth, and in protecting them from the cruelty too often practiced upon them in some of our factories and workshops? It is now too late in the nineteenth century to even think of a retrograde movement in this matter.

The claim that business cannot be successfully carried on unless the employer be allowed to work children more than ten hours a day is one unworthy of any man, and is in direct conflict with well-known facts. A business that can not thrive without such a sacrifice does not deserve to thrive. The sooner it is wiped out the better. It is not legitimate, and should in no way be encouraged. Who will justify the sacrificing of helpless children, depriving them of all opportunity for healthy recreation and innocent amusement, destroying their future prospects by making unthinking and unfeeling machines of them, that some one may thereby thrive and grow fat? Surely no one who takes any interest in the future of his race, or who desires to have the progress of the past and present — mental, moral and physical — go on unchecked and unimpeded in its humanizing and elevating career, can for a moment countenance such a proposition.

In conclusion, let me again repeat, we must not bring our children up in ignorance. Let us educate them, and then the best interests of the country will be subserved, good and wholesome laws enacted, an easy enforcement of the same will be brought about, poverty will be driven from the land, our duty to our offspring will have been performed, and success will crown our efforts.

On motion a committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Franey, of New York; Campbell, of Maine; McDonald, of Ohio; Buxton, of Massachusetts; Davis, of Rhode Island, and Hall, of New Jersey, was appointed to prepare resolutions, as the sense of the conven-

tion on compulsory education, prohibiting children under the age of fourteen years from working in factories or workshops, defective machinery, buildings, etc., and report the same to this convention before adjournment.

Mr. White, of Massachusetts, read an important paper on Fire-escapes, as follows :

The intense dread which all persons have of death by burning creates a great public interest in the matter of protecting the inmates of factories and public buildings from fire than attaches to any other of the statutory regulations governing the inspection of such buildings. Yet the statutes in this regard are less definite in their provisions, and there is less in them to guide an inspector in his work than in any other of the laws which we are called upon to enforce. Indeed, what little there was in the laws of this State to define what should constitute proper means of egress and escape from fire in such buildings, has been repealed, and the whole matter left to the judgment of the inspectors.

Whether this was wise legislation or not, the duty and responsibility is forced upon us, and we must carefully consider how we can most effectually carry out the purpose of the new statutes, which evidently is that more careful precautions shall be taken in this respect than were ever before thought to be necessary.

With the exception of some few provisions for hotels, lodgings and boarding-houses, contained in chapter 251 of the acts of the year 1883, all the present statutory regulations guarding against danger to life from fire in buildings are embodied in chapters 316 and 426 of the acts of the Legislature of the present year.

The first-mentioned chapter makes provisions in regard to buildings to be hereafter erected, and the other for buildings already in use. The law in relation to new buildings will be comparatively easy to enforce, as the plans and specifications of all such buildings must be submitted to an inspector for his approval before the building is erected. The inspector may require that such changes shall be made as he may judge to be necessary to secure safety, and also that proper fire-stops be put in to prevent the spread of flame and smoke. This last mentioned provision is a very important one.

It would be of little use to put a fire-escape on a powder-house, and hundreds of the buildings now occupied for tenement and lodging houses would, under favorable conditions, burn so quickly as to render nearly useless any means of escape that can be provided. The late fire in a tenement-house in New York is a striking example of the terrible results of such methods of construction.

I have lately inspected a public hall in the fourth story of a building, where the only stairway, and that a narrow one, is built around a well-room intended for an elevator. There is no elevator there now, but the open shaft makes an excellent flue for flame and smoke.

Another case is where there are fourteen tenements in a wooden building, the lower story of which is occupied as a furniture store, which is completely filled with goods, including a barrel of varnish, and is without even a partition to prevent the spread of fire, and the ceiling is not plastered; nothing but the bare timbers and floor between all that combustible matter and the sleeping inmates of the bed-rooms above.

The law requires that the means of escape from fire in this building shall be sufficient for all the persons to be accommodated therein. I can cover the outside with fire-escapes, but I can do nothing to prevent the spread of fire as I could do in a building to be hereafter erected for such a purpose.

Evidently the law is not broad enough in its provisions for buildings already in use.

In one way such cases are easy to deal with. There is never any doubt that everything should be done, which can be done, under the law, to make them safe.

Another class of buildings are harder to decide upon. They come very near being safe, so near it that in many cases a few dollars expended in fire-stops when they were constructed, or a slight change in the plan, would have saved a much larger sum in fire-escapes.

The owners of such buildings frequently do not see their danger. They think the buildings are safe, and the architects, if there were any, are sometimes willing to protect themselves from blame by asserting that the inspector is "cranky" and unreasonable in his requirements. But in all cases the responsibility now rests on the inspector. It is his certificate, and not that of the owner or architect, that is to be posted up in the building. Before that is granted he may require a compliance with the law, but, the certificate once issued, he must be content to bear the blame for any neglect to exercise his authority if any disaster occurs.

And this brings us to the most important subject of this paper: What shall be required, and what may be considered sufficient means of escape from fire, in the various buildings covered by the new laws. The almost infinite variety of the conditions he will meet with in his work precludes the possibility of any very definite rules to govern an inspector in deciding these questions. He must inevitably be controlled by his own judgment in every case that comes before him.

Still, there are some things which it seems to me should be done in all cases, and some others which should not be done, and I will endeavor, in a brief way, to indicate what these things are.

In considering this subject, the buildings coming under the law may be divided into two classes; the first class including school-houses and places of public assemblage only, and the second class factories, workshops hotels, boarding, lodging and tenement-houses.

In the first class, the regular and ordinary ways of egress ought always to be made as safe as possible. In my judgment a school-house ought never, under any circumstances, to be provided with what is commonly called a fire-escape; that is, a flight of steps, open to the weather, and so liable to be obstructed by ice or snow just when most needed, and down which only one person can go at a time. If the ordinary ways of egress are not safe, beyond a reasonable doubt, a good, wide, easy flight or flights of stairs should be constructed, entirely independent of the other stairways, properly connected with the rooms, and completely inclosed from the weather. If all school-houses were restricted to two stories in height, as they should be, there would be no trouble in securing safe egress, and if wood-work of all kinds, except for the treads and hand-rails of the stairs was banished from the staircase halls, the ways of egress could be made safe from three or four-story buildings, if want of land made them necessary.

Where public halls are located above the first story, the stairways leading to such halls should be fireproof, and should have no connection with any other part of the building. It is not pretended that these provisions for safety can all be required under the present law, but much may be done in that direction by a judicious use of fire-stops, and even a wooden building may be so constructed that it will be almost impossible for a fire to work quickly enough to prevent the inmates from getting out in safety, provided there is anything like a proper arrangement of the stairways. In a certain school dormitory that was burned last winter, the fire, which evidently caught in the cellar, was first observed coming out through the roof, nearly the whole house being, almost at the same moment, filled with a dense smoke, the fire having quietly worked its way up through the partitions until it probably came in contact with, or caused a leak in a gas pipe, when an explosion followed sufficient to burst off the plastering and liberate the confined smoke. Luckily, it occurred in the day-time, or some of the forty young ladies might have been smothered in their beds or burned to death in trying to escape.

The occurrence of such a fire as this ought to be made impossible in any building hereafter constructed, to be used for a similar purpose, in this latter class of buildings, however, and more especially in factories and hotels, it is sometimes very difficult to so construct and arrange them as to avoid entirely the use of fire-escapes, and in many cases it is a question whether properly constructed escapes do not constitute the best, as well as the cheapest, form of protection, inasmuch as they enable the occupants of the building to be reached and aided from the outside, when the inner ways of egress are obstructed by flame and smoke, and they can frequently be so located as to be more readily accessible than the regular stairways.

Hotels and lodging-houses are, perhaps, the most difficult of all buildings to provide with sufficient ways of escape. In tenement-houses, the rooms of each tenement are generally connected, and it is possible to arrange the stairs so as to give two separate ways of escape, which are not likely to both be obstructed at the same time, or a single fire-escape may be made to protect several families. In a hotel or lodging-house, each room is a tenement by itself, and it is frequently almost impossible to give all the occupants an equal chance of safety.

In the larger houses, the provisions of the law requiring watchmen, lighted halls, fire-alarms, and notices in the rooms, add greatly to the safety of the guests or lodgers, and in such houses, if there are reasonable ways of egress and escape provided, and the watchman does his duty, there is comparatively little danger. In the smaller houses the reliance must be mainly on the fire-escape for protection.

Portable fire-escapes, such as ropes or rope ladders, in all rooms not easily accessible to the stairways or outside escapes, might, many times, prove valuable auxiliaries.

I have been able to find but little information upon what may be considered a good outside fire-escape, either in books or in the laws of the various States. The law in this State formerly required that fire-escapes should be properly constructed, and have railed landings at each story. Under this law most of the buildings were at first provided with vertical ladders. These have been generally discarded in the latter escapes, and steps or stairs substituted to connect the landings. At first these steps were made very narrow, only sixteen or eighteen inches wide, and so steep as to make it difficult for any man to safely descend on them, even in his cooler moments, much less frightened women and children.

Gradually, and mainly through the efforts of the State inspectors, under Chief Wade, fire-escapes have been very much improved, and the specifications approved by the chief under the new law call for a

device which, if properly put up and kept clear of obstructions, furnish a good and reliable means of escape from fire for the number of persons it is designed to accommodate. Under this specification the stairs are to be not less than twenty-two inches wide, and the inclination never greater than forty-eight degrees. The balconies are to be forty-four inches wide, and the floors to be of open iron-work so as to avoid lodgment of ice and snow.

The treads are seven inches wide, and constructed of iron slats set edgewise. The stringers are four inches by three-eighths iron, and bracketed to receive the treads. The treads and brackets for ordinary inclinations may all be alike, and can be made by the hundred, thus costing little if any more than the old way, while the escape is immensely improved in the very qualities in which the old one was deficient.

Having a good fire-escape, the next thing in importance is to put it where it will do the most good. In hotels it is usual to put a fire-escape at the end of a corridor, opposite the inside stairway. It is a good plan in such places to connect the escape with one or more rooms on each side of the corridor, as it may be possible to make a rush through the smoke and reach one of these rooms more quickly than the corridor window; or the occupants of such rooms may be able to aid any one who is overcome or bewildered in the corridor. It is oftentimes impracticable to connect all the rooms directly with the escapes, and in the event of the stairways and passage-ways becoming blocked by smoke, the reliance for safety must be on outside assistance, or on some means of escape kept in the rooms.

In tenement-houses, the escape should connect with the sleeping-room windows, wherever practicable to do so. In workshops and smaller factories, the escape should be located at the end of the room opposite the main stairway, and in the less dangerous buildings used for manufacturing purposes, such as shoe factories, one such escape is frequently sufficient for the purpose.

In cotton-mills and other factories of a more combustible nature, the means of egress required will vary somewhat in proportion to the nature of the process carried on in the different rooms.

I have never been able to learn of any loss of life occurring from a fire originating in a cotton weave-room, while in a mule-room too much care can hardly be taken in providing easy accessible ways of escape. Usually the ordinary windows will afford a sufficient way of access to the escape, but where a considerable number of women and children are employed, the access to the balconies should be by doors or windows opening outwardly and extending down to the floor.

Under the provisions of a recent law every fire department is required to be provided with appliances for the rescue of the occupants of burning buildings.

Such means have been in use in other countries, notably in France, for many years, and are said to have proved of great service in the saving of life.

With all the provisions that can be made, the public should remember that no adequate provision can be made against panic, and that cool heads are necessary to render the best means of escape from fire of any avail, and we, as inspectors, must keep in mind the fact that eternal vigilance is the giver of safety as well as of liberty.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet Friday morning, at 9 A. M.

FRIDAY, *August 10, 1888.*

The convention met at the appointed hour, President Wade in the chair.

Mr. Franey, of New York, asked for information in regard to the best means of protection for hoistways and hand elevator openings. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. White and Chadwick, of Massachusetts; Hall, Fell and White, of New Jersey, and Dorn, of Ohio.

The latter said that it was a question of great importance, and should be studied during recess, as it mostly referred to a common rope and hook hoist, where it was a very difficult matter to apply any automatic device.

Mr. Dorn then took up the subject of the danger of buzz, swing and hand-saws, also frizzers or shapers and wood-working machinery in general. He discussed these questions at great length, and thereby showed that by the outlay of a small sum of money all such dangers could be prevented. Buzz-saws in planing mills, furniture factories and other establishments, are, in fact, the most dangerous tools in use, and although persons operating them know their danger, in the course of time they will become careless; therefore, a protection is absolutely necessary, and this can be done at a very small expense, and to the advantage of both operative and owner, by putting a guard over the buzz-saw. The guard will not, in the least, interfere with the work of the sawyer, but, on the contrary, will enable him to turn out more work in less time, while protecting his life and limbs.

Mr. Dorn here exhibited a guard manufactured by the Indianapolis Saw-guard Company of Indianapolis, Ind. He spoke of it in the highest terms, saying that it was the best, simplest and cheapest guard in the market, so far as he knew, and was in use in most factories in Ohio, and that many lives had been saved since the introduction of this guard to the manufacturers of his State.

Band-saws, or endless saws, as they are called by some, are very seldom properly protected. They should be guarded above the table, a little higher than the thickness of the wood the operative is sawing; then an angle-iron, about twelve inches in length, should be placed near the top pulley in such a manner that in case of a break, which frequently occurs, the operative would not be in danger of having his head and hands injured. Band-saws should also be protected at the bottom part of the saw, which should be properly cased in, to prevent the catching of the operative's legs or feet in case of a break.

Swing-saws should always be provided with stationary guards over them, reaching as far as possible over the saw. But what is most needed is a protection, either on the table or overhead, the latter is better, so that in the case of a breakage of the rope the saw could not swing out further than the table. Many accidents had occurred in his State before the inspection laws were in existence.

Frizzers or shapers are tools which are very difficult to protect by an outside hood, as the operative can not see his work well. The best way is to bolt a board on the table just near enough to the work to allow the molding to be made. This board will, in case a hard or soft spot is met, prevent the wood from being drawn in by the cutter, and thereby save the operative from being injured. The cutters which are ground into a sharp angle are not as useful as those which have about a sixteenth of an inch sharp angle, and the rest of the cutter rounded off. The latter will do smoother work and also prevent the wood from being drawn in suddenly by the cutter when passing over a hard spot. The best manner of guarding other wood-working machinery was also explained.

Mr. Coon, of Massachusetts, a practical sawyer, agreed with the system of protection as explained by Mr. Dorn.

Mr. Coe, of New York, spoke at length of the dangers of stamping machines, and advised the inspectors to study this question, and endeavor to improve that class of machinery, and report at the next annual convention.

Mr. Fell, of New Jersey, spoke briefly on the same subject.

Mr. McDonald, of Ohio, explained the danger of hot rollers used in laundrying establishments, also sand-paper roller machines used in wood-working establishments. He explained very plainly how those machines could be protected by placing a strip of wood or iron in front of the rollers, so arranged that when they are moved further apart the strip will move with them, thereby never allowing space enough to admit of the rollers catching the operative's hands.

President Wade here introduced Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of national and Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, who briefly discussed the factory laws of the country.

I am deeply interested, he said, in the subject of protecting operatives from accident. Manufacturers are learning that they run to greater advantage in every way when observing stringent factory laws. He spoke of the necessity of overcoming the human tendency of violating corporate rules, and said the best results were brought about under stringent legislation. What benefits the operator is alike beneficial to the operative and the whole community. He then referred to the difference, in the way of cleanliness, he had observed in the factories of Europe, and said where they were worked under satisfactory laws the best results were obtained. He maintained that the labor of the inspector was one of great importance, for the matter of sanitation was one of the most potent factors in maintaining a perfect physical condition. With healthy homes, factories and school-houses, we may begin to expect higher social conditions. You, as factory inspectors, must be classed with the educators of the land, and I hope in time every State will see the necessity of adopting the same laws under which you gentlemen present are working.

On motion, convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 1 p. m., President Wade in the chair.

Mr. Fell, of New Jersey, raised the question as to where the next annual convention would be held, and with a few very appropriate remarks, extended an invitation, on behalf of New Jersey, to the members to meet at the capital of that State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in 1889.

On motion of Mr. Dyson, of Massachusetts, the invitation was accepted, and a vote of thanks returned to Mr. Fell.

Mr. G. P. Hall, of New Jersey, from committee appointed at the last convention to investigate as to the possibility of changing the patent laws so as to require safety-guards and other protective devices used on machinery for manufacturing purposes, to be patented, made the following report :

Your committee, consisting of Mr. H. C. Traphagen, of Ohio, (whose term of office as inspector has since expired), G. P. Hall, of New Jersey, and S. C. Hunt, of Massachusetts, opened communication with their respective representatives in Congress, and also consulted with persons acquainted with the patent laws, and from the information elicited, and the conclusion arrived at was that the changes desired could not be secured because of constitutional objections. Nothing more definite could be learned without a visit of the committee to Washington, and not being clothed with the authority, we did not deem it advisable to take that course.

Report filed.

The committee to prepare resolutions as the sense of the convention on compulsory education, prohibiting children under the age of fourteen years from working in workshops or factories, defective buildings, machinery, etc., submitted the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the factory inspectors of the United States, in convention assembled, knowing from experience and observation the evils existing in factory life, and the attendant ignorance prevailing among the factory operatives through lack of effective educational laws, call the attention of legislative bodies and the intelligent voters of the nation to this subject. Recognizing the fact that education is necessary to good citizenship, we advise the enactment of stringent compulsory education laws in every State, and the creation of special officers for their proper enforcement. We insist that all children under

fourteen years of age should be prohibited from laboring in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. It is against good morals that the sexes should be compelled to use the same or adjoining toilet-closets, and against the laws of health that crowded, ill-ventilated and filthy factories and tenement-houses should be permitted to exist, and the Legislatures of the different States ought to immediately pass laws abolishing these evils. The defective construction of machinery, buildings and elevators throughout the land cause the loss of lives and limbs of hundreds of people annually, and therefore it becomes the duty of the States to place upon their statute books such enactments as will be conducive to the safety of both workers and tenants ; and

Resolved, That where factory inspectors now exist, their number should be increased to enable them to properly perform their duties, and where they do not exist, such departments should be created ; and

Resolved, That in the framing of the laws advised in the foregoing, we cordially recommend a study of the factory legislation of the State of Massachusetts.

The following resolution, by Mr. G. P. Hall, of New Jersey, was read and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the fire-escape invented by Chief Dorn, of Ohio, as embodying the best and most practical idea yet devised for factories, public buildings and tenement-houses.

Mr. Hall, of New Jersey, moved that the convention go into election of officers for ensuing term, and that the present incumbents be reelected by acclamation, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wade, of Massachusetts, president ; Mr. Fell, of New Jersey, first vice-president ; Mr. Dorn, of Ohio, secretary-treasurer, were then elected by acclamation.

In accordance with the report of committee on rules and regulations, the following additional officers were nominated :

Mr. Franey, of New York, for second vice-president, and Mr. Campbell, of Maine, for assistant secretary.

On motion, the above-named gentlemen were elected to their respective positions by acclamation.

Mr. Coe, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, We, the representative body of Factory Inspectors of North America, are made aware of the fact that the term of office of

Hon. Henry Dorn, chief inspector of Ohio, will expire in April, 1889 ; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize in Mr. Dorn a man who has shown exceptional qualifications for the important position of chief inspector, his long experience as a skilled mechanical engineer and accomplished draughtsman peculiarly fitting him for the place he has filled so acceptably to all the people of his State ever since the creation of the office ; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly express the hope that His Excellency J. B. Foraker, Governor of Ohio, will reappoint Chief Dorn at the expiration of his present term of office, as he has proven himself to be the right man in the right place.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the signatures of the members of this convention attached, be forwarded to Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Assistant Secretary Coon, of Massachusetts, instructed to put them in proper shape for signatures, and forward the same to the Governor of Ohio.

Messrs. Wade, of Massachusetts ; Fell, of New Jersey, and White, of Massachusetts, each complimented Secretary Dorn in the highest terms on his ability as an inspector, being a practical draughtsman, engineer and machinist of long experience, so well adapting him for the head of the department which he now occupies ; for his untiring energy in bringing about the organization of this association, and for the able and acceptable manner in which he had performed the duties as its secretary.

Mr. Dorn, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to His Honor Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, Mayor Palmer, of Lowell, superintendents of Lawrence Mill and Lowell Carpet Mill, Board of Trade, Fall River, manufacturers of Lowell, superintendent of Deer Island, Hon. Rufus R. Wade, chief inspector of factories, and his deputies, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of National Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Boston fire department, for the many courtesies shown the delegates while in their midst ; and also that our thanks be extended to the common council of the city of Boston for the free use of the hall in which our sessions have been held.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to the press of the city of Boston for the able manner in which they have reported the proceedings, thereby placing our deliberations in a proper light before their readers.

President Wade extended an invitation to the delegates to call at his office in Commercial Block at any time during their stay in the city.

No further business appearing before the convention,

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Maine, the association adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

HENRY DORN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

INSPECTION LAWS.

The following are the laws of different States and countries providing for the inspection of workshops and factories, relating to the employment of minors, education, accidents, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

SECTION 1. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ, except for incapacity or misconduct, unless in a case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

§ 2. Whoever, by intimidation or force, prevents, or seeks to prevent, a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

§ 3. No person or corporation shall, by a special contract with persons in his or its employ, exempt himself or itself from any liability which he or it might otherwise be under to such persons for injuries suffered by them in their employment, and which result from the employer's own negligence, or from the negligence of other persons in his or its employ.

§ 4. No minor under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishments more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week ; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the

hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begins and ends, or in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the time, if any, allowed for dinner and for other meals; the printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment. But no stopping of machinery for a shorter continuous time than thirty minutes shall authorize such overtime employment, nor shall any such stopping authorize such employment unless or until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence with its duration, is sent to the chief of the district police or to the inspector of factories for the district. Any person who makes a false report of such stopping of machinery shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. If any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, labor in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such establishment, according to the notice above mentioned, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or women to labor during such time, then neither the employer, nor any superintendent, overseer or other agent of the employer, shall be held responsible for such employment.

§ 5. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of the age of a minor, made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in any manufacturing establishment, shall be conclusive evidence of his age upon any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

§ 2. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, or who fails to post the notice required in section third, and any parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of age of a minor, made and sworn to by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a mercantile establishment, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his age in any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

§ 3. Every employer shall post in one or more conspicuous places where such persons are employed a printed notice, stating the number of hours work required of them, not exceeding ten hours in any one day, on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this act, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week.

PROHIBITING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CLEANING DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be permitted to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while such part is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, or to clean any part of such machinery that is in dangerous proximity to such moving part.

§ 2. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or other agent of another, violates the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF FEMALES.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this commonwealth, shall provide suitable seats for the use of females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

§ 2. A person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS WHO CAN NOT READ AND WRITE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SECTION 2. Every person who regularly employs, or permits to be employed, a minor fourteen years of age, or over, who can not read and write in the English language, providing such minor has been, since reaching the age of fourteen, for one year continuously a resident of a city or town of this commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained, and is not a regular attendant of a day or evening school, shall, for every such offense, forfeit not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

§ 3. Whenever it appears that the labor of any minor who would be debarred from employment under section two of this act, is necessary for the support of the family to which said minor belongs, or for his own support, the school committee of said city or town may, in the exercise of their discretion, issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor within such time or times as they may fix, and the provisions of said section two shall not apply to such minor so long as said permit is in force.

§ 4. Two weeks next before the opening of each term of the evening schools, the school committee shall, by posters posted in three or more public places of said city or town, give notice of the location of said schools, the date of the commencement of the term, the evenings of the week during which said school shall be kept, the provisions of section two of this act as to the forfeiture for non-compliance with said section, and such regulations as to attendance as they shall deem proper.

UNIFORM AND PROPER MEAL TIMES FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN.

SECTION 1. All children, young persons and women, five or more in number, employed in the same factory, shall be allowed their meal time or meal times at the same time; *provided, however*, that any children, young persons or women who begin work in such factory at a later hour in the morning than the other children, young persons and women employed therein may be allowed their meal time or meal times at a different time, but no such children, young persons or women shall be employed during the regular meal hour in tending the

machines or doing the work of any other children, young persons or women in addition to their own.

§ 2. No child, young person or woman shall be employed in a factory or workshop in which five or more children, young persons and women are employed, for more than six hours at one time without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal; *provided, however,* that a child, young person or woman may be so employed for not more than six and one half hours at one time if such employment ends at an hour not later than one o'clock in the afternoon, and if such child, young person or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day; or for not more than seven and one-half hours at one time if such child, young person or woman is allowed sufficient opportunity for eating a lunch during the continuance of such employment, and if such employment ends at an hour not later than two o'clock in the afternoon, and such child, young person or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day.

§ 3. This act shall not apply to iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter-press printing establishments, print works, bleaching works or dyeing works; and the chief of the district police, where it is proved to his satisfaction that in any other class of factories or workshops it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class to exempt such class from the provisions of this act, and that such exemption can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons and women affected thereby, may, with the approval of the governor of the commonwealth, issue a certificate granting such exemption, public notice whereof shall be given in the manner directed by said chief, without expense to the commonwealth.

§ 4. The following expression used in this act shall have the following meanings: The expression "iron works" means any mill, forge or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel. The expression "glass works" means any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on. The expression "paper mills" means any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on. The expression "letter-press printing establishments" means any premises in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on. The expression "print works" means any premises in which is carried on the process of printed figures, patterns or designs upon any cotton, linen, woolen, worsted or silken yarn or cloth, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper.

The expression "bleaching works" means any premises in which the process of bleaching any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on. The expression "dyeing works" means any premises in which the process of dyeing any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on.

§ 5. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or other agent of another, violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars : *provided, however*, that if any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, labor in a factory or workshop during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such factory or workshop, according to the notice required by law, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer, nor any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, shall be held responsible for such labor.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

§ 13. The belting, shafting, gearing and drums of all factories, when so placed as to be in the opinion of the inspectors mentioned in section nine of chapter one hundred and three, dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be as far as practicable securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory, shall be cleaned while running, if objected to in writing by one of said inspectors. All factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean.

§ 14. The opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators, and well-holes upon every floor of a factory or mercantile or public building shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches and safety catches, or such other safeguards as said inspectors direct ; and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the said inspectors, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause.

§ 21. No explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

§ 22. Any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of a manufacturing establishment, factory, or workshop, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room mentioned in section twenty, shall, for the violation of any provision of sections thirteen to twenty-one inclusive, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable for all damages suffered by any employé by reason of such violation; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector of factories and public buildings, of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, has been sent by mail or delivered to such person or corporation; nor then, if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Notice to one member of a firm, or to the clerk or treasurer of a corporation, owning, leasing, occupying, or controlling, as aforesaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice under this section to all the members of such firm, or to such corporation. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit a person injured from bringing an action to recover damages for his injuries.

TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE USE OF UNSAFE ELEVATORS.

If any elevator, whether used for freight or passengers, shall, in the judgment of the inspector of factories and public buildings of the district in which such elevator is used, or, in the city of Boston, of the inspector of buildings of said city, be unsafe or dangerous to use, or has not been constructed in the manner required by law, the said inspector shall immediately placard conspicuously upon the entrance to or door of the cab or car of such elevator, a notice of its dangerous condition, and prohibit the use of such elevator until made safe to the satisfaction of said inspector. Any person removing such notice, or operating such elevator while such notice is placarded as aforesaid, without authority from said inspector, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each offense.

TO PROHIBIT THE LOCKING OF DOORS DURING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

SECTION 1. No outside or inside doors of any building wherein operatives are employed, shall be so locked, bolted or otherwise fastened, during the hours of labor, as to prevent free egress.

§ 2. Any person, firm or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any such building, who shall, after receiving five days notice in writing from one of the inspectors of factories and public buildings, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the pre-

ceding section, shall forfeit to the use of the commonwealth not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

§ 3. The inspectors of factories and public buildings shall enforce the provisions of this act.

TO PROVIDE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ROOMS WHERE MACHINERY IS PROPELLED BY STEAM AND ROOM WHERE ENGINEER IS STATIONED.

SECTION 1. In every manufacturing establishment where the machinery used is propelled by steam, communication shall be provided between each room where such machinery is placed and the room where the engineer is stationed, by means of speaking tubes, electric bells or such other means as shall be satisfactory to the inspectors of factories; *provided*, that in the opinion of the inspectors such communication is necessary.

§ 2. The inspectors of factories shall enforce the provisions of this act, and any person, firm or corporation being the occupant of any manufacturing establishment or controlling the use of any building or room where machinery propelled by steam is used, violating the provisions of this act, shall forfeit to the use of the commonwealth not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; but no prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing, by an inspector, has been sent by mail to such person, firm or corporation, of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of this act, nor then if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification.

TO REPORT ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. All manufacturers and manufacturing corporations shall forthwith send to the chief of the Massachusetts district police a written notice of any accident to an employé while at work in any factory or manufacturing establishment operated by them whenever the accident results in the death of said employé or causes bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work within four days after the occurrence of the accident.

§ 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

§ 3. The chief of the Massachusetts district police shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, together with a statement of the name of the person injured, the city or town where the accident occurred, and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed at any time in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school for at least twenty weeks as required by law.

§ 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manner before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening. No such child shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where he resides, unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file a certificate and employment ticket for such child as prescribed by section four of this act, and no such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of such city or town are in session, unless as aforesaid, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school for at least twenty weeks as required by law; and such employment shall not continue in any case beyond the time when such certificate expires. The chief of the district police, with the approval of the governor, shall have authority to designate any kind or kinds of employment in factories, workshops or mercantile establishments as injurious to the health of children under fourteen years of age employed therein, and after one week's written notice from the said chief to the employer or his superintendent, overseer or agent of such designation no such child shall be employed in any such kind or kinds of employment in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment.

§ 3. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file the certificate required in the case of such child by the following section, and also keeps on file a full and complete list of such children employed therein.

§ 4. The certificate of a child under fourteen years of age shall not be signed until he presents to the person authorized to sign the same an employment ticket, as hereinafter prescribed, duly filled out and signed. The certificate and the employment ticket shall be

separately printed, and shall be in the following forms respectively, and the blanks therein shall be filled out and signed as indicated by the words in brackets :

EMPLOYMENT TICKET, LAW OF 1888.

When [name of child], height [feet and inches], complexion [fair or dark], hair [color], presents a certificate duly signed, I intend to employ [him or her].

[Signature of intending employer or agent.]

[Town or city and state.]

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE, LAW OF 1888.

This certifies that I am the [father, mother or guardian] of [name of child], and that [he or she] was born at [name of town or city], in the county of [name of county, if known], and state [or country] of [name], on the [day and year of birth], and is now [number of years and months] old.

[Signature of father, mother or guardian.]

[Town or city and date.]

Then personally appeared before me the above named [name of person signing] and made oath that the foregoing certificate by [him or her] signed, is true to the best of [his or her] knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of [name of child], height [feet and inches], complexion [fair or dark], hair [color], having no sufficient reason to doubt that [he or she] is of the age therein certified.

[Signature of person authorized to sign, with official character or authority.]

[Town or city and date.]

In case the age of the child is under fourteen, the certificate shall continue as follows after the word "certified" :

And I hereby certify that [he or she] can read at sight, and can write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and that [he or she] has attended the [name] public [or private] day school according to law for [number of weeks, which must be at least twenty] weeks during the year next preceding this date, and that the last twenty weeks of such attendance began [date]. This certificate expires [date, one year later than above date].

[Signature of the person authorized to sign, with official character or authority.]

If attendance has been at a private school, also signature of a teacher of such school, followed by the words — certifying to school attendance.

[Town or city and date.]

In case a child cannot read and write, as above stated, the following may be substituted for the clause beginning "and I hereby certify" through to and including the word "language": "and I hereby certify that [he or she] is a regular attendant at the [name] public evening school;" but in such case the certificate shall only continue in force for as long a time as attendance of such child at such evening school is indorsed weekly during the session of such evening school, not exceeding the length of the public school year minus twenty weeks in place of attendance at day school as now provided by law, with a statement from a teacher thereof certifying that his attendance continues regular. If attendance has been at a half-time school, forty weeks of such attendance must be certified to instead of twenty. The foregoing certificate must be filled out in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be kept on file by the school committee. Any explanatory matter may be printed with such certificate in the discretion of the school committee or superintendent of schools.

§ 5. In cities and towns having a superintendent of schools said certificate shall be signed only by such superintendent, or by some person authorized by him in writing; in other cities and towns it shall be signed by some member or members of the school committee authorized by a vote thereof: *provided, however*, that no member of a school committee, or other person authorized as aforesaid, shall have authority to sign such certificate for any child then in, or about to enter, his own employment, or the employment of a firm of which he is a member, or of a corporation of which he is an officer or employé. The person signing the certificate shall have authority to administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor; such oath may also be administered by any justice of the peace.

§ 6. The certificate as to the birthplace and age of a child shall be signed by his father, if living, and a resident of the same city or town; if not, by his mother; or if his mother is not living, or if living is not a resident of the same city or town, by his guardian; if a child has no father, mother or guardian living in the same city or town, his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

§ 7. No child, who has been continuously a resident of a city or town since reaching the age of thirteen years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate that he has reached the age of fourteen unless or until he has attended school according to law in such city or town for at least twenty weeks since reaching the age of thirteen, unless exempted by law from such attendance. Before signing the approval of the certificate of age of a child, the person authorized to sign the

same shall refer to the last school census taken under the provisions of section three of chapter forty-six of the Public Statutes, and if the name of such child is found thereon, and there is a material difference between the age as given therein and as given by his parent or guardian in the certificate, allowing for a lapse of time, or if such child plainly appears to be of materially less age than that so given, then such certificate shall not be signed until a copy of the certificate of birth or of baptism of such child, or a copy of the register of its birth with a town or city clerk, has been produced, or other satisfactory evidence furnished that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

§ 8. The truant officers may, when so authorized and required by vote of the school committee, visit the factories, workshops and mercantile establishments in their several cities and towns and ascertain whether any children under the age of fourteen are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the school committee and to the chief of the district police or the inspector of factories for the district. The inspectors of factories, and the truant officers when authorized as aforesaid, may demand the names of all the children under sixteen years of age employed in such factories, workshops and mercantile establishments, and may require that the certificates and lists of such children provided for in this act shall be produced for their inspection. Such truant officers shall inquire into the employment, otherwise than in such factories, workshops and mercantile establishments, of children under the age of fourteen years, during the hours when the public schools are in session, and may require that the aforesaid certificates of all children under sixteen shall be produced for their inspection; and any such officer, or any inspector of factories may bring a prosecution against a person or corporation employing any such child otherwise than aforesaid, during the hours when the public schools are in session, contrary to the provisions of this act, if such employment still continues one week after written notice from such officer or inspector that such prosecution will be brought, or if more than one such written notice, whether relating to the same child or to any other child, has been given to such employer by a truant officer or inspector of factories at any time within one year.

§ 9. Every parent or guardian of a child under fourteen years of age who permits any employment of such child contrary to the provisions of this act, and every owner, superintendent or overseer of any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment who employs or permits to be employed therein any child contrary to the provisions of this act, and any other person who employs any child contrary to the

provisions of this act, shall for every such offense forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the use of the public schools of the city or town. Every parent, guardian, or person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by section four of this act, who certifies to any materially false statement therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A failure to produce to a truant officer or inspector of factories the certificate required by the provisions of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the illegal employment of the child whose certificate is not produced.

§ 10. The expressions "factory" and "workshop" used in this act shall have the meanings defined for them respectively by chapter one hundred and three of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

§ 11. Within one month of the passage of this act the chief of the district police shall cause a printed copy thereof to be transmitted to the school committees of every city and town in the commonwealth.

§ 12. Sections one to six, inclusive, of chapter forty-eight of the Public Statutes, chapter two hundred and twenty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three; chapter two hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and section one of chapter four hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven are hereby repealed.

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone corporation, every incorporated express company and water company shall pay weekly each and every employé engaged in its business the wages earned by such employé to within six days of the date of said payment; and every incorporated city shall so pay every employe engaged in its business, unless such employé shall request in writing to be paid in some different manner; and every municipal corporation not a city, and every incorporated county shall so pay every employé engaged in its business, if so required by him; *provided, however*, that if at any time of payment any employé shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any employé of a coöperative corporation or association who is a stockholder therein, unless such employé shall request such corporation to pay him weekly; and *provided, also*, that the railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying

weekly any of its employés who, in the opinion of the commissioners, prefer less frequent payments, and when in their opinion the interests of the public and such employés will not be injured thereby.

§ 2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty and not less than ten dollars on each complaint under which it is convicted; *provided*, complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof. The chief of the district police, or any state inspector of factories and public buildings, may bring a complaint against any corporation which neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing by such chief or inspector that such complaint will be brought. On the trial of such complaint such corporation shall not be allowed to set up any defense for a failure to pay weekly any employé engaged in its business the wages earned by such employé to within six days of the date of said payment, other than the attachment of such wages by the trustee process, or a valid assignment thereof, or a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of such employé from his regular place of labor at the time of payment, or an actual tender to such employé at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him. No assignment of wages payable weekly under the provisions of this act shall be valid if made to the corporation from whom such wages are to become due, or to any person on behalf of such corporation, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such corporation from the obligation to pay weekly under the provisions of this act.

§ 3. When a corporation against which a complaint is made under this act fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

§ 4. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with the costs and interest.

SANITARY APPLIANCES AND VENTILATION.

SECTION 1. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, or office, in which two or more children, young persons or women are employed, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets or privies for the reasonable use of the persons employed

therein; and wherever two or more male persons and two or more female persons are employed as aforesaid together, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water-closets, earth closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex and plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or occupant of any premises so used as to come within the provisions of this act to carry out the same and make the changes necessary therefor. In case such changes are made upon the order of the inspector of factories by the occupant or lessee of the premises, he may at any time within thirty days of the completion thereof bring an action before any trial justice, police, municipal or district court against any other person having an interest in such premises, and may recover such proportion of the expense of making such changes as the court adjudges should justly and equitably be borne by such defendant.

§ 3. When it appears to an inspector of factories that any act, neglect or default in relation to any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water-supply, nuisance or other matter in a factory or in a workshop, included under section one of this act, is punishable or remediable under chapter eighty of the Public Statutes, or under any law of the commonwealth, relating to the preservation of the public health, but not under this act, such inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect or default of the board of health of the city or town within which such factory or workshop is situate, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such board of health to make inquiry into the subject of the notice, and to take such action thereon in the way of enforcing any provision of law within its authority as the facts may call for.

§ 4. Any person violating any provision of sections one and two of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector of factories of the changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections has been sent by mail or delivered to such person, nor then if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. A notice shall be deemed a sufficient notice under this section to all the members of a firm or to a corporation when given to one member of such firm, or to the clerk, cashier, secretary, agent or any other officer having charge of the business of such corporation, or to its attorney; and in the case of a foreign corporation, notice to the officer having the charge of such factory or workshop

shall be sufficient; and such officer shall be personally liable for the amount of any fine in case a judgment against the corporation is returned unsatisfied.

§ 5. The following expressions used in this act shall have the following meaning:

The expression "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, company or association.

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years.

The expression "young person" means a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

The expression "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards.

The expression "factory" means any premises where steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on.

The expression "workshop" means any premises, room or place not being a factory as above defined, wherein any manual labor is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain in, or incidental to, any process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale any article or part of an article, and to which or over which premises, room or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control; *provided, however*, that the exercise of such manual labor in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, or in case a majority of the persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition.

The aforesaid expressions shall have the meanings above defined for them respectively in all laws of this commonwealth relating to the employment of labor, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context.

PROPER VENTILATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

SECTION 1. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every workshop in which children, young persons or women, five or more in number, are employed, shall be so ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall also be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

§ 2. If in a factory or workshop included in section one of this act any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, and it appears to an inspector of factories that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, and that the same could be provided without excessive expense, such inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction to be provided within a reasonable time, and such fan or other mechanical means shall be so provided, maintained and used.

§ 3. Any person employing labor in a factory or workshop, and violating any provision of this act, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for any such violation unless such employer shall have neglected for four weeks to make such changes in his factory or workshop as shall have been ordered by an inspector of factories by a notice in writing delivered to or received by such employer.

SANITARY PROVISIONS AND PROPER VENTILATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

SECTION 1. Every public building and every school-house shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets or privies for the reasonable use of the persons admitted to such public building or of the pupils attending such school-house.

§ 2. Every public building and every school-house shall be ventilated in such a proper manner that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons present therein. The provisions of this section and the preceding section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police force.

§ 3. Whenever it shall appear to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or school-house in order to conform to the requirements of this act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided in accordance with such order by the public authority, corporation or person having charge of, owning or leasing such public building or school-house.

§ 4. Any school committee, public officer, corporation or person neglecting for four weeks after the receipt of an order from an

inspector, as provided in the preceding section, to provide the sanitary provisions or means of ventilation required thereby shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

§ 5. The expression "public building" used in this act means any building or premises used as a place of public entertainment, instruction, resort or assemblage. The expression "school-house" means any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

WAYS OF EGRESS AND MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theater, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and every building in which ten or more persons are employed above the second story in a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, or tenement-house in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, the owner, lessee or occupant of which is notified in writing by the inspector hereinafter mentioned that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembling, employed, lodging or residing in such building; and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use. Every room above the second story in any such building in which ten or more persons are employed shall be provided, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing, with more than one way of egress by stairways on the inside or outside of the building, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of such room; stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story by doors or windows; and such landings, doors and windows shall be kept clear of ice and snow and other obstructions. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story from which there is only one way of egress, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. All doors and windows in any building subject to the provisions of this section shall open outwardly if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passage-ways of such building during any service or

entertainment held therein. The proscenium or curtain opening of all theaters shall have a fire-resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed and shall be operated by proper mechanism; the certificate of the inspector mentioned in the following section shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with such requirements.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of such inspectors of factories and public buildings, as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of the district police force, to examine, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter from time to time, all buildings within his district subject to the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston so to examine all such buildings within said city. In case any such building conforms, in the judgment of such inspector, to the requirements of this act, he shall issue to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, or of any portion thereof used as above mentioned in section one, a certificate to that effect, specifying the number of persons for whom the ways of egress or means of escape from fire are deemed to be sufficient. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence, as long as it continues in force, of a compliance on the part of the person to whom it is issued with the provisions of this act. But such certificate shall be of no effect in case a greater number of persons than therein specified are accommodated or employed, or assemble, lodge or reside within such building or portion thereof, or in case such building is used for any purposes materially different from those for which it was used at the time of the granting thereof, or in case the internal arrangements of such building are materially altered, or in case any ways of egress or means of escape from fire existing in such building at the time of such granting are stopped up, rendered unavailable or materially changed; and in no case shall such certificate continue in force for more than five years from its date. Such certificate may be revoked by such inspector at any time upon written notice to the person holding the same, or occupying the premises for which it was granted, and shall be so revoked whenever, in his opinion, any conditions or circumstances have so changed that the existing ways of egress and means of escape are no longer proper and sufficient. A copy of the said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon every floor of such building by the person occupying the premises covered thereby.

§ 3. Upon an application being made to an inspector for the granting of a certificate under this act, he shall issue to the person making

the same an acknowledgment that such certificate has been applied for, and pending the granting or refusal of such certificate such acknowledgment shall have for a period of ninety days the same effect as such certificate, and such acknowledgment may be renewed by such inspector with the same effect for a further period not exceeding ninety days, and may be further renewed by the chief of the district police, until such time as such certificate shall be granted or refused.

§ 4. In case any change is made in any premises for which a certificate has been issued under this act, whether in the use thereof or otherwise, such as terminates the effect of such certificate as above provided in section two, it shall be the duty of the person making the same to give written notice thereof forthwith to the inspector for the district, or chief of the district police, if such premises are outside of the city of Boston, or to the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city.

§ 5. In case any building, or portion thereof, subject to the provisions of this act, is found by any inspector to fail to conform thereto, or in case any change is made in such building, or portion thereof, such as terminates the effect of a certificate formerly granted therefor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such inspector to give notice in writing to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, specifying and describing what additional ways of egress or means of escape from fire are necessary, in the opinion of such inspector, in order to conform to the provisions of this act and to secure the granting of a certificate as aforesaid. Notice to any agent of such owner, lessee or occupant in charge of the premises shall be sufficient notice under this section to such owner, lessee or occupant.

§ 6. In case any building, subject to the provisions of this act, is owned, leased or occupied, jointly or in severalty, by different persons, any one of such persons shall have the right to apply to any part of the outside of such building, and to sustain from any part of the outside wall thereof, any way of egress or means of escape from fire specified and described by an inspector as above provided, notwithstanding the objection of any other such owner, lessee or occupant; and any such way of egress or means of escape may project over the highway.

§ 7. When a license is required by law or municipal ordinance, in order to authorize any premises to be used for any purpose mentioned in section one, no license for such purpose shall be granted until a certificate for such building or portion thereof shall first have been obtained from an inspector as above provided, and no such license

hereafter issued shall continue in force any longer than such certificate remains in force.

§ 8. No wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall hereafter be placed in any building subject to the provisions of section one of this act, and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed, or shall remain placed, nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless protected to the satisfaction of the said inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material.

§ 9. Every story above the second of a building, subject to the provisions of section one, shall be supplied with means of extinguishing fire, consisting either of pails of water or other portable apparatus, or of hose attached to a suitable water supply and capable of reaching any part of such story ; and such means of extinguishing fire shall be kept at all times ready for use and in good condition.

§ 10. It shall be the duty of such members of the inspection department of the district police force, as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of such force, to enforce the provisions of this act outside of the city of Boston, and of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston to enforce the same within said city, and for such purpose such inspectors shall have the right of access to all parts of any buildings subject to the provisions of this act.

§ 11. Cities may, by ordinance, provide that the provisions of this act shall apply to any buildings three or more stories in height within their respective limits.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or occupant of any building, or part thereof, subject to this act, to cause the provisions thereof to be carried out, and any owner, lessee or occupant failing to observe such provisions shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; but no prosecution therefor shall be brought until four weeks after written notice from an inspector, as above provided, of the changes necessary to be made in order to conform thereto, nor then if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Notice to one member of a firm, or to the clerk or treasurer of a corporation or to the person in charge of the premises, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereunder, and such notice may be given in person or by mail. Any such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable for all damages caused by his violation of the provisions of this act. Any person using or occupying a building contrary to the provisions of this act may be enjoined from such use or occupation in a proceeding to be had before the superior court of the supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector, and upon the filing of a petition therefor any judge or justice of the

court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

§ 13. The governor of the commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint from time to time, as may be necessary, ~~not~~ exceeding ten additional members of the inspection department of the district police force, qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department.

ERECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. No building designed to be used in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theater, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, as a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment and having accommodations for ten or more employes above said story, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part as a hotel, family hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house or tenement-house and having ten or more rooms above said story, shall hereafter be erected, unless in process of erection at the date of the passage of this act, until a copy of the plans of such building has been deposited with the inspector of factories and public buildings for the district in which such building is to be located, if outside of the city of Boston, or with the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city, together with a copy of such portion of the specifications of such building as such inspector may require, nor shall any such building be so erected without the provision of sufficient ways of egress and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed; the certificate of the inspector above named, indorsed, if the building is to be located outside the city of Boston, with the approval of the chief of the district police force, shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the provisions of this act, provided that after the granting of such certificate no change is made in the plans or specifications of such ways of egress and means of escape unless a new certificate is obtained therefor. Such inspector may require that proper fire-stops shall be provided in the floors, walls and partitions of such buildings and may make such further requirements, as may be necessary or proper to prevent the spread of fire therein or its communication from any steam boiler or heating apparatus; and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork, unless protected to the satisfaction of such inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombust-

tible material, and no wooden flue or air-duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall be placed in any such building.

§ 2. Any person erecting or constructing a building in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and such erection or construction may be enjoined in a proceeding to be had before the superior or supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector above named, and upon the filing of a petition for such injunction any justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

INSPECTION IN CERTAIN CASES OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES ALLEGED
TO BE UNSAFE OR DANGEROUS.

SECTION 1. Any member of the inspection department of the district police force, when called upon by the mayor or aldermen of any city, except the city of Boston, or by the selectmen of a town, shall inspect any building or other structure or anything attached to or connected therewith in such city or town which has been represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb.

§ 2. If it appears to any inspector upon such inspection that the building or other structure or anything attached to or connected therewith is unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, in case of fire or otherwise, he shall proceed to cause the same to be removed or to render the same safe and secure, in the manner provided by sections four to eleven inclusive of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes, and may cause proceedings to be instituted under section twelve of said chapter one hundred and four.

§ 3. The words "mayor and aldermen" in section five of said chapter one hundred and four shall, for the purposes of this act, be construed to apply to the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town, as the case may be.

§ 4. If in any city or town in which such inspection is made there is no city engineer or chief engineer of the fire department, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as the case may be, shall designate some other officer or officers or some suitable persons in place of the officers so named to act upon the board of survey provided for in section six of said chapter one hundred and four, and the provisions of said section, and of sections seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve of said chapter one hundred and four shall apply to a board thus constituted.

TO SECURE BETTER PROVISIONS FOR ESCAPE FROM HOTELS AND CERTAIN
OTHER BUILDINGS IN CASE OF FIRE.

SECTION 1. Every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging-house containing one hundred or more rooms, and being four or more stories high, shall have therein at least two competent watchmen each, properly assigned, and each on duty between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon. And every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging-house, containing fifty or more, but less than one hundred rooms, and being three stories high, shall have between said hours at least one competent watchman on duty therein. And in all such hotels or lodging-houses as are mentioned in this section, the halls or stairways shall be properly lighted at night, and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the house, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire. And every keeper of such hotel, boarding or lodging house shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping-room, a notice descriptive of such means of escape.

§ 3. The inspector of buildings in the city of Boston, the mayor and aldermen of other cities, and the selectmen of towns, shall prescribe as they deem necessary, except so far as is specifically required in the preceding sections, what additional night-watch shall be kept, and what further provisions for the prevention of fires, and for the better protection of life in case of fire, shall be made by the several keepers of hotels, boarding or lodging-houses within their respective limits; and no license shall be granted to any keeper of a hotel embraced in the provisions of this act, until the requirements thereof, so far as applicable, have been complied with.

§ 4. Whoever neglects or refuses to provide watchmen as required by this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offense, and whoever violates any of the other provisions of this act shall be subject to the same penalty as is prescribed in section twenty-two of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes.

SAFETY APPLIANCES IN HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. All hotels, boarding and lodging-houses, subject to the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, adopting a system of electric watch-clocks that shall register at the office the movements of a watchman throughout the house, or adopting in the rooms any system of thermostats or fire-alarm bells that shall be approved by the inspector

of factories and public buildings, or in the city of Boston by the inspector of buildings, shall be exempt from maintaining more than one watchman in addition to the regular night clerk and porters.

§ 2. The provisions of this act, and of said chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall apply to family hotels.

AMENDATORY ACT RELATING TO THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

SECTION 1: Section ten of chapter one hundred and three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 10. Such inspectors shall enforce the provisions of sections thirteen to twenty-two, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and four, except as therein specified, and the various provisions of law relating to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, and the employment of children, young persons or women in factories and workshops, and the ventilation of factories or workshops, and the securing of sanitary provisions in factories or workshops; and for this purpose said inspectors may enter all buildings used for public or manufacturing purposes, or for factories or workshops, examine the methods of protection from accident, the means of escape from fire, the sanitary provisions and the means of ventilation, and may make investigations as to the employment of children, young persons and women.

NEW JERSEY.

LAW RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, no boy under the age of twelve years, nor any girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine, or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

2. *And be it enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, no child between the ages of twelve and fifteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine, or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two

terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child or its parents or guardian, shall have presented to the manufacturer, merchant or other employer seeking to employ such child, a certificate giving the name of his parents or guardian, the name and number of schools attended and the number of weeks in attendance, such certificate to be signed by the teacher or teachers of such child ; *provided* that in case the age of the child be not known, such teacher shall certify that the age given is the true age, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief ; *provided*, that in case of orphan children, where necessity may seem to require, the guardian or others having charge of the same may, upon application to the inspector provided for in this act, receive from him a permit for the employment of such child or children, under such regulations as the said inspector may prescribe.

3. *And be it enacted*, That no child or children under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mill or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, for a longer period than an average of ten hours in a day, or sixty hours in a week.

4. *And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant or other employer employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of any violation hereof, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the same shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days ; and that every head of a family, parent or guardian, who knowingly permits the employment of such children shall be likewise subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five nor less than ten dollars for every child so employed, and for each offense, and in default of such payment shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than twenty days ; a certificate of the age of the minor, made by him or her, and by his or her parents or guardian at the time of employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor upon any trial for the violation of this act ; *provided*, that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall, immediately after the passage of this bill, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, some suitable person, who shall be a resident and citizen of this state, as inspector, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, to

be paid monthly, whose term of office shall be for three years; the said inspector shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops, mines and other establishments in the state where the manufacture and sale of any kind of goods is carried on, and to report to the governor of this state, on or before the thirty-first day of October in each year; it shall also be the duty of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act and prosecute all violations of the same in any recorders' courts of cities, and justices of the peace, or other courts of competent jurisdiction in the state.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all necessary expenses incurred by said inspector, in the discharge of his duty shall be paid from the funds of the state upon the presentation of proper vouchers of the same; *provided*, that not more than five hundred dollars shall be expended by him in any one year.

7. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act shall inure to the benefit of the school fund of the district where the offense has been committed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

That the inspector and his deputies shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular practicing physician in the case of minors who may seem physically unable to work, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

That any parent or guardian who, when so required by the inspector, or one of his deputies, shall furnish to such inspector, or deputy, a certificate from the office of registration or births, or in the absence of such certificate, an affidavit or affidavits of the age of such minor; and if any one shall knowingly swear falsely in any such affidavit, the person or persons so swearing shall be guilty of perjury and liable to indictment and punishment accordingly.

That section four of the act to which this is a supplement shall be amended to read as follows:

4. [*And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant, or other employer, employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of any violation thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any parent or guardian who knowingly permits the employment of such child or children shall be liable in like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, as the court shall fix; that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector; the

trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days nor more than ten days after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in *qui tam* actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, upon application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such defendant is committed under such an execution he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; an affidavit of the age of any minor made by its parent or guardian, at the time of its employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor, upon any trial against a manufacturer or employer for the violation of this act, but any parent or guardian that shall knowingly swear falsely in such affidavit shall be guilty of perjury, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall be authorized, in case they shall find any minor employed under any false affidavit given as aforesaid, to order and compel such minor to desist from work; the provisions of this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.]

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That all persons and those who have care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic; and every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of seven and twelve years shall be required to send any such child or children to a public day school for a period of at least twenty weeks in each year, eight weeks, at least, of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, by some qualified person or persons, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools.

2. *And be it enacted*, That no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person, company or corporation to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or his or her parents or guardian, shall have complied with the provisions of the act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, limiting the employment hours of the labor of children.

3. *And be it enacted*, That every parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child from twelve to sixteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child shall have been discharged, unless such child shall have been excused from such attendance by the inspector of factories and workshops, or by the board of the school district for reasons as stated in section one hereof.

4. *And be it enacted*; That in case any parent, guardian or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections one and three of this act, such parent, guardian or other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and of not less than twenty-five dollars for each subsequent offense, or to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than three; the said fines, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said school district in which the offense occurred.

5. *And be it enacted*, That all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance at any public school are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, and all children between the said ages who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons and subject to the provisions of this act.

6. *And be it enacted*, That in all cities having a duly organized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of the inspectors of factories and workshops, or of the school authority, to detail one or more members of said force to assist in the enforcement

of this act; and in districts having no regular police force, subject to this act, it shall be the duty of the board of education, or the school district officers, to designate one or more constables of said city, township or village, whose duty it shall be to assist in the enforcement of this act, as occasion may require, and said board of education shall fix and determine the compensation to be paid such police officer or constable for the performance of his duties under the act; members of any police force or any constable designated to assist in the enforcement of this act, as provided in this section, shall be known as truant officers; *provided*, that in districts where no constable resides, the said board shall have power to appoint some other suitable person as truant officer.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any such truant officer or officers detailed to enforce the provisions of this act to examine into all cases of truancy, when requested so to do by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by a district school board, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy, if persisted in, and also to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of any juvenile disorderly person, that the said person is not attending any school, and to require said parent, guardian or other person to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days from said notice, and it shall be the duty of said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child to cause the attendance of said child at some recognized school; if said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child shall willfully refuse, fail or neglect to cause said child to attend some recognized school, it shall be the duty of said officer to make or cause to be made a complaint against said parent, guardian, or other person having the legal control and charge of such child, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the school district in which the offense occurred; for such refusal or neglect, and upon conviction thereof said parent, guardian or other person, as the case may be, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by said court, conditioned that said person so convicted shall cause the child or children under his or her legal charge or control, to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at said school during the term prescribed by law; *provided*, that if said parent, guardian or other person in charge of said child, shall prove inability to cause said child to attend said

recognized school, then said parent or guardian, or other person, shall be discharged, and said court shall, upon complaint of said truant officer or other person that said child is a juvenile disorderly person, as described in section five of this act, proceed to hear such complaint, and if said court shall determine that said child is a juvenile disorderly person, within the meaning of this act, then said court shall thereupon sentence said child to a juvenile reformatory until such child shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, unless sooner discharged by the board of control of said juvenile reformatory; *provided, however,* that such sentence may be suspended, in the discretion of said court, for such time as the child shall regularly attend school and properly deport himself or herself; it is further provided that if for any cause the parent or guardian, or other person having charge of any juvenile disorderly person, as defined in this act, shall fail to cause such juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school, then complaint against such juvenile disorderly person may be made, heard, tried and determined in the same manner as is provided for in case the parent pleads inability to cause said juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school; and it is further provided that no child under the age of nine years shall be sent to a juvenile reformatory under the provisions of this act.

8. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the officers empowered, detailed, or appointed under the provisions of this act, to assist in the enforcement thereof, to institute, or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian, or other person having legal charge and control of any child, or any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of the sections of this act; *provided,* this law shall not be operative in those school districts of the state where there are not sufficient accommodations to seat the children compelled to attend school under the provisions of this act; and that no prosecution shall be instituted against any parent, guardian or child unless they have received due notification from an officer, empowered under this act, that they are acting in violation of the provisions of this act.

9. *And be it enacted,* That when there is not within the distance of two miles from the factory or shop in which a child under the age of fifteen years is employed, or from the residence of a child, a recognized efficient school, attendance at a school temporarily approved by an inspector of factories and workshops shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed attendance at a recognized, efficient school, and the inspector of factories shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

10. *And be it enacted*, That two weeks attendance of children between twelve and fifteen years of age at a recognized half-time or evening school shall, for all purposes of this act, be counted as one week at a day school.

11. *And be it enacted*, That when any of the provisions of this act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of said corporation who, in any way, participate in or are cognizant of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

GENERAL FACTORY ACT.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all accidents in workshops, factories or mines, which result in death, shall be reported at once by the occupier to the inspector of workshops at Trenton, and the city or district physician, where one is employed as such, which notice may be given by mail.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the belting, shafting, gearing and drums in all factories and workshops, when so placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be securely guarded when practicable (possible); if otherwise then notice of its danger shall be conspicuously posted in the factory or workshop.

4. *And be it enacted*, That no minor under eighteen years of age, or woman, shall be required to clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery in any factory or workshop while the same is in motion, or work between the fixed or traversing part of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well-holes upon every floor of a factory, or mercantile, or public building, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches and safety-catches, or strong guard-rails at least three feet high, and all due diligence shall be used to keep

such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

6 *And be it enacted*, That no explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory, in such place and manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

7. *And be it enacted*, That no minor under the age of sixteen shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.

8. *And be it enacted*, That suitable places shall be provided in all factories and workshops where girls or women are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, for such girls or women to wash and dress, and that stairs in use by female employes in all factories and workshops be properly screened.

9. *And be it enacted*, That separate water-closets be provided for the use of employes of either sex in all manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments where persons of both sexes are employed.

10: *And be it enacted*, That where the factories or workshops appear so overcrowded that, in the opinion of the inspectors of factories, there is danger to health, the inspectors shall have power, after being supported in their opinion by some reputable resident physician, to prohibit such overcrowding.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the inspector of factories shall have power to order a fan or other mechanical means of proper construction, if practicable, for the purpose of preventing the inhalation of dust in establishments where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent.

12. *And be it enacted*, That all factories and mines be ventilated so as to render harmless all impurities as near as may be.

13. *And be it enacted*, That no cellar, room or place shall be occupied as a bake-house which is less than one-half its height above the level of the street, foot-way or ground adjoining the same, unless the following regulations are complied with: First, no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-house; second, no drain or pipe for carrying off sewage or other impure matter shall have an opening within a bake-house, unless such drain or pipe be trapped with six-inch water-seal, both within and without the wall of the bake-house, and have a ventilating pipe of one-half the size of drain pipe between the wall and the outer trap, and which ventilating pipe shall run two feet above the roof of the building.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the sleeping-places for workmen and others employed in bake-houses shall be separate and distinct from the places used for the making of bread.

15. *And be it enacted*, That any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any manufacturing establishment, factory, mine, workshop or store, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room, shall, for the willful violation of any provision of this act, except sections one and two, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any employé who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of fifty dollars; that such action shall be prosecuted by and in the name of the inspector of factories; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days nor more than ten after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in *qui tam* actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; *provided*, nothing herein shall subject any owner of a building or premises to any penalty unless he shall be the proprietor of the business conducted therein.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory or workshop, notify one of the factory inspectors of such occupancy.

2. *And be it enacted*, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be amended to read, viz.: 2. *And be it enacted*, That all accidents in workshops, factories or mines, which prevent the injured person or persons from returning to work within two weeks, or which result in death, shall, within twenty-four hours after the expiration of such two weeks, or after the death, as the case may be, be reported by the person in charge of such workshop, factory or mine to one of the factory inspectors and to the city or district physician, where there is such an officer, which notice may be given by mail.

3. *And be it enacted*, That section six of the act to which this is a supplement, be amended to read as follows: 6. *And be it enacted*, That no minor or woman shall clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery in any factory or workshop while the same is in motion, or work between the fixed or traversing parts of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.

4. *And be it enacted*, That all factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops of two or more stories in height, in which thirty (30) or more persons are employed above the first floor thereof, shall be provided with one or (if the proper officials deem necessary) more outside iron fire-escapes, not less than six feet in length, and three feet in width, properly and safely constructed, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and taking in at least two windows at each story, and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings; and the said fire-escapes shall connect by iron stairs, not less than twenty-four inches wide, the steps to be set not less than six inches tread, placed at not more than an angle of forty-five degrees slant, and protected by a well-secured hand rail on both sides, with a twelve-inch wide drop ladder from the lower platform, reaching to the ground.

5. *And be it enacted*, That for every twenty persons employed on every floor above the second floor of every factory and workshop there shall be one rope or portable fire-escape, and that each story shall be amply supplied with means for extinguishing fire. •

6. *And be it enacted*, That all the main doors, both inside and outside, in factories shall open outwardly, when the inspectors of factories in writing so direct, and that no outside nor inside door of any building wherein operatives are employed, shall be so locked, bolted or otherwise fastened during the hours of labor as to prevent egress.

7. *And be it enacted*, That no minor below the age of sixteen shall be employed at any work dangerous to health without a certificate of fitness from a reputable physician.

8. *And be it enacted*, That factories and workshops in which women and children are employed, and where dusty work is carried on, shall be limewashed or painted at least once in every twelve months.

9. *And be it enacted*, That an abstract of the factory and workshop laws, to be prepared and furnished by the chief factory inspector, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at the entrance of every factory and workshop.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if the inspector of factories find that the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed

therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster, is not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery in shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employes and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, he shall notify the proprietor of such factory or workshop to make the alterations or additions necessary within thirty days; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty days from the date of such notice, or within such time as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of said proprietors, said proprietors or agents shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this act; it shall then be the duty of the inspectors to examine the matter in dispute, and if adverse to the appellant he shall carry out the alterations or additions directed by said inspectors within thirty days as aforesaid and under the like penalty.

11. *And be it enacted*, That section fifteen of the act to which this is a supplement be amended to read as follows: 11. *And be it enacted*, That any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any manufacturing establishment, factory, mine, workshop or store, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room, shall, for the violation of any provision of this act or the act to which this is a supplement, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any employe who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, as the court shall fix; that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector of factories, the trial shall proceed as other actions upon contract, and the first process shall be a summons, returnable in not less than five days nor more than ten days after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as *in qui tam* actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such a defendant is committed under such an execution he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the

supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs.

12. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

OHIO.

TO APPORTION THE STATE OF OHIO INTO INSPECTION DISTRICTS AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 2. The governor shall appoint one chief inspector, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who, with the approval of the governor, shall appoint three district inspectors. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall be competent and practical mechanics. The chief inspector shall hold his office for a term of four years, and shall have his office in the state house, where shall be kept the records of his office, and the district inspectors shall hold their office for the term of three years from the first day of May after their respective appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; the first appointment hereunder shall be made within thirty days after the passage of this act; in case of the resignation, removal or death of the chief inspector, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner above provided for the original appointments for the unexpired term only of the position so made vacant.

§ 3. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively; it shall be their duty to visit all shops and factories in their respective districts as often as possible, to see that all the provisions and requirements of this act are strictly observed and carried out; they shall carefully inspect the sanitary condition of the same [and it shall be their duty], to examine the system of sewerage in connection with said shops and factories, the situations and conditions of water-closets or urinals in and about such shops and factories, and also the system of heating, lighting and ventilating all rooms in such shops and factories where persons are employed at daily labor; also as to the means of exit from all such places in case of fire or other disaster, and also all belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery of every kind and description in and about such shops and factories, and see that the same are not located so as to be dangerous to employes when engaged in their ordinary duties, and that the same, so far as practicable, are securely guarded, and that every vat, pan or structure filled with molten metal or hot liquid shall be surrounded with proper safeguards

for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them; and that all such are in a proper sanitary condition, and are adequately provided with the means of escape in case of fire or other disaster.

§ 2573b. The said inspectors shall have entry into all such shops or factories at all reasonable times, and it shall be unlawful for the owner, proprietors, agents or servants in such factories or shops to prevent, at all reasonable hours, their entry into such shops or factories for the purpose of such inspections.

§ 2573c. That said inspectors, if they find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any such shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed or residing therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery in such shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employes, and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, shall notify the owners, proprietors or agents of such shops or factories to make the alterations or additions necessary within thirty (30) days; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty (30) days from the date of such notice, or within such time as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors or owners, said proprietors, owner or agent so notified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than two hundred (200) and not less than ten (10) dollars, which fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which conviction is had.

§ 4. The district inspectors shall make a record of all examinations of shops and factories in their respective districts, showing the date when made, the conditions in which such shops and factories are found, and what changes were ordered, the number of shops and factories in their respective districts, the number of men, women and children employed in each shop or factory, together with all such other facts and information of public interest concerning the condition of such shops and factories as they may deem useful and proper, which record shall be filed in the office of the chief inspector every week, to be by him recorded, and so much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in his annual report.

RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

SECTION 6986. That no minor under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment wherein the manufacture of any goods of any kind is carried on.

§ 6986aa. No minor under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any of the places named for a longer period than ten hours a day, and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in one week; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice, stating the number of hours required of them each day of the week; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and it shall also be the duty of every employer of minors to keep a record, which shall be open to the inspection of the chief inspector of workshops and factories and his assistants, giving the name of each minor employed, his or her name, date and place of birth, and present residence of parents or guardians.

§ 6986bb. Any person or corporation who shall employ any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

§ 6986c. It shall be the duty of the inspector of shops and factories to prosecute all violations of this act, when the same shall come to his knowledge, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That every person or corporation employing female employes in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this state shall provide suitable seats for the use of the female employes so employed, and shall permit the use of such by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

§ 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars for each offense.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That it shall be the duty of all manufacturers of the state, to forward by mail to the chief inspector of workshops and factories, at Columbus,

a report of each and every serious accident resulting in bodily injury to any person which may occur in their establishment, giving particulars of the same as fully as can be ascertained, upon blanks which shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories. If death shall result to any employé from any such accident, said report shall contain the age, name, sex and employment of the deceased, whether married, the number of persons, if any, deprived of support in consequence thereof, and the cause of the accident, if known. If the accident has caused bodily injury of such nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his or her employment within six or more days after the occurrence of the accident, then the report shall contain the age, name, sex and the employment of the disabled, the nature and extent of the injury received, how caused, if known, how long continuously disabled, loss of time and wages therefrom, and if possible the expense thereby incurred in full.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO SO REPORT.

§ 2. That any manufacturer who shall fail to comply with the requirements of this act in each case of death by accident within seven days thereafter, and in each case of injury by accident within thirty days thereafter, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

THE TERM "MANUFACTURER" DEFINED.

The term manufacturer, as applied in section one and section two of this act, shall be held to mean any person who, as owner, manager, lessee, assignee, receiver, contractor, or who as agent of any incorporated company, makes or causes to be made, any kinds of goods or merchandise, or who owns, controls, or operates any street railway, laundrying establishment, or is engaged in the construction of buildings, bridges or structures, or in loading or unloading vessels, or cars, or moving heavy materials, or operating dangerous machinery, or in the manufacture or use of explosives.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of workshops and factories to supply all blanks necessary to make said reports, as required in this act, and to prosecute all violations of this act when the same shall come to his knowledge; provided, that the furnishing of said blanks shall be a condition precedent to prosecution in any case.

WISCONSIN.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 4. The duties of the said commissioner of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics shall be to collect, collate and publish statistics and facts relative to the manufactures, industrial classes and material resources of the State ; and especially to examine into the relations between labor and capital, the means of escape from fire, and protection of life and health in factories and workshops, the employment of illegal child-labor, the exaction of unlawful hours of labor from women and children, the educational, sanitary, moral and financial condition of laborers and artisans, the cost of food, fuel, clothing and building material, the causes of strikes and lockouts, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes.

§ 5. The commissioner, his deputy or the factory inspector shall have power to enter any factory or workshop in which labor is employed, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, or of examining the means of escape from fire, and the provisions made for the health and safety of operatives in such factory or workshop ; and in case the officer of the bureau shall discover any violations of or neglect to comply with the laws in respect to child-labor, hours of labor for women and children, fire-escapes, and similar enactments now or hereafter to be made, he shall notify the owner or occupant of such factory or workshop, in writing, of the offense or neglect, and if such offense or neglect is not corrected or remedied within thirty days after the service of the notice aforesaid, he shall lodge formal complaint with the district attorney of the county in which the offense is committed or the neglect occur, whereupon that officer shall proceed at once against the offender according to law.

§ 6. The factory inspector or any officer of the bureau may examine hotels and lodging or boarding-houses, for the purpose of discovering whether they are properly equipped with lawful fire-escapes ; and he may post in any hotel, lodging or boarding-house so examined, the laws upon this matter, together with his official statement as to whether the said laws are fully complied with by said hotel, lodging or boarding-house. And any hotel, lodging or boarding-house keeper, or other person, who shall mutilate, destroy or remove from any building or buildings, the said laws or statement so posted, shall be fined fifty dollars for each and every offense, upon complaint of any officer of the bureau, or any citizen. Whenever any hotel, lodging or boarding-house that has been posted as not complying with the terms of the

laws in respect to fire-escapes, shall be properly provided and equipped with lawful fire-escapes, and the bureau shall be notified thereof, the commissioner shall at once order a new statement setting forth that fact, to be posted in said hotel, lodging or boarding-house. And the bureau shall keep a record of all buildings so examined and posted.

§ 7. The factory inspector, or any officer of the bureau, may post in any factory or workshop examined by him, the laws now or hereafter to be made in respect of child labor, hours of labor, fire-escapes, or other matters pertaining to the health and safety of artisans; and if the owner, manager or proprietor of such factory or workshop, or his agent, or any person whomsoever, shall remove, destroy or mutilate the laws so posted, he shall, on complaint of any officer of the bureau, or any citizen, be fined fifty dollars for each and every offense.

§ 8. The said commissioner shall have power to prescribe blank forms, and transmit them to employers, which shall be filled out clearly and completely, under oath, by the person or persons to whom they are sent, with the facts, statistics and statements asked for, and returned to him within such reasonable time as he may fix. In case any owner or occupant, or his agent, shall refuse to admit any officer of the said bureau to his workshop or factory, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every offense, and if he shall, through his agent or otherwise, neglect, fail or refuse to fill out the said blank forms, and verify and return them as required, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every day the said blanks may be so delayed beyond the time fixed by the commissioner for their return. The forfeits named and provided in this act shall be sued for in the name of the state, by the district attorney of the proper county, upon complaint of any officer of said bureau, or any citizen, and shall be paid into the school fund.

PASSENGER AND OTHER ELEVATORS — LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS — DUTY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SECTION 1, Chapter 453, Laws of 1887. The state factory inspector, his assistant, or any officer of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, may examine elevators used for carrying freight or passengers, or both, and shall condemn those found to be defective or unsafe by written notice given to the proprietor or owner, or the agent of either, or by posting said notice on the elevator walls or cab. And if any elevator so condemned shall be continued in use without repairs, and loss of limb or life result therefrom, the owner or proprietor so keeping it in use shall be held fully responsible, civilly and criminally, for said loss of life or limb.

§ 2. The said factory inspector, or any officer named in section one of this act, shall have power to order bull-wheels, fly-wheels, tumbling rods, elevator wells, stairways, shafting or dangerous machinery of any kind to be guarded and protected, so as not to hazard the safety of workmen or visitors. Any person refusing to obey his orders in this respect shall be fined fifty dollars for each and every offense.

§ 3. Whenever the state factory inspector, or his assistant, or any officer of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, shall file complaint with any district attorney that any hotel, factory or public building, or any structure whatsoever in his county, is being used without the fire-escapes, watchmen or other means of safety prescribed by law, the said district attorney shall at once proceed against the offender according to law; and shall without further aid or presence of the state factory inspector or the other officers named in this section, secure the necessary witnesses and evidence for the complete information of the jury. And in case he shall refuse so to do, the state factory inspector or any officer named in this act, may file charges against him with the governor, and ask his removal for willful neglect of duty and malfeasance of office.

FIRE-ESCAPES—HOTELS.

SECTION 1727, Revised Statutes. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of hotel or inn keepers, keeping a hotel or inn of three or more stories in height, to provide and furnish such hotel or inn with one or more good and substantial metallic fire-proof ladders, reaching from the cornice to the top of the lower story, or to the ground, on the outside of such building, and placed in such position as to be easy of access to the occupants of such building in case of fire. So long as the foregoing provision is uncomplished with by him, no hotel or inn keeper shall receive any charges whatever from any objecting traveler, boarder or guest occupying rooms on or above the third floor of his hotel or inn.

SECTION 1. Every inn or hotel, or other building in this state more than two stories in height, containing apartments above the ground floor, designed for occupation for fifty people or more, shall be provided with not less than two flights of fire-proof stairs outside, said stairways to be located on different sides of said inn, hotel, or other building, in each case connecting the cornice with the top of the first story, of any such inn, hotel, or other building, with a platform, balcony, piazza, or other safe and convenient resting place, on a level with the floor of each story so connected. Such stairways herein named shall in every case be convenient of access from the interior of

any such building, commodious in construction, and of sufficient strength and firmness to render the same amply safe and reliable for the purpose of ascent or descent in case of danger from fire.

§ 2. The inside walls or casings of every elevator for the conveyance of passengers to and from the upper stories of any such building as is described in the preceding section of this act, shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout.

§ 3. In all inns, hotels or other buildings hereinbefore described, not less than one efficient watchman shall be on service from ten o'clock P. M. until five o'clock A. M. during each and every night that said inn, hotel or other building described is occupied, and every said watchman shall be required to establish the fact of his fidelity on every occasion when on duty, by the most efficient methods in use for that purpose.

§ 4. In every inn, hotel or other building hereinbefore described, there shall be posted in every room, in legible print, a brief and accurate statement of all means of safety and escape in case of fire.

§ 5. Any owner, landlord or other person in charge of any building hereinbefore described, and coming within the provisions of this act, who shall omit to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly permit any violation of the provisions of this act, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor in permitting the violation of any provisions of this act, and for such misdemeanor may be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, on each conviction thereof.

FIRE-ESCAPES — FACTORIES.

SECTION 1. Any person, persons, or body corporate owning, occupying or controlling any factory, workshop or structure three or more stories high, in which several persons are employed at any kind of labor, on or above the third floor or story, shall provide and keep connected with the same, one or more good and substantial metallic or fire-proof ladders, stairs or stairways, ready for use at all times, reaching from the cornice to the ground on the outside of such building, and placed in such position as to be easy of access to the occupants of such building in case of fire, and sufficient to furnish reasonable means of escape to the persons employed therein, from each and every floor or story. And any such person, persons or corporate body who shall for three months after the passage and publication of this act fail to provide and keep such means of escape from fire, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the court.

OUTWARD SWINGING DOORS.

SECTION 1. All churches, public and private school-houses, hotels, factories or other manufacturing establishments, constructed at any time after the passage of this act, shall be so constructed that the doors shall swing outward, or both in and out, as the builders thereof may elect.

DUTIES OF ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

SECTION 1. Any architect who shall draw plans for or superintend the erection of any school-house, church, hall, factory or hotel without providing in said plans the fire-escapes and outward swinging doors now required by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

§ 2. Any person or persons, body corporate, official or officials, who shall erect or cause to be erected any building named in this act without providing the fire-escapes and outward swinging doors, or who shall neglect to provide the same as required by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined one hundred dollars.

BLACK-LISTING EMPLOYEES.

SECTION 1. Any two or more employers who shall agree, combine, and confederate together for the purpose of interfering with or preventing any person or persons seeking employment from obtaining such employment, either by threats, promises or by circulating or causing the circulation of the so-called black-list, or by any means whatsoever, or for the purpose of procuring or causing the discharge of any employé or employés by any means whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one month or by a fine of not less than fifty-dollars, or by both.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SECTION 1729, Revised Statutes. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract to labor by the week, month or year.

§ 1728. In all manufactories, workshops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under the age of eighteen years, and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder

director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman, who shall compel any woman or any such child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or workshop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or workshop for more than seven months in any one year, shall be punished by a fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

INTERFERING WITH LABORERS OR MACHINERY.

SECTION 1. Any person who, by threats, intimidation, force or coercion of any kind, shall hinder or prevent any other person from engaging in or continuing in any lawful work or employment, either for himself or as a wageworker, or who shall attempt to so hinder or prevent, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

§ 2. If any person who shall, individually or in association with one or more others, willfully break, injure or remove any part or parts of any railway car or locomotive, or any other portable vehicle or traction engine, or any part or parts of any stationary engine, machine, implement or machinery, for the purpose of destroying such locomotive, engine, car, vehicle, implement or machinery, or of preventing the useful operation thereof, or who shall in any other way willfully or maliciously interfere with or prevent the running or operation of any locomotive, engine or machinery, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or the state prison not exceeding two years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES.

SECTION 1. No person, persons or corporation shall employ and put to work in any factory, workshop or other place of employment, or in any room, or other part of such factory, workshop or other place of employment, more persons than the laws of health will warrant, as shall be determined by the board of health.

§ 2. Every stationary vat, pan or other structure with molten metal or hot liquids, shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accidents or injury to those employed at or near them. All

belting, shafting, gearing, hoists, fly-wheels, elevators and drums of manufacturing establishments so located as to be dangerous to employes when engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be securely guarded or fenced so as to be safe to persons employed in any such place of employment.

§ 3. Any person, company or corporation who shall refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit not to exceed twenty-five dollars for each offense, and every day's failure after the first conviction shall constitute a separate offense, after due notice by the state factory inspector.

CONNECTICUT.

CHILD LABOR.

SECTION 1. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment.

§ 2. Any person acting for himself, or as agent in any way whatever, of any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment, who shall employ, or authorize or permit to be employed in such establishment, any child in violation of the preceding section, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offense; *provided*, that no person shall be punished under this act for the employment of any child when, at the time of such employment, the employer shall demand and thereafter during such employment keep on file the certificate of any town clerk, or of the teacher of the school where such child last attended, stating that such child is more than thirteen years of age, or a like certificate of the parent or guardian of such child in such cases only where there is no record of the child's age in the office of the town clerk, and such child has not attended school in this state. Any parent or guardian who shall sign any certificate that his child or ward is more than thirteen years of age, when in fact such child or ward is under thirteen years of age, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the state board of education and the school visitors, boards of education, and town committees of towns to enforce this act; and for that purpose the state board of education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars per day for time actually employed and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the comptroller.

CONCERNING THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* The governor shall appoint an inspector of factories, who shall hold his office from the first day of July, 1887, till the first day of July, 1889, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The governor shall, with the consent of the senate, within sixty days after the organization of the general assembly in January, 1889, and every two years thereafter, appoint an inspector of factories, who shall hold his office from the first day of the succeeding July for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of vacancy in the office of inspector through death, resignation, inability or removal, the governor shall fill the same until filled in the manner above provided for the appointment of inspector; and the governor may remove the inspector for cause.

§ 2. The inspector of factories shall, as often as practicable, carefully examine all buildings and places where machinery shall be used, and shall have authority to enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purpose of such inspection, and shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and necessary expenses. He shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the governor of the condition, as respects safety to life and health, of the factories, buildings and places visited by him, and such report shall be printed for the use of the general assembly at each of its regular sessions.

§ 3. All factories and buildings where machinery shall be used shall be well ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting, shafting, gearing, machinery and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery shall be used, when so placed as, in the opinion of the inspector, to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam-engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

§ 4. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells and well-holes upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches and safety-catches, or other safeguards such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having use and control of the same.

§ 5. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this act by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the state's attorneys in the several counties, respectively, of all violations of this act.

§ 7. Any person, firm or corporations, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this act, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provision of sections three, four or five hereof, forfeit to the use of the State not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employé for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation. It shall be the duty of the State's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this act, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation, either in behalf of any person or the State, until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then if, in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same, as though this act had not been passed.

§ 8. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this act shall be written or printed, and signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly indorsed with the doings of the person or officer serving the same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains, where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, and copies thereof duly certified by the town clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary or treasurer of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process

in civil actions, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector and paid by the state.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to provide suitable rooms in the capitol, at Hartford, for the use of the inspector, and to furnish him blank forms for the purpose of giving his notices and orders required by this act, and for annual reports to be made to the governor. The inspector shall keep, in books provided by the comptroller for that purpose, copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of inspections and examinations made, and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books or records with the secretary of state.

§ 10. The inspector may, from time to time, employ special agents to assist him in his inspections and examinations, who shall receive compensation for the time actually employed in such service only. The total amount expended under section ten of this act shall not exceed any one year the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the state upon proper vouchers by the special agents, which shall be signed by the inspector.

MAINE.

TO REGULATE THE HOURS OF LABOR AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week ; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in one week ; and no male person sixteen years and over shall be so employed as above more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services ; *provided*, however, any female of eighteen years of age or over may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours per day, not exceeding six hours in any one week or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall first be obtained.

§ 2. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a notice, printed in plain, large type, stating the number of hours work required of them on each day of the week, the exact time for commencing work in the morning, stopping at noon for dinner, commencing after dinner, stopping at night; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the deputy commissioner of labor hereinafter named, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of section one, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week, in consequence of stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

§ 3. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of section one, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment shall be conclusive evidence of his age in behalf of the hirer upon any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of section one. Whoever falsely makes and utters such a certificate with an intention to evade the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

§ 4. It shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in any manufacturing or mechanical business to contract with adult or minor employés to give one week's notice of intention on such employé's part to quit such employment, under a penalty of forfeiture of one week's wages. In such case the employer shall be required to give a like notice of intention to discharge the employé; and on failure shall pay to such employé a sum equal to one week's wages. No such forfeiture shall be enforced when the leaving or discharge of the employé is for a reasonable cause; *provided*, however, the enforcement of the penalty aforesaid shall not prevent either party from recovering damages for a breach of the contract of hire.

§ 5. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this state. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provisions of this section, and every parent or guardian who permits any child to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

§ 6. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment of this state except during vacations of the public schools in the city or town in which he resides, unless during the year next preceding the time of such employment he has for at least sixteen weeks attended some public or private school, eight weeks of which shall be continuous; nor shall such employment continue unless such child in each and every year attends some public or private school for at least sixteen weeks, and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate made under or by the direction of the school committee, superintendent of the public schools, or the teacher of a private school, that such child has so attended school; and it shall be the duty of such committee, superintendent or teacher to furnish such a certificate in accordance with the fact, upon request and without charge; *provided*, that this section shall not take effect until January one, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

§ 7. Any parent or guardian who procures a child to be employed contrary to section six, and any corporation, owner, superintendent, or agent of the owner of such establishment violating the provisions of said section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the county and one-half to the use of the city or town where the offense is committed. Money so recovered to the use of the city or town shall be added to its school money. It shall be the duties of the school committees and the superintendent of public schools to inquire into violations of said section, and report the same to the county attorney, who shall prosecute therefor.

§ 8. Every owner, superintendent, or overseer of any such manufacturing or mechanical establishment shall require and keep on file a certificate of the age and place of birth of every child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state in the case of a child under fifteen years of age the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. Said certificate shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the place where such attendance has been had, or by some one authorized by such committee; and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the state superintendent of schools, and shall be approved by the attorney-general. The deputy commissioner of labor hereinafter named, or either of his assistants, may demand the names of children under sixteen years employed in such establishment, in the several cities and towns of the state, and may require that the certificates of and school

attendance prescribed in this section shall be produced for his inspection, and a failure to produce the same shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

§ 9. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a deputy commissioner of labor, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed. It shall be the duty of the deputy commissioner of labor to inquire into any violations of this act, and also to assist in the collection of statistics and other information which may be required for the use of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics; and said deputy commissioner shall, in addition to his salary provided by law, be allowed his reasonable expenses. Whenever the governor of this state shall be satisfied the deputy commissioner of labor cannot perform all the duties of his said office required by this section, in person, he shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint a sufficient number of assistant deputies to assist him in so doing. Said assistants shall hold their office for the term of two years, and act under the direction of said deputy commissioner of labor, and shall receive the sum of two dollars per day and reasonable expenses while actually engaged in duty. Said assistants may, at any time, be removed for cause by the governor. All bills for the expenses of the deputy commissioner of labor, and for the services and expense of such assistant deputies, shall be audited by the council. For the purpose of inquiring into any violation of the provisions of this act and enforcing the penalties thereof, such deputy commissioner and assistant may, at all reasonable times, enter any manufacturing or mechanical establishment and make investigations concerning such violations. Such investigation shall be conducted with as little interruption as possible to the prosecution of the business of such establishment. Whoever interferes with such deputy commissioner or his assistants in the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act shall be fined fifty dollars.

§ 10. Nothing in this act shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and product of which are perishable, and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto.

RHODE ISLAND.

STAIRWAYS, FIRE-ESCAPES, ETC.

SECTION 1. The town councils of towns and the city councils of cities, respectively, shall pass such ordinances and make all needful rules and regulations, in reference to the construction and location of stairways, and the providing and putting up of fire-escapes upon buildings within the limits of their respective towns or cities, as they may deem to be necessary and proper for the protection of the persons and lives of persons frequenting or being in said buildings, and to provide for the punishment of the person or corporation who may violate such ordinances, rules or regulations, by fine not exceeding ten dollars per day for every day the said ordinances, rules or regulations may be violated.

§ 2. The town councils of towns and the city councils of cities, respectively, shall pass ordinances and adopt rules and regulations for the construction, location and operation of elevators and hoistways and the approaches thereto used for the carriage of persons or of merchandise within the limits of their respective towns or cities, and shall provide for the punishment of the persons committing a violation thereof by a fine not exceeding five dollars per day for each day such violation shall continue.

§ 3. The town councils of towns and the city councils of cities shall, respectively, designate such town or city officer as they may deem expedient to see that all ordinances, rules and regulations made under the provisions of this act are faithfully executed within the limits of their respective towns or cities, and may provide such compensation for such officer as they shall deem proper.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

1. This act may be cited as *The Ontario Factories' Act* (47 V., c. 39, s. 1.)

2. Unless otherwise declared or indicated by the context, wherever any of the following words or expressions occur in this act, they shall have the meanings hereinafter expressed, that is to say :

1. The word "factory" shall mean :

(a.) Any building, structure or premises of the description mentioned in the schedule to this act, together with such other building, structure or premises as the lieutenant-governor in council from time to time adds to the said schedule ; and the lieutenant-governor in

council may, from time to time, by proclamation published in the *Ontario Gazette*, add to or remove from the schedule such description of premises as he deems necessary or proper ;

(b.) Any premises, building, structure, room or place wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing, or in any process incidental to the preparing, manufacturing or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there ;

(c.) Any premises, building, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, and in which, or within the precincts of which, any manual labor is exercised by the way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say : the making of any article or part of any article ; the altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article ; or, the adapting for sale of any article ;

Provided, that where not more than twenty persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say in a private house, place or room, used as a dwelling, wherein neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the provisions of this act shall not apply.

A part of a factory may for the purposes of this act be taken to be a separate factory ; and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory for the purposes of this act.

Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory for the purposes of this act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory, and be regulated accordingly.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air.

2. The word "inspector" shall mean the inspector appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, under the authority of and for enforcing the provisions of this act, in the locality in reference to which such expression applies.

3. The word "employer" shall mean any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any factory and employs persons therein.

4. The word "week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night, and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

5. The word "child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

6. The expression "young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen years, and under the age of eighteen years.

7. The word "woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards.

8. The word "parent" shall mean a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child or young girl.

9. The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean the justices of the peace or police magistrate, as the case may be, to whom jurisdiction is given by this act, to hear and determine prosecutions under this act.

10. The expression "mill-gearing" comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. (47 V., c. 39, s. 2.)

3. If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this act to have been then employed in the factory.

Provided, that yards, play-grounds and places open to the public view, waiting-rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this section.

When a child or young girl is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young girl is not of that age. (47 V., c. 39, s. 3.)

4. A child, young girl, or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery,

or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made, or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall, save as is otherwise provided by this act, be deemed to be employed in such factory within the meaning of this act, and for the purposes of this act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. (47 V., c. 39, s. 4.)

5. It shall not be lawful to employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman, so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any child, young girl or woman, shall, upon summary conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offense has been committed, for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than \$100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs then to imprisonment as aforesaid. (47 V., c. 39, s. 5.)

6. To employ in any factory any child, or any young girl or woman, shall be deemed to be not lawful, and so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, if in that factory there is any contravention of the following provisions of this section, that is to say :

1. No boy under twelve years of age, and no girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, a child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years shall not be employed in any factory, unless the employer of such child has in his possession, and produces when thereto requested by the inspector, either a certificate signed by the parent of such child, in which certificate the person signing it shall state the date thereof, the age of such child at said date and the birth-place of such child, or in case there is not in Ontario any one having the legal custody or control of such child, the written opinion of a registered physician that such child is of not less than twelve years of age.

3. It shall not be lawful for a child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor for more than sixty hours in any one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday.

4. In every factory the employer shall allow each child and each young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, young girls and women.

5. If the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any child, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory or in connection therewith, for the purposes of a dining and eating-room for persons employed in the factory. (47 V., c. 39, s. 6.)

7. A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power ;

A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing, while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery ;

A child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water or other machinery power ;

A child, young girl or woman, allowed by an employer to clean or to work in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be employed by him contrary to the provisions of this act, and to have contravened said provisions. (47 V., c. 39, s. 7.)

8. The lieutenant-governor in council may make regulations under which it shall be lawful for the inspector :

1. When any incident which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machinery ; or when—

2. From any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of any factory cannot be regularly worked ; or when—

3. The customs or exigencies of certain trades require that the children, young girls or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, should be employed for a longer period than as herein above provided.

On due proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom of, or exigency of trade, to give permission for such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions of the act as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the proprietors of, and to the women, young girls and children in such factory, make up for any loss of labor from such accident or occurrence, or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade :

Provided always, in the case of the inspector permitting such exemption, that no woman, young girl or child shall be employed

before the hour of six o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening ; and that the hours of labor for women, young girls and children shall not be more than twelve and a half in any one day, nor more than seventy-two and a half in any one week ; and that such exemption shall not comprise more than six weeks in any one year, nor shall the time fixed by this act for meals be diminished. (47 V., c. 39, s. 8.)

9. When under the exemptions allowed herein any child, young girl or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed herein, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as shall be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the lieutenant-governor in council. (47 V., c. 39, s. 9.)

10. Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed, shall be made in such form as shall be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the lieutenant-governor in council, and shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer, and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice, in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. (47 V., c. 39, s. 10.)

11. (1.) Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or any other nuisance.

(2.) A factory shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.

(3.) Every factory shall be ventilated in such manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

(4.) In every factory there shall be kept provided a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets, and urinals for the employés of such factory ; such closets and urinals shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated, and separate seats thereof shall be provided for the use of male and female employés, and shall have respectively separate approaches.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured, and the employer shall, because thereof, be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this act. (47 V., c. 39, s. 11.)

12. (1.) In every factory where, contrary to the provisions of this act, there is any omission, act, neglect or default in relation to any overcrowding, ventilation, drain, privy, earth-closet, water-closet, ash-pit, water-supply, nuisance or other matter whereby the health of persons employed in the factory may be affected, the employer shall within a reasonable time take such action thereon as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in respect to such subjects, notifies the employer to be proper and necessary ; and

(2.) In every factory where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, if such inhalation can by mechanical means, approved of by the regulations made in that behalf, be prevented or partially prevented, the inspector may direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer, who in such cases shall be bound so to provide them.

A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employer shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the health of any person therein employed is likely to be permanently injured, and such employer shall, because thereof, be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this act. (47 V., c. 39, s. 12.)

13. The inspector may, for the purposes of the two next preceding sections, take with him into any factory a physician, health officer or other officer of the local sanitary authority. (47 V., c. 39, s. 13.)

14. It shall not be lawful to keep a factory so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so keeps a factory shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county within which the offense was committed, for a period of not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than \$500, with cost of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and cost, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. (47 V., c. 39, s. 14.)

15. In every factory :

1. All belting, shafting, gearing, fly-wheels, drums and other moving parts of the machinery ; all vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges and other like dangerous structures or places shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded.

2. No machinery, other than steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice.

3. The openings of every hoistway, hatchway, elevator or wheel-hole shall be at each floor provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches, and safety catches, or by such other safeguards as the inspector directs, and such trap-doors shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use by persons authorized by the employer to use the same.

4. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. (47 V., c. 39, s. 15.)

16. In every factory :

1. There shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing.

2. The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower stairways, or fire-escapes therein or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory ; and

3. Every factory three or more stories in height, in which persons are employed above the second story, unless supplied with a sufficient number of tower stairways, with iron doors, shall be provided with a sufficient number of fire-escapes ; such fire-escapes shall consist of an iron stairway, with a suitable railing, and shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron doors or windows, with iron shutters, and shall have suitable landings at every story above the first, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a work-room, and such fire-escapes shall be kept in good repair and free from obstruction or incumbrance of any kind ; *provided*, always, that any of the requirements of this subsection may be dispensed with in any factory if the inspector so directs.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. (47 V., c. 39, s. 16.)

17. The parent of any child or young girl employed in a factory in contravention of this act shall, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance or willful default of such parent, be guilty of an

offense in contravention of this act, and shall for each offense on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county wherein the offense was committed for a period not exceeding three months. (47 V., c. 39, s. 17.)

18. If any fire occurs in a factory and causes death to any person employed therein, or serious bodily injury whereby any person employed therein is prevented from working for more than six days next after the occurrence of such fire, the employer shall forthwith after the expiration of such six days send a notice in writing of such fire to the inspector, in which notice the place of residence of the person injured, or the place to which he has been removed, shall be stated, and if any such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. (47 V., c. 39, s. 18.)

19. When there occurs in a factory any accident which either causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or causes bodily injury to a person so employed, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat pan or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person so bodily injured from returning to his work in the factory within six days after the occurrence of the accident, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the inspector, stating the residence of the person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if any such notice is not sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. (47 V., c. 39, s. 19.)

20. When in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement, children, young girls, or women are employed, is some person other than the employer as defined by this act, and such children, young girls, or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offense against this act, which may be committed in relation to such children, young girls or women, be deemed to be the employer. (47 V., c. 39, s. 20.)

21. The provisions of this act which relate :

1. To the cleanliness or to the freedom from effluvia, or to the over-crowding or ventilation of a factory ; or

2. To children, young girls and women being, during any part of

the times allowed for meals in a factory, employed in the factory or being allowed to remain in any room ; or

3. To the affixing any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed ; or

4. To the sending notices of accidents, shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, might by reason of work carried on there be a factory within the meaning of this act, and in which neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there ; or to a factory which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, and the occupier of which has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory upon that system. When an employer has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, the factory shall be deemed for all the purposes of this act to be conducted on the said system until the employer changes it, and no change shall be made until the employer has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system, and until the change a child or young girl employed in a factory shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act ; a change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, unless for special cause allowed in writing by the inspector. (47 V., c. 39, s. 21.)

22. Every person who willfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document required by this act to be left or served or sent, or who willfully makes or signs a false declaration under this act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offense was committed for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine of not more than \$100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. (47 V., c. 39, s. 22.)

23. Nothing in this act shall extend to any person being a mechanic, artisan or laborer, working only in repairing either the machinery in, or any part of, a factory. (47 V., c. 39, s. 34.)

24. The lieutenant-governor in council may from time to time, for the purpose of carrying out this act,

1. Make such rules, regulations and orders for enforcing its provisions, and for the conduct and duties of the inspector, as may be deemed necessary.

2. Appoint the inspector, who shall be paid such salary or compensation as from time to time may be appropriated for the purpose by the legislative assembly. (47 V., c. 39, s. 24.)

25. The inspector shall, for the purposes of the execution of this act, and for enforcing the regulations made under the authority thereof, have power to do all or any of the following things, namely :

1. To enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times, by day or by night, any factory and any part thereof, when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory.

2. To require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document required by this act to be kept, and to inspect, examine and copy the same.

3. To take with him, in either case, a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

4. To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provision of this act are complied with, so far as respects the factory and the persons employed therein.

5. To examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this act, every person whom he finds in a factory, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been, within the two preceding months, employed in a factory, and to require such persons to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matter respecting which he is so examined.

6. For the purposes of any investigation, inquiry or examination made by him under the authority of this act, to administer an oath to, and to summon any person to give evidence.

7. To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect.

The employer and his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this act, in relation to such factory.

Every person who willfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document, which he is required by or in pursuance of this act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young girl or woman from appearing before or being examined by

the inspector, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, young girl or woman, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this act : Provided always, that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question, or to give any evidence, tending to criminate himself.

Where the inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars ; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars ; or where the offense is committed at night, one hundred dollars. (47 V., c.39, s. 25.)

26. The inspector, before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this act, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling, as well as for a factory, shall, on an affidavit or statutory declaration of facts and reasons, obtain written authority to do so from the lieutenant-governor in council, or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned, from a justice of the peace or police magistrate.

The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspected or produced in evidence, in all respects the same as an information on oath, before a justice.

A justice of the peace or police magistrate, if satisfied, by information on oath, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any enactment of this act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid, may, in his discretion, grant a warrant under his hand, authorizing the inspector named therein, at any time within the period named therein, but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter, in pursuance of this act, the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this act, and the fines and provisions of this act, with respect to obstruction of the inspector, shall apply accordingly. (47 V., c. 39, s. 26.)

27. Every inspector under this act shall be furnished with a formal certificate of his appointment, under the hand and seal of the commissioner of public works for Ontario, and on applying for admission to a factory shall, if required, produce to the employer the said certificate. (47 V., c. 39, s. 27.)

28. (1.) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of

the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on; and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars.

(2.) In every factory the employer shall keep in the form and with the particulars prescribed by any regulation made by the lieutenant-governor in council in that behalf, a register of the women, young girls and children employed in that factory and of their employment, and of other matters under this act; and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this act, as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties under this act, and in default thereof, such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. (47 V., c. 39, s. 28.)

29. There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory and in such other parts thereof as the inspector directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory—

1. Such notices of the provisions of this act, and of any regulations made thereunder, as the inspector deems necessary to enable the persons employed in the factory to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under this act;

2. A notice of the name and address of the inspector; and

3. A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated; and

4. Every other notice and document (if any) required by this act to be affixed in the factory.

In the event of a contravention of any provision or requirement of this section in a factory the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. (47 V., c. 39, s. 29.)

30. (1.) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document under this act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

(2.) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document required, or authorized to be served or sent, for the purposes of this act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or where that person is an employer, within the meaning of this act, by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to his agent or to some person in the factory of which he is employer; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post; and where it is

required to be served on or sent to an employer it shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to him at the factory in respect of which he is employer, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the employer. (47 V., c. 39, s. 30.)

31. If any of the provisions of this act, or of any regulations, rules or orders made under the authority thereof by the lieutenant-governor in council or by any inspector are contravened, and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the employer guilty of such contravention, shall on summary conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offense was committed, for a period not exceeding three months. (47 V., c. 39, s. 31.)

32. If a factory is not kept in conformity with this act, the court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to, or instead of inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with this act ; the court may, also, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every day that such non-compliance continues. (47 V., c. 39, s. 32.)

33. When the employer is charged with an offense against this act he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court or tribunal at the time appointed for hearing the charge ; and if after the commission of the offense has been proved the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the act, and that the said other person had committed the offense in question without the knowledge, consent or connivance of him, the employer, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offense and the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or punishment. (47 V., c. 39, s. 33.)

34. When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at the time of discovering the offense that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this act, and also by what person such offense had been committed, and also that it had been

committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the employer. (47 V., c. 39. s. 34.)

35. When an offense for which an employer is liable under this act to a fine has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person, such agent, servant, workman or other person shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment for such offense as if he was the employer. (47 V., c. 39, s. 35.)

36. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offense from day to day to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishment fixed by this act for the offense, except—

1. When the repetition of the offense occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offense ; or

2. When the offense is one of employing two or more children, young girls or women, contrary to the provisions of this act. (47 V., c. 39, s. 36.)

37. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered under or in pursuance of this act, shall be paid by the convicting justices or police magistrates, as the case may be, to the inspector, who shall forthwith pay the same over to the treasurer of the province to and for the use of the province. (47 V., c. 39, s. 37.)

38. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offenses and fines under this act :

(1.) The information shall be laid within two months, or, where the offense is punishable, at discretion, by imprisonment, within three months after the commission of the offense.

2. The description of an offense in the words of this act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law.

3. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offense in this act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

4. It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory is a factory within the meaning of this act, without more.

5. It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employer employing persons in the factory is usually known.

6. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this act to appeal shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the crown or of any private person, into the high court except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case. (47 V., c. 39, s. 38.)

39. All prosecutions under this act may be brought and heard before any two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county where the penalty was incurred or the offense was committed or wrong done, and in cities and towns in which there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this act the procedure shall be governed by "The Act respecting summary convictions before justices of the peace." (47 V., c. 39, s. 39.)

40. Such annual or other report of the inspector, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the legislative assembly. (47 V., c. 39, s. 40.)

41. This act shall not come into force until a day be named by the lieutenant-governor by his proclamation: Provided always, that at any time after the passing of this act any appointment, rule, regulation or order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done which appears to the lieutenant-governor in council necessary or proper to be made, issued, prescribed, or done for the purpose of bringing this act or any part thereof into operation on the said day. (47 V., c. 39, s. 41.)

ENGLAND, A. D. 1878.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1. This act may be cited as the factory and workshop act, 1878.

2. This act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which day is in this act referred to as the commencement of this act; provided that at any time after the passing of this act, any appointment, regulation, or

order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done which appears to a secretary of state necessary or proper to be made, issued, prescribed or done for the purpose of bringing this act into operation at the commencement thereof.

PART I. — GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Sanitary provisions.—3. A factory and a workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

A factory or workshop shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

4. Where it appears to an inspector under this act that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workshop is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under this act, that inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the sanitary authority in whose district the factory or workshop is situate, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

An inspector under this act may, for the purpose of this section, take with him into a factory or a workshop a medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or other officer of the sanitary authority.

Safety.—5. With respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory the following provisions shall have effect :

(1.) Every hoist or teagle near to which any person is liable to pass or to be employed, and every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam or water or other mechanical power, whether in the engine-house or not, and every part of a steam engine and water-wheel, shall be securely fenced ; and

(2.) Every wheel-race not otherwise secured shall be securely fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race ; and

(3.) Every part of the mill-gearing shall either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to

every person employed in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced ; and

(4.) All fencing shall be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or used for the purpose of any manufacturing process.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

6. When an inspector considers that in a factory any part of the machinery of any kind, moved by steam, water or other mechanical power to which the foregoing provisions of this act with respect to the fencing of machinery do not apply, is not securely fenced, and is so dangerous as to be likely to cause bodily injury to any person employed in the factory, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to fence the part of the machinery which he so deems to be dangerous.

The occupier, within fourteen days after the receipt of the notice, may serve on the inspector a requisition requiring the matter to be referred to arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall be referred to arbitration, and two skilled arbitrators shall be appointed, the one by the inspector, and the other by the occupier, and the provisions of the companies clauses consolidation act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall, subject to the express provisions of this section, apply to the said arbitration.

If the arbitrators or their umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the notice shall be canceled, and the occupier shall not be required to fence in pursuance thereof, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid as the expenses of the inspectors under this act.

If the occupier does not appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after he served on the inspector the requisition requiring the matter to be referred to arbitration, or if neither the arbitrators nor the umpire decides that it is necessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the occupier shall securely fence the said machinery as required by the notice, or by the award of the arbitrators or umpire if it modifies the notice, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid by the occupier of the factory, and shall be recoverable from him by the inspector in the county court.

Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with a notice or award under this section or fails to keep the machinery mentioned in such notice or award securely fenced as thereby required, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

For the purpose of this section and of any provisions of this act relating thereto, "machinery" shall be deemed to include any driving band or strap.

8. Where an inspector observes in a factory that any grindstone, worked by steam, water or other mechanical power, is in itself so faulty or is fixed in so faulty a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury to the grinder using the same, such inspector shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to replace such faulty grindstone, or to properly fix the grindstone fixed in the faulty manner, and the provisions of this act with respect to the notice requiring dangerous machinery to be fenced and arbitration thereon shall apply in like manner as if they were reenacted in this section with the necessary modifications.

When the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with a notice or award under this section, or fails to keep the grindstone mentioned in such notice or award in such a state and fixed in such a manner as not to be dangerous, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

9. A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

A child, young person or woman shall not be allowed

(1.) To clean any part of the mill-gearing in a factory while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery ; nor

(2.) To work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.

A child, or young person or woman allowed to clean or to work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

Employment and meal hours.—10. A child, young person or woman shall not be employed in a factory or workshop, except during the period of employment fixed by the occupier in pursuance of this act and specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

11. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a textile factory the following regulations shall be observed :

(1.) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall be a period of twelve consecutive hours, inclusive of meal hours, and either shall begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or shall begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening ; and

(2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall begin at either six or at seven o'clock in the morning ; and

(3.) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at six o'clock in the morning, that period—

(a.) If not less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever ; and

(b.) If less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at half an hour after noon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever ; and

(4.) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at seven o'clock in the morning, such period shall end at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon as regards any manufacturing process, and at two o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever ; and

(5.) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment for young persons and women in the factory —

(a.) On every day except Saturday, not less than two hours, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(b.) On Saturday, not less than half an hour ; and

(6.) A young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than four hours and a half without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

12. With respect to the employment of children in a textile factory, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system either of employment in the morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only ;

(2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall, except on Saturday, begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before one o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time ; and

(3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall, except on Saturday, begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person ; and

(4.) The period of employment for any *child in a morning or an afternoon set* on Saturday shall begin and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person ; and

(5.) A child, whether employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall not be employed on Saturday in two successive weeks, nor on Saturday in any week, if on any other day in the same week he has been employed for more than five hours ; and

(6.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system, the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks ; and

(7.) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

12. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a non-textile factory, and of young persons in a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1.) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall (save as in this act especially excepted) be a period of twelve consecutive hours, inclusive of meal hours, and either shall begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or shall begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening ; and

(2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall (save as in this act especially excepted) begin at six o'clock in the morning or at seven o'clock in the morning, and end at two o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(3.) There shall be allowed for meals during the period of employment in the factory or workshop

(a.) On every day except Saturday not less than one hour and a half, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(b.) On Saturday not less than half an hour ; and

(4.) A young person or woman in a non-textile factory and a young person in a workshop shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

13 With respect to the employment of children in a non-textile factory and a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1.) Children shall not be employed except either on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or in a factory or workshop in which the actual hours of work of young persons and women, exclusive of meal hours, are restricted to ten hours a day, on the system of employment on alternate days only ; and

(2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or if the

dinner time begins before one o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time ; and

(3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person : and

(4.) A child shall not be employed in two successive weeks in a morning set, or in two successive weeks in an afternoon set ; and

(5.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system, the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed in any manner on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks ; and

(6.) A child shall not be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

14. In a workshop in which a young person or a child is employed a woman shall not be employed except during the same period and subject to the same restrictions as if she were a young person ; and the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in a workshop shall apply accordingly to the employment of women in that workshop.

In a workshop in which no young person or child is employed —

(1.) The period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, be a period not exceeding twelve hours, inclusive of meal hours, between six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday be the period between six o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(2.) There shall be allowed to a woman for meals during the period of employment on any day except Saturday, not less than one hour and a half, and on Saturday half an hour.

15. In a workshop which is a dwelling-house and in which the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house are employed, the foregoing regulations of this act with respect to the employment of women, young persons and children shall not apply, and in lieu thereof the following regulations shall be observed :

(1.) A child, young person or woman shall not be employed in the workshop except during the period of employment fixed by the occupier in accordance with this section.

(2.) The period of employment for young persons and women shall except on Saturday, be a period not exceeding twelve hours, inclusive

of meal hours, between six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday be the period between six o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(3.) There shall be allowed to every woman and young person for meals during the period of employment on any day except Saturday not less than one hour and a half, and on Saturday half an hour ; and

(4.) The period of employment for a child shall be a period not exceeding six hours and a half between six o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon, or between noon and the hour of eight in the evening, or (on Saturday) of two in the afternoon, and for the purpose of the provisions of this act respecting education, such child shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be employed in a morning or afternoon set ; and

(5.) A child shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

16. With respect to meals the following regulations shall (save as in this act specially excepted) be observed in every factory and workshop :

(1.) All children, young persons and women employed therein shall have the same time allowed for meals at the same time in the day ; and

(2.) A child, young person or woman shall not during any part of the day allowed for meals in the factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on.

17. The occupier of a factory or workshop may, from time to time, fix within the limits allowed by this act, and shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop, the period of employment, the time allowed for meals, and whether the children are employed on the system of morning and afternoon sets or of alternate days.

The period of employment and the time allowed for meals in the factory or workshop shall be deemed to be the period and times specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, and all the children in the factory or workshop shall be employed either on the system of morning and afternoon sets or on the system of alternate days, according to the system for the time being specified in such notice.

Provided that the change in the period of employment and in the time allowed for meals, or in the system of employment of the children shall not be made until after the occupier has served on an inspector and affixed in the factory or workshop notice of his intention

to make such change, and shall not be made oftener than once a quarter unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector.

18. A child under the age of ten years shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop.

19. A child, young person or woman shall not (save as in this act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop.

Holidays.—20. The occupier of every factory and workshop shall allow to every child, young person and woman employed therein the following holidays ; that is to say,

(1.) The whole of Christmas Day, and either the whole of Good Friday, or, if it is so specified by the occupier in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, of the next public holiday under the holidays extension act, 1875 ; and in addition

(2.) Eight half-holidays in every year, but a whole holiday may be allowed in lieu of any two such half-holidays ; and

(3.) At least half of the said holidays or whole holidays shall be allowed between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of October in every year ; and

(4.) Cessation from work shall not be deemed a half-holiday or whole holiday, unless a notice of the half-holiday or holiday has been affixed in the factory or workshop for at least the whole period of employment on the last previous work day ; and

(5.) A half-holiday shall comprise at least one-half of the period of employment of young persons and women some other day than Saturday.

A child, young person or woman who—

(1.) On a whole holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section, for a factory or workshop, is employed in the factory or workshop ; or

(2.) On a half-holiday fixed in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop, is employed in the factory or workshop during the portion of the period of employment assigned for such half a holiday, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

Education of children.—21. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognized efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent) as follows :

(1.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall on each work day of every week during any part of which he is so employed be caused to attend for at least one attendance (as defined for the time being by a secretary of state, with the consent of the education department), between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening ; and

(2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall be caused to attend school for at least two attendances (as defined for the time being by a secretary of state, with the consent of the education department), between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop ;

Provided that—

(1.) A child shall not be required by this act to attend school on Saturday or on any holiday or half-holiday allowed by or in pursuance of this act in the factory or workshop in which the child is employed ; and

(2.) The non-attendance of the child shall be excused on every day on which he is certified by the teacher of the school to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause ; also, when the school is closed during the ordinary holidays or for any other temporary cause ; and

(3.) When there is not within the distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the factory or workshop in which the child is employed, or from the residence of the child a certified efficient school which the child can attend, attendance at a school temporarily approved in writing by an inspector under this act, although not a certified efficient school, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed attendance at a certified efficient school until such certified efficient school as aforesaid is established, and with a view to such establishment the inspector shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

A child who has not in any week attended school for all the attendances required by this section, shall not be employed in the following week, until he has attended school for the deficient number of attendances.

The education department shall, from time to time, by the publication of lists or by notices or otherwise as they may think expedient, provide for giving all persons interested, information of the schools in each school district which are certified efficient schools.

22. The occupier of every factory or workshop in which a child is employed, shall on Monday in every week after the first week in which such child began to work therein, or on some other day appointed for that purpose by an inspector, obtain from the teacher at the certified school attended by the child, a certificate (according to the prescribed form and directions) respecting the attendance of such child at school in accordance with this act.

The employment of a child without obtaining such certificate as is required by this section shall be deemed to be employment of a child contrary to the provisions of this act.

The occupier shall keep every certificate for two months after the date thereof, if the child so long continues to be employed in his factory or workshop, and shall produce the same to an inspector when required during that period.

23. The principal teacher of a certified efficient school attended by a child employed in a factory or workshop may apply in writing to the occupier of the factory or workshop to pay a weekly sum specified in the application, not exceeding twopence a week, and not exceeding one-twelfth part of the wages of the child, and after that application the occupier, so long as he employs the child, shall be liable to pay to the applicant while the child attends his school the weekly sum specified in the application, and the sum may be recovered as a debt, and the occupier may deduct the sum so paid by him from the wages payable for the services of the child.

24. When a child of the age of thirteen years has obtained from a person authorized by the education department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing and arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as hereinafter mentioned, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this act.

The standard for the purposes of this section shall be such as may be from time to time fixed for the purposes of this act by a secretary of state, with the consent of the education department, and the standards so fixed shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least six months after such publication.

Attendance at a certified day industrial school shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be attendance at a certified efficient school.

Certificates of fitness for employment.—25. In a factory a child or young person under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed for more than seven, or if the certifying surgeon for that district resides more than three miles from the factory, thirteen working days, unless the occupier thereof has obtained certificate, in the prescribed form, of the fitness of such child or young person for employment in that factory.

A certificate of fitness for employment for the purposes of this act shall be granted by the certifying surgeon for the district, and shall be to the effect that he is satisfied, by the production of a cer-

tificate of birth or otherwise, that such child or young person is of the age named in the certificate of fitness, and that such child or young person has been examined by him and is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory named in the certificate.

26. In order to enable occupiers of workshops to better secure the observance of this act, and prevent the employment in their workshops of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years, who are unfitted for that employment, an occupier of a workshop is hereby authorized to obtain, if he thinks fit, from the certifying surgeon of the district, a certificate of the fitness of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years for employment in his workshop, in like manner as if that workshop were a factory, and the certifying surgeon shall examine the children and young persons, and grant certificates accordingly.

27. When an inspector is of opinion that any child or young person under the age of sixteen years is by disease or bodily infirmity incapacitated from working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory or workshop in which he is employed, he may serve written notice thereof on the occupier of the factory or workshop, and the occupier shall not continue for more than seven days after the service of such notice to employ such child or young person (notwithstanding a certificate of fitness has been previously obtained for such child or young person), unless the certifying surgeon for the district has, after the service of the notice, personally examined such child or young person and has certified that such child or young person is not so incapacitated as aforesaid.

28. All factories and workshops in the occupation of the same occupier, and in the district of the same certifying surgeon, or any of them, may be named in the certificate of fitness for employment if the surgeon is of opinion that he can truly give the certificate for employment therein.

The certificate of birth (which may be produced to a certifying surgeon) shall either be a certified copy of the entry in the register of births, kept in pursuance of the acts relating to the registration of births, or the birth of the child or young person (whether such copy be obtained in pursuance of the elementary education act 1876, or otherwise) or be a certificate from a local authority within the meaning of the elementary education act 1876, to the effect that it appears from the returns transmitted to such authority in pursuance of the said act by the registrar of births and deaths that the child was born at the date named in the certificate.

When a certificate of fitness for employment is to the effect that the certifying surgeon has been satisfied of the age of a child or young person, otherwise than by the production of a certificate of birth, an inspector may, by notice in writing, annul the surgeon's certificate if he has reasonable cause to believe that the real age of the child or young person named in it is less than that mentioned in the certificate, and thereupon that certificate shall be of no avail for the purposes of this act.

When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate of fitness must be obtained.

The occupier shall, when required, produce to an inspector at the factory or workshop in which a child or young person is employed, the certificate of fitness of such child or young person for employment which he is required to obtain under this act.

Accidents. — 29. Where there occurs in a factory or workshop any accident which either

(a.) Causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, or

(b.) Causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, and is produced either by the machinery moved by steam, water or other mechanical power, or by explosion or escape of gas, steam or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the certifying surgeon for the district, stating the residence of the person injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if such notice is not sent the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

If any such accident as aforesaid occurs to a person employed in an iron mill or blast furnace, the actual employer of the person killed or injured shall immediately report the same to the occupier, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

A notice of an accident of which notice is required by section sixty-three of the explosive act 1875, to be sent to a government inspector, need not be sent to the certifying surgeon in pursuance of this section.

30. Where a certifying surgeon receives in pursuance of this act notice of an accident in a factory or workshop, he shall send a copy of such notice to an inspector by the first post after the receipt thereof, and shall with the least possible delay proceed to the factory or workshop and make a full investigation as the nature and cause of

the death or injury caused by that accident, and shall within the next twenty-four hours send to the inspector a report thereof.

The certifying surgeon, for the purpose only of an investigation under this section, shall have the same powers as an inspector, and shall also have power to enter any room in a building to which the person killed or injured has been removed.

There shall be paid to the said surgeon for the investigation such fee, not exceeding ten or less than three shillings, as a secretary of state considers reasonable, which fee shall be paid as expenses incurred in the execution of this act.

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Special provisions for health in certain factories and workshops.—31. For the purpose of securing the observance of the requirements of this act as to cleanliness in every factory and workshop, all the inside walls of the rooms of such factory and workshop, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms, whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not, and all the passages and staircases of every such factory or workshop, if they have not been painted with oil once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed once at least within every successive period of fourteen months, to date from the period when last lime-washed; and if they have been so painted shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least within every successive period of fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed. A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

When it appears to a secretary of state that in any class of factories, or workshops, or parts thereof, the regulations of this section are not required for the purposes of securing therein the observance of the requirements of this act as to cleanliness, or are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, grant to such class of factories or work-shops, or any part thereof, a special exception that the regulations in this section shall not apply thereto.

32. Where a bake-house is situated in any city, town or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than five thousand persons, all the inside walls of the rooms of such bake-house, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms, whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not, and all the passages and staircases of such bake-house shall either be painted with oil or be lime-washed, or partly painted and lime-washed;

where painted with oil there shall be three coats of paint, and the painting shall be renewed once at least in every seven years, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months; where lime-washed, the lime-washing shall be renewed once at least in every six months.

A bake-house in which there is any contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

33. Where a bake-house is situated in any city, town or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than five thousand persons, a place on the same level with the bake-house, forming part of the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping-place, unless it is constructed as follows; that is to say,

Unless it is effectually separated from the bake-house by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and

Unless there be an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which at least four and a half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation.

Any person who lets or occupies, or continues to let, or knowingly suffers to be occupied, any place contrary to this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offense, twenty shillings, and for every subsequent offense, five pounds.

34. If in a factory or workshop where grinding, glazing or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to an inspector under this act that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means, of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation, to be provided within a reasonable time; and if the same is not provided, maintained and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

35. A child, young person or woman shall not be employed in any part of a factory in which the wet-spinning of flax, hemp, jute or tow is carried on, unless sufficient means be employed and continued for protecting the workers from being wetted, and where hot water is used, for preventing the escape of steam into the room occupied by the workers.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

Special restrictions as to employment, meals and certificate of fitness.—

36. A child or young person shall not, to the extent mentioned in the

first schedule of this act, be employed in the factories or workshops or parts thereof named in that schedule.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

37. A child, young person or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal or to remain during the time allowed for meals in the parts of factories or workshops to which this section applies; and a child, young person or woman allowed to take a meal or remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

This section applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in part one of the second schedule of this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof not named in the said part of the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, extend the prohibition in this section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof.

If the prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children, young persons and women in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, to which the prohibition has been extended by an order, he may, by an order made under this part of this act, rescind the order of extension, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the making of another order at a future period.

38. In print works and bleaching and dyeing works, the period of employment for a child, young person and woman, and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the said works were a textile factory, and the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of children, young persons and women in a textile factory shall apply accordingly as if such print works and bleaching and dyeing works were textile factories; save that nothing in this section shall prevent the continuous employment in said works, without an interval of half an hour for a meal, of a child, young person or woman for the period allowed by this act in a non-textile factory.

39. In a workshop to which this section applies, a child or young person under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed for more than seven, or if the certifying surgeon for the district resides more than three miles from the workshop, thirteen working days,

unless the occupier thereof has obtained a certificate in the prescribed form of fitness of such child or young person for employment in that workshop, and the provisions of this act with respect to certificates of fitness for employment shall apply in like manner as if that workshop were a factory.

This section applies to the workshops specified in part two of the second schedule to this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of special circumstances affecting any class of workshops not named in the said part of the said schedule, it is expedient for protecting the health of the children and young persons under the age of sixteen years employed therein, to extend this section to such class of workshops, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, extend this section accordingly.

If the proper prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years employed in any class of workshops to which the section has been extended by an order, he may by order made under this part of this act rescind the order of extension, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the making of another order at a future period.

Special exceptions relaxing general law in certain factories and workshops—(a.) Period of employment.—40. In the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies the period of employment for young persons and women, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may, except on Saturday, begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at eight o'clock in the evening; and may on Saturday begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at four o'clock in the evening, and the beginning of the period of employment for a child in a morning set and the end of a period of employment for a child in an afternoon set may be altered accordingly.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part one of the third schedule of this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception accordingly.

41. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of

factories or workshops, or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, a special exception that the period of employment for young persons and women therein, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may on any day except Saturday begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock in the evening, but in such case the period of employment for a child shall end at eight o'clock in the evening or some earlier hour.

42. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in textile factories shall not prevent the employment in the part of a textile factory in which a machine for the manufacture of lace is moved by steam, water or other mechanical power, of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between four o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

(a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the period of employment for young persons under sixteen years of age or women in the factory, his hours of actual work on that day shall not exceed nine hours; and

(b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the period of employment for young persons under sixteen years of age or women in the factory, he shall not be employed on the same day after the end of that period; and

(c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the period of employment for young persons of sixteen years of age or women in the factory, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of such period of employment.

If young persons under the age of sixteen years or women are not employed in the factory, the period of employment for the purpose of this exception shall mean such period as can, under this act, be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the factory, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the factory.

43. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in non-textile factories or workshops shall not prevent the employment in the part of a bakehouse in which the process of baking bread is carried on of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between five o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock

in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

(a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the period of employment for young persons under sixteen years of age or women in the bakehouse, his hours of actual work on that day shall not exceed nine hours; and

(b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the period of employment for young persons under sixteen years of age or women in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed after the end of that period on the same day; and

(c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the period of employment for young persons under the age of sixteen years or women in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of such period of employment.

If young persons under the age of sixteen years or women are not employed in the bakehouse, the period of employment for the purpose of this exception shall mean such period as can under this act be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the bakehouse, and notice of such period shall be fixed in the bakehouse.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state that the exigencies of the trade carried on in bakehouses, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the male young persons affected hereby, he may, by order made under this part of this act grant to bakehouses, or to bakehouses situate in the said locality, a special exception permitting the employment of male young persons of sixteen years of age and upwards as if they were no longer young persons.

44. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require some other day in the week to be substituted for Saturdays as regards the hour at which the period of employment of children, young persons, and women is required by this act to end on Saturday, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorizing the occupiers of every such factory and workshop to substitute by a notice affixed in the factory or workshop some other day for Saturday, and in such case this act shall apply in such factory and workshop in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday, and Saturday were an ordinary work day.

46. In the process of Turkey red dyeing, nothing in part one of this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women on Saturday until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

46. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, he may, by order made under this part of this act, grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception authorizing the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow any or all of the half-holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children, young persons and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons and women and not on the same days.

47. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is a person of the Jewish religion, the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent him

(1.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday until sunset, from employing young persons and women on Saturday from after sunset until nine o'clock in the evening; or

(2.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday both before and after sunset, from employing young persons and women one hour on every other day in the week (not being Sunday) in addition to the hours allowed by this act, so that such hour be at the beginning or end of the period of employment, and be not before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening.

48. No penalty shall be incurred by any person in respect of any work done on Sunday in a factory or workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions:

(1.) The occupier of the factory or workshop shall be of the Jewish religion; and

(2.) The factory or workshop shall be closed on Saturday and shall not be opened for traffic on Sunday; and

(3.) The occupier shall not avail himself of the exception in this part of this act for the employment of young persons and women on Saturday evening, or for an additional hour during any other day of the week.

Where the occupier avails himself of this exception, this act shall apply to the factory or workshop in like manner as if Sunday were Saturday and the Saturday were Sunday.

(b.) *Meal hours.*—49. The provisions of this act which require that all the children, young persons and women employed in a factory or

workshop shall have the time allowed for meals at the same time in the day shall not apply in the cases mentioned in part two of the third schedule to this act.

The provisions of this act which require that a child, young person and women shall not, during any part of the time allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases and to the extent mentioned in part two of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, or of any temporary or special emergency affecting the business carried on in such class, to extend thereto the exceptions in this section or either of them, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons and women affected thereby, he may, by order made under this part of this act extend such exceptions or exception accordingly.

(c.) *Overtime*.—50. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies, of young persons, if upward of fourteen years of age, and of women for fourteen hours (inclusive of meal hours) on any one day, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely :

(1.) The period of employment shall end at eight o'clock in the evening, or if such period begins at seven o'clock or any later hour in the morning, at nine o'clock in the evening; and

(2.) Where the time allowed for meals under the said regulations of this act is less than two hours during the period of employment, there shall be allowed an additional half an hour for a meal after the hour of five in the evening; and

(3.) Any such young person or woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than forty-eight days in any period of twelve months.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part three of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, it is necessary by reason of the nature of the business depending on the weather or the seasons of the year, or by reason of any special emergency affecting

the business, to employ young persons and women in a manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

51. If in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which this exception applies, the process in which a child, young person or woman is employed is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person or woman, the provisions of this act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding thirty minutes.

Provided that the hours of actual work of such child, young person or woman in that week do not exceed the total number of hours for which such child, young person or woman would have been permitted to actually work if this exception did not apply.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in part four of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, the time for the completion of a process can not by the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof of this exception can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception accordingly.

52. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women so far as is necessary for the purpose only of preventing any damage which may arise from spontaneous combustion in the process of Turkey red dyeing, or from any extraordinary atmospheric influence in the process of open-air bleaching.

53. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops and parts thereof to which this exception applies of women for fourteen hours (inclusive of meal hours) on any one day, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

(a.) The period of employment shall end at eight o'clock in the evening, or if such period begins at seven o'clock or any later hour in the morning, at nine o'clock in the evening; and

(b) There shall be allowed an additional half an hour for a meal after the hour of five in the evening; and

(c.) Any such woman shall not be employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than ninety-six days in any period of twelve months.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part five of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, it is necessary, by reason of the perishable nature of the articles or materials which are the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft, to employ women in the manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the women employed, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend this exception to such factories or workshops, or parts thereof.

(d.) *Night work.*—54. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment in factories and workshops, to which this exception applies, of male young persons, when upwards of fourteen years of age, during the night, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions :

(1.) The period of employment shall not exceed twelve consecutive hours (inclusive of meal hours), and shall begin and end at the hours specified in the notice ; and

(2.) The provisions of part one of this act, with respect to the allowance of time for meals to young persons, shall be observed with the necessary modifications as to the hour at which the times allowed for meals are fixed ; and

(3.) A male young person employed during the night shall not be employed during any part of the twelve hours preceding or succeeding the term of employment ; and

(4.) A male young person shall not be employed on more than six nights, or in case of blast furnaces or paper mills seven nights, in any two weeks.

The provisions of this act, with respect to the period of employment on Saturday, and with respect to the allowance to young persons of eight half-holidays in every year, or of whole holidays in lieu of them, shall not apply to a male young person employed in day and night turns in pursuance of this exception.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in part six of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons at

night, and that such employment will not injure the health of the male young persons employed, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend this exception to such factory or workshops, or parts thereof.

55. In a factory or workshop in which the process of printing newspapers is carried on not more than two nights in the week, nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of male young persons of sixteen years of age and upwards at night during not more than two nights in a week as if he were no longer a young person.

56. In a factory or workshop in which the making of glass is carried on, nothing in this act shall prevent any male young person of upwards of fourteen years of age from working according to the accustomed hours of the factory or workshop if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely :

(1.) The total hours of the periods of employment shall not exceed sixty in any one week ; and

(2.) The periods of employment (inclusive of meal hours) for any such young person shall not exceed fourteen hours in four separate turns per week, or twelve hours in five separate turns per week, or ten hours in six separate turns per week, or any less number of hours in the accustomed number of separate turns per week, so that such number of turns do not exceed nine ; and

(3.) Such young person shall not work in any turn without an interval of time not less than one full turn ; and

(4.) There shall be allowed to such young person during each turn (so far as is practicable) the same interval for meals as are required by this act to be allowed in any other non-textile factory or workshop.

Special exception for domestic and certain other workshops.— 57. The provisions of this act which relate —

(1.) To the cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting and washing), or to the overcrowding or ventilation of a workshop ; or

(2.) To all children, young persons and women employed in a workshop having the time allowed for meals the same time in the day, or during any part of the time allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in any room ; or

(3.) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a workshop ; or specifying any matter in the notice ; or

(4.) To the allowance of any holidays to a child, young person or woman ; or

(5.) To the sending notice of accidents, shall not apply to a workshop

(1.) In which no young person or child is employed ; or

(2.) Which is a dwelling-house, and in which the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house carry on the handicraft :

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt a bakehouse from the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting and washing).

Supplemental as to special provisions.—58. Where it appears to a secretary of state that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child, young person or woman employed in pursuance of an exception under this act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this act direct that the adoption of such means or provisions shall be a condition of such employment.

59. Where an exception has been granted or extended under this part of this act by an order of a secretary of state, and it appears to a secretary of state that such exception is injurious to the health of the children, young persons or women employed in, or is no longer necessary for the carrying on of the business in the class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, to which the said exception was so granted or extended, he may, by an order made under this part of this act, rescind the grant or extension, without prejudice to the making of another order at a future period.

60. Where a secretary of state has the power to make an order under this part of this act, the following provisions shall apply to that order.

(1.) The order shall be under the hand of the secretary of state and shall be published in the *London Gazette* of the date of the order, or at any later date mentioned in the order.

(2.) The order may be temporary or permanent, conditional or unconditional, and may extend a provision, prohibition or exception, grant an exception, or rescind a previous order, either wholly or partly.

(3.) The order shall be laid before both houses of parliament, and if either house of parliament, within forty days after the same has been so laid before it, resolve that such order ought to be annulled, the same shall, after the date of such resolution be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under such order or to the making of any new order.

(4.) The order, while it is in force, shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply as if it formed part of the enactment which provides for the extension or grant or otherwise for making the order.

61. An occupier of a factory or workshop, not less than seven days before he avails himself of any special exception under this part of this act, shall (except in the case of a workshop to which the provisions of this act with respect to notices do not apply), affix in his factory or workshop and serve on an inspector notice of his intention so to avail himself, and whilst he avails himself of this exception shall keep the notice so affixed.

The notice so affixed shall specify the hours for the beginning and end of the period of employment, and the times to be allowed for meals to every child, young person and woman where they differ from the ordinary hours of time.

An occupier of a factory or workshop shall enter in the prescribed register, and report to an inspector, the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of any child, young person or woman in pursuance of any exception.

Where the occupier of a factory or workshop avails himself of an exception under this part of this act, and a condition for availing himself of such exception (whether specified in this part of this act, or in the order granting or extending the exception) is not observed in that factory or workshop, then .

(1.) If such condition relates to the cleanliness, ventilation or overcrowding of the factory or workshop, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act; and

(2.) In any other case a child, young person or woman employed in the factory or workshop, in alleged pursuance of the said exception, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

PART III. — ADMINISTRATION, PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Inspection.—62. A secretary of state from time to time may appoint such inspectors (under whatever title he may from time to time fix), and such clerks and servants as he may, with the approval of the treasury, think necessary for carrying into effect the execution of this act, and may assign to them their duties, and may constitute a principal inspector with an office in London, and may regulate the cases and the manner in which they or any of them are to execute and perform the powers and duties of inspectors under this act, and may award such salaries as he, with the consent of the treasury, thinks proper, and may remove such inspectors, clerks and servants.

All salaries paid to inspectors, clerks and servants appointed under this act, and all expenses incurred by them or by a secretary of state in the execution of this act, shall be paid out of moneys provided by parliament.

Notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the *London Gazette*.

A person who is the occupier of a factory or workshop or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process of business carried on therein or in a patent connected therewith, or is employed in or about a factory or workshop, shall not act as an inspector under this act.

An inspector under this act shall not be liable to serve in any parochial or municipal office.

Such annual report of the proceedings of the inspectors under this act as the secretary of state from time to time directs shall be laid before both houses of parliament.

A reference in this act to an inspector refers, unless it is otherwise expressed, to an inspector appointed in pursuance of this section, and a notice or other document required by this act to be sent to an inspector as a secretary of state may from time to time, by declaration published in the *London Gazette* or otherwise as he thinks expedient for making the same known to all persons interested, direct, and the inspector named in such declaration shall be deemed to be for the purposes mentioned in the declaration the inspector of the district.

63. An inspector under this act shall for the purpose of the execution of this act have power to do all or any of the following things, namely:

(1.) To enter, inspect, and examine at all reasonable times by day and night any factory and workshop and every part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory or workshop, and to take with him on every such entry a certifying surgeon and any constable whom he may need to assist him, and any other officer whom he is authorized by this act to take into a factory or workshop; and

(2.) To require the production of the registers, certificates, notices and documents kept in pursuance of this act, and to inspect, examine, and copy the same; and

(3.) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the enactments of this act and the enactments for the time being in force relating to public health are complied with, so far as respects the factory or workshop and the persons employed therein; and

(4.) To enter any school in which he has reasonable cause to believe that children employed in a factory or workshop are for the time being educated; and

(5.) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this act, every person whom he finds in a factory or workshop, or such a school as aforesaid, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding two months employed in a factory or workshop, and to require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined; and

(6.) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect.

The occupier of every factory and workshop, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this act in relation to such factory and workshop.

Every person who willfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition of an inspector in pursuance of this section, or who conceals or prevents, or attempts to conceal or prevent a child, young person or woman from appearing before or being examined by an inspector, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this act.

Where an inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this act in a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five, or where the offense is committed at night, twenty pounds.

Every inspector under this act shall be furnished with the prescribed certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory or workshop shall, if required, produce to the occupier the said certificate.

Every person who forges or counterfeits any such certificate, or makes use of any forged, counterfeit, or false certificate, or personates the inspector named in any such certificate, or falsely pretends to be an inspector under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable on conviction on indictment to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

Certifying surgeons.—65. Subject to such regulations as may be from time to time made by a secretary of state, an inspector may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of legally qualified practitioners to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this act, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

Every appointment and revocation of appointment of a certifying surgeon may be annulled by a secretary of state upon appeal to him for that purpose.

A surgeon who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in any process of business carried on therein, or in a patent connected therewith, shall not be a certifying surgeon for that factory or workshop.

A secretary of state may from time to time make rules for the guidance of certifying surgeons; and for the particulars to be registered respecting their visits, and for the forms of certificates and other documents to be used by them.

66. A certificate of fitness for employment shall not be granted for the purposes of this act, except upon personal examination of the person named therein.

A certifying surgeon shall not examine any child or young person for the purposes of a certificate of fitness for employment, or sign any such certificate elsewhere than at the factory or workshop where such child or person is or is about to be employed, unless the number of children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop is less than ten, or unless for some special reason allowed in writing by an inspector.

If a certifying surgeon refuses to grant for any person examine by him a certificate of fitness for employment, he shall when required give in writing and sign the reasons for such refusal.

67. With respect to the fees to be paid to certifying surgeons in respect of the examination of, and grant of certificates of fitness for employment of children and young persons in factories or workshops, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) The occupier may agree with the certifying surgeon as to the amount of such fees.

(2.) In the absence of any such agreement the fees shall be those named in the following scale:

When the examination is at a factory or workshop not exceeding one mile from the surgeon's residence:

Two shillings sixpence for each visit and sixpence for each person after the first five examined at that visit.

When the examination is at a factory or workshop more than one mile from the surgeon's residence:

The above fees and an additional sixpence for each complete half mile over and above the mile.

When the examination is not at the factory or workshop but at the residence of the surgeon, or at some other place, day or hour appointed by the surgeon for that purpose, and published in the prescribed manner:

Sixpence for each person examined.

(3.) The occupier shall pay the fees at the time at which the surgeon signs the certificate, or at any other time that may be directed by the inspector.

(4.) The occupier may deduct the fee, or any part thereof, not exceeding in any case threepence, from the wages of the person for whom the certificate was granted.

(5.) A secretary of state, may, from time to time, if he thinks it is expedient, alter any fees fixed by this section.

Miscellaneous.—68. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

69. Where an inspector, by notice in writing, names a public clock, or some other clock open to public view, for the purpose of regulating the period of employment in a factory or workshop, the period of employment and time allowed for meals for children, young persons and women in that factory or workshop shall be regulated by that clock, which shall be specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

70. The occupier of every factory and the occupier of every workshop in which a child or young person under the age of sixteen years is prohibited by or in pursuance of this act from being employed without a certificate of fitness for employment, shall keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars registers of the children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop, and of their employment and other matters under this act.

The occupier of a factory or workshop shall send to an inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this act as the inspector may from time to time require for the execution of his duties under this act.

Where by reason of the number of children and young persons employed in a workshop (other than one above in this section mentioned), or otherwise, it seems expedient to a secretary of state so to do, he may order the occupier of that workshop to keep a register under this section, with power to rescind such order, and while such order is in force this section shall apply to that workshop in like manner as if it were a factory.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

71. There shall be affixed at the entrance of every factory and workshop, and in such other parts thereof as an inspector may for the time being direct, and be constantly kept so affixed in the prescribed form and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory or workshop :

(1.) The prescribed abstract of this act; and

(2.) A notice of the name and address of the prescribed inspector; and

(3.) A notice of the name and address of the certifying surgeon for the district; and

(4.) A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and the time for meals in the factory or workshop are regulated; and

(5.) Every notice and document required by this act to be affixed in the factory or workshop.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

72. Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document under this act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document required or authorized to be served or sent for the purpose of this act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or where addressed to the occupier of a factory or workshop, by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to the agent or the occupier or some person in the factory or workshop; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received, respectively, at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice, order, requisition, summons or document was properly addressed and put into the post, and the same when required to be served on or sent to the occupier of any factory or workshop shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the occupier of such factory or workshop at the factory or workshop with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the occupier.

Public establishments.—73. A factory or workshop shall not be exempted from the provisions of this act by reason that it belongs to the crown, or that the articles manufactured therein, or otherwise, the subject of any manufacturing process or handicraft therein, being the property of the crown, are not intended for sale.

Provided that, in case of any public emergency, it shall be lawful for a secretary of state to exempt any such establishment from any of the provisions of this act during the period named by him.

Penalties.—74. If a factory or workshop is not kept in conformity with this act, the occupier thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order certain means to be adopted by the occupier, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory or workshop into conformity with this act; the court may, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally limited or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues.

75. If any person suffers any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any machinery required by or in pursuance of this act to be securely fenced, the occupier of the factory shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, the whole or any part of which may be applied for the benefit of the injured person, or otherwise, as a secretary of state determines.

Provided, that the occupier of a factory shall not be liable to any fine under this section if an information against him for not fencing the part of the machinery by which the bodily injury was inflicted be not filed.

76. Where a child, young person or woman is employed in a factory or workshop, contrary to the provisions of this act, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three, or, if the offense was committed during the night, five pounds for each child, young person or woman so employed.

A child, young person or woman who is not allowed time for meals as required by this act, or during the time allowed for meals is employed in the factory or workshop, or allowed to remain in contravention of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

77. The parent of a child or young person shall

(1.) If such child or young person is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offense, unless it appears to the court that such offense was committed without the consent, connivance or willful default of such parent; and

(2.) If he neglects to cause such child to attend school in accordance with this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offense.

78. Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate required for the purposes of this act (for the forgery or counterfeiting of which no other punishment is provided), or gives or signs any such certificates knowing the same to be false in any material particular, or utters or knowingly makes use of any certificate so forged, counterfeited, or false as aforesaid, or utters or knowingly makes use of as applying to any person any certificate which does not so apply, or personates any person named in any certificate, or willfully connives at the forging, counterfeiting, giving, signing, uttering, making use or personating as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

Every person who willfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate, or document required by this act to be kept, or willfully makes or signs a false declaration under this act, or knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

79. Where an offense for which the occupier of a factory or workshop is liable under this act to a fine, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person, the offender shall be liable to the same fine as if he were the occupier.

80. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is charged with an offense against this act, he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if after the commission of the offense has been proved, the occupier of the factory or workshop proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this act, and that the said other person had committed the offense in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offense and the occupier shall be exempted from any penalty.

When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering the offense, that the occupier of the factory or workshop had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this act, and also by what person such offense had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the personal consent, connivance or knowledge of the occupier, and in contravention of his

orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory or workshop.

81. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offense from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this act for the offense, except:

(a.) Where the repetition of the offense occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offense; or

(b.) Where the offense is one of employing two or more children, young persons or women contrary to the provisions of this act.

Legal proceedings.—82. Save as is otherwise provided by this act, all offenses under this act shall be prosecuted, and all fines under this act shall be recovered, on summary conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

A summary order may be made for the purpose of this act by a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

All fines imposed in pursuance of this act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this act, be paid into the exchequer.

The court of summary jurisdiction, when hearing and determining a case arising under this act, shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions sitting at a place appointed for holding petty sessions or of some other magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorized to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Where any proceeding is taken before a court of summary jurisdiction with respect to an offense against this act alleged to be committed in or with reference to a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop, and the father, son or brother of such occupier, shall not be qualified to act as a member of such court.

83. If any person feels aggrieved by a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction on determining an information or complaint under this act, he may appeal therefrom; subject in England to the conditions and regulations following:

(1.) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal has arisen, not less than twenty-one days after the decision of the court from which the appeal is made;

(2.) The appellant shall, within ten days after the decision of the court, give notice to the other party, and to the court of summary jurisdiction, of his intention to appeal, and of the ground thereof ;

(3.) The appellant shall, within three days after such notice, enter into a recognizance before a justice of the peace, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or shall, if such appeal is against an order or against a conviction whereby only a sum of money is adjudged to be paid, give such other security by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise as the justice may allow.

(4.) The appellant, after entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof to the other party.

(5.) The clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction shall, seven days at least before the sessions, transmit to the clerk of the peace, the recognizance duly signed by the justice, or, if such other security as aforesaid is taken, a certificate thereof signed by such justice or clerk.

(6.) Where the appellant is in custody, the justice may, if he think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance, or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody.

(7.) The court of appeal may adjourn the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction, with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just.

(8.) The court of appeal may make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just.

(9.) Whenever a decision is reversed by the court of appeal, the clerk of the peace shall indorse on the conviction order or other adjudication, a memorandum that the same has been so reversed, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction, order or other adjudication is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction, order or other adjudication has been reversed, in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction, order or other adjudication.

(10.) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant may be signed by him or his attorney on his behalf, and every such notice and every recognizance and certificate men-

tioned in this section may be transmitted by the post in the ordinary way.

84. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to proceedings for offenses and fines under this act:

(1.) The information shall be laid within two months, or, where the offense is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, or is a breach of the provisions of this act with respect to holidays, within three months after the commission of the offense.

(2.) The description of an offense in the words of this act, or as near thereto as may be, shall be sufficient in law.

(3.) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offense in this act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

(4.) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory or workshop is a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act without more; and

(5.) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known.

(6.) A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this act to appeal shall not be removed by certiorari or otherwise, either at the instance of the crown or of any private person, into a superior court, except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

85. If any person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while all the machinery of the shop is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this act to have been then employed in the factory.

Provided, that yards, play-grounds and places open to the public view, school-rooms, waiting-rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this enactment.

Where a child or young person is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young person is not of that age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon for the district that he has personally examined any person employed in a factory or workshop in that district, and believes him to be under the age set forth in the declaration, shall be admissible in evidence of the age of that person.

A copy of a conviction for an offense against this act, purporting to be certified under the hands of the clerk of the peace having the custody of such conviction to be a true copy, shall be receivable as evidence, and every such clerk of the peace shall, upon the written request of an inspector and payment of a fee of one shilling, deliver to him a copy of the conviction so certified.

PART IV.—DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, APPLICATIONS TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND AND REPEAL.

Definitions.—86. For the purpose of this act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Manufacturing process,” as respects a factory, and “handicraft,” as respects a workshop, means any manual labor exercised by way of trade or for the purpose of gain in or incidental to the making of any article or part of the article, or in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for sale any article ; and

“Factory ” means any premises within the same close or curtilage in which or in any part of which any manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of steam, water or mechanical power ; and

A part of such premises which is used solely for the purposes of a dwelling-house or for any purpose other than the said manufacturing process or some works incidental to or connected with the said manufacturing process shall not by reason only of its being within the same close or curtilage be deemed to be part of the factory, but save as aforesaid every part of such premises shall be deemed to be part of the factory, although not containing any machinery ; and

“Textile factory ” means, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any factory in which there is carried on the preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, or tow, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material or of any fabric made thereof ; and

“Non-textile factory ” means any factory not a textile factory ; and
“workshop ” means any premises, room or place in which any handi-

craft is carried on by any person, and which is not a factory as before defined and to which and over which the employer of such persons has the right of access and control ; and

A part of any such premises, room or place which is used solely for the purpose of a dwelling-house shall not be deemed to be part of the workshop; and

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory or a workshop by reason only that the same are or is in the open air.

Any part of a factory or workshop may be taken to be a separate factory or workshop within the meaning of this act.

87. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Bakehouse” means any premises, room or place in which bread, biscuit or confectionery are baked, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived.

“Blast-furnace” means any blast-furnace or other furnace or premises in which the process of smelting or otherwise obtaining a metal from the ores is carried on.

“Bleaching and dyeing works” means any premises, room or place in which the process of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material or dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on.

“Iron-mill” means any mill, forge or other premises or place in which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate or for otherwise making or converting steel.

“Pit-bank” means any premises or place in which the dressing of ore obtained from a mine within a meaning of the metalliferous mines regulation act, 1872, is carried on, whether such premises do or do not form part of the mine within the meaning of that act.

“Print-works” means any premises, room or place in which persons are employed to print figures, patterns or designs upon any cotton, linen, woolen, worsted or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric, not being paper.

“Public laundry” means any premises, room or place in which the business of washing articles of wearing apparel, sheets, towels or other articles is carried on for profit.

“Quarry” means any premises or place, not being a mine, in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites or other minerals.

“Rope works” means any ropery, ropewalk or rope work in which machinery moved by steam or other mechanical power is not used for

drawing or spinning the fibers of flax, hemp, jute or tow, but only for laying or twisting or other processes of preparing or finishing the lines, twines, cords or ropes, and which has not internal communication with any building or premises forming, or forming part of a textile factory within the meaning of this act, except such as is necessary for the transmission of power.

“Shipbuilding yard” means any premises or place in which any ships, boats, or vessels used in navigation are made, finished or repaired.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from a definition of this section by reason only that the same are or is in the open air.

88. Where a part of any premises within the same close or curtilage defined by this act to be a textile factory is used solely for the purpose of the manufacture of goods made entirely of any material other than those enumerated in the definition of textile factory, such part shall be deemed not to be a textile factory, but shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be a non-textile factory or a workshop.

Hat manufactories, paper mills and rope walks shall not be deemed for the purposes of this act to be textile factories, but shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be non-textile factories or workshops.

Blast furnaces, bleaching and dyeing works, and print works, shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to be non-textile factories, whether the manufacturing process is or is not carried on with the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

This act shall apply to a pit-bank, public laundry, quarry and shipbuilding yard in like manner, if the work therein is carried on with the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, as if the same were a non-textile factory, and if the work therein is carried on without such aid, as if the same were a workshop.

89. A child, young person or woman who works in a factory or workshop, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory or workshop used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, shall, save as is otherwise provided by this act, be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this act.

90. “Certified efficient school” in this act means a public elementary school within the meaning of the elementary education acts, 1870 and 1873, and any work-house school in England, certified to be efficient by the local government board, and also any elementary school which is not conducted for private profit, and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty’s inspectors of schools, and requires

the like attendance from its scholars as required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may be for the time being required by the education department, and is certified by the education department to be an efficient school.

91. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Child” means a child under the age of fourteen years ;

“Young person” means a person of the age of fourteen years, and under the age of eighteen years ;

“Woman” means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards ;

“Parent” means a parent, guardian or person having the legal custody of or the control of a child or young person, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child or young person ;

“Treasury” means the commissioners of Her Majesty’s treasury ;

“Secretary of state” means one of Her Majesty’s principal secretaries of state ;

“Education department” means the lords of the committee of the privy council on education ;

“Sanitary authority” means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health act, 1875 ;

“Person” includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate ;

“Week” means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night ;

“Night” means the period between nine o’clock in the evening and six o’clock in the succeeding morning ;

“Prescribed” means prescribed for the time being by a secretary of state ;

“Summary jurisdiction acts” means the acts of the session of the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, entitled “An act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders,” and any acts amending the same ;

“Court of summary jurisdiction” means any justice or justices of the police, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the summary jurisdiction acts, or any act therein referred to ;

“Mill-gearing” comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process.

Savings.—92. Where in any factory the owner or hirer of any machine or implement moved by steam, water or other mechanical

power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implements children, young persons or women are employed, is some person other than the occupier of the factory, and such children, young persons or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offense against this act which may be committed in relation to such children, young persons or women, be deemed to be the occupier of the factory.

93. Nothing in this act shall extend —

(1.) To any young person, being a mechanic, artisan, laborer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory or workshop; or

(2.) To the process of gutting, salting and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats.

94. The provisions of section ninety-one of the public health act, 1875, with respect to a factory, workshop or workplace, not kept in a cleanly state or not ventilated or overcrowded, shall not apply to a factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act relating to cleanliness, ventilation and crowding.

95. Any enactment or document referring to the factory acts, 1873 to 1874, or to the workshop acts, 1867 to 1871, or any of them, or to any enactment thereof, shall be construed to refer to this act and to the corresponding enactment thereof.

(3.) Application of act to Scotland and Ireland.

96. The provisions of this act shall, in the case of a factory or workshop in Scotland or Ireland; be modified as follows; that is to say,

(1.) Shall apply during twelve months after the commencement of this act, to children of the age of nine years and upwards, as if they were of the age of ten years; and

(2.) Shall not prevent a child who, before the commencement of this act, is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of nine years, or any child who during the twelve months next after the commencement of this act is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of ten years, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop in like manner as if the child were above the age of ten years; and

(3.) Shall apply during the twelve months after the commencement of this act to children of the age of thirteen years and upwards as if they were young persons; and

(4.) Shall not prevent a child, who before the expiration of twelve months after the commencement of this act is lawfully employed in a factory or workshop as a young person, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop as a young person.

97. In Scotland or Ireland, where the age of any child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this act, or for any purposes connected with the elementary education or employment in labor of such child, any person, on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by a secretary of state, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding one shilling, as a secretary of state from time to time fixes, shall be entitled to obtain:

(1.) In Scotland, an extract under the hand of the registrar under the act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of her present Majesty, chapter eighty, and any acts amending the same, of the entry of the register kept under those acts; and

(2.) In Ireland, a certified copy under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar, under the registration of births and deaths (Ireland) act of the entry in the register under that act of the birth of the child named in the requisition.

98. In the application of this act to Scotland —

(1.) "Certified efficient school" means any public or other elementary school under government inspection.

(2.) In lieu of Christmas day, and either Good Friday, or the next public holiday, under the holidays extension act, 1875, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of the two days separated from each other by an interval of not less than three months, one of which shall be a day set apart by the church of Scotland for the observance of the sacramental fast in the parish in which the factory or workshop is situate, or some other day substituted for such day as aforesaid by the occupier, specifying the same in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

(3.) "Sanitary authority" means the local authority under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867.

(4.) "Medical officer of health" means the medical officer under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867, or where no such officer has been appointed, the medical officer appointed by the parochial board.

(5.) The "companies clauses consolidation act, 1845," means the companies clauses consolidation (Scotland) act, 1845.

(6.) "Summary jurisdiction acts" means "the summary procedure act, 1864," and any act amending the same.

(7.) "Court of summary jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county or any of his substitutes.

(8.) "Education department" means the lords of the committee of the privy counsel appointed by her Majesty on education in Scotland.

(9.) "County court" means the sheriff court.

(10.) All matters required by this act to be published in the *London Gazette* shall (if they relate exclusively to Scotland) instead of being published in the *London Gazette*, be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* only.

(11.) "Misdemeanor" means crime and offense.

(12.) "Information" means petition or complaint.

(13.) "Informant" means petitioner, pursuer or complainer.

(14.) "Defendant" means defender or respondent.

(15.) "Clerk of the peace" means sheriff's clerk.

(16.) All offenses under this act shall be prosecuted and all penalties under this act shall be recovered under the provisions of the summary jurisdiction acts at the instance of the procurator fiscal or inspector under this act.

(17.) The court may make and may also alter from time to time, or vary, summary orders under this act or petition by such procurator fiscal or inspector presented in common form.

(18.) All fines under this act in default of payment, and all orders made under this act failing compliance, may be enforced by imprisonment for a term to be specified in the order of conviction, but not exceeding three months.

(19.) It shall be no objection to the competency of an inspector to give evidence as a witness in any prosecution for offenses under this act, that such prosecution is brought at the instance of such inspector.

(20.) Every person convicted of an offense under this act shall be liable in the reasonable costs and charges of such conviction.

(21.) All penalties imposed and recovered under this act shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him accounted for and paid to the queen's and lord treasurer's remembrancer, on behalf of her Majesty's exchequer, and shall be carried to the consolidated fund.

(22.) All jurisdictions, powers and authorities necessary for the purposes of this section are conferred on the sheriffs and their substitutes.

(23.) Any person may appeal from any order or conviction under this act to the court of justiciary, under and in terms of the act of the twentieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the second, chapter forty-three, or under any enactment amending that act, or applying or incorporating its provisions or any of them, with regard to appeals, or to the court of justiciary at Edinburgh, under and in terms of "the summary prosecutions appeal (Scotland) act, 1875."

99. In the application of this act to Ireland—

(1.) “Certified efficient school” means any national school.

(2.) “Sanitary authority” means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health (Ireland) act, 1874, and any act amending the same.

(3.) “Medical officer of health” means the medical sanitary officer of the sanitary district.

(4.) “Any act authorized to be done or consent required to be given by the education department under this act shall be done and given by the lord lieutenant or lords of justices of Ireland, acting by and with the advice of the privy council in Ireland.”

(5.) “County court” means the civil bill court.

(6.) “Summary jurisdiction acts” means within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any act amending the same.

(7.) A court of summary jurisdiction when hearing and determining an information or complaint in any matter arising under this act shall be constituted within the police district of Dublin metropolis of one of the divisional justices of that district sitting at a police court within the district, and elsewhere of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, or with others, or of two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions at a place appointed for holding petty sessions.

(8.) Appeals from a court of summary jurisdiction shall lie in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any acts amending the same.

(9.) All fines imposed under this act shall, save as it is otherwise expressly provided by this act, be applied in the manner directed by the fines act (Ireland), 1851, and any act amending the same.

(10.) The provisions of section nineteen of the public health act, 1866, or of any enactment substituted for that section, with respect to any factory, workshop or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated or overcrowded shall not apply to any factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness, ventilation and overcrowding.

(11.) All matters required by this act to be published in the *London Gazette* shall, if they relate exclusively to Ireland, instead of being published in the *London Gazette*, be published in the *Dublin Gazette* only.

Repeal.—100. The acts specified in the fourth schedule to this act are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Provided that —

(1.) All notices affixed in the factory in pursuance of the act hereby repealed shall, so far as they are in accordance with the provisions of this act, be deemed to have been affixed in pursuance of this act; and

(2.) All inspectors, subinspectors, officers, clerks and servants appointed in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed shall continue in office as if they had been appointed in pursuance of this act; and

(3.) All certifying surgeons appointed in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed in pursuance of this act; and

(4.) All surgical certificates granted in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall have effect as certificates of fitness for employment granted in pursuance of this act, and all registers kept in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall, until otherwise directed by a secretary of state, be deemed to be the registers required by this act; and

(5.) Any order made by a secretary of state in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed for granting any permission or relaxation to any factories or workshops may, if the secretary of state so direct, continue in force for a period not exceeding three months after the commencement of the act; and

(6.) The standard of proficiency fixed by the education department in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been fixed in pursuance of this act; and

(7.) A child exempted by section of the elementary education act, 1876, from the provisions of section 12 of the factory act, 1874, shall, on attaining the age of thirteen years, be deemed to be a young person within the meaning of this act

(8.) This appeal shall not affect

(a.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(b.) Any obligation or liability incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(c.) Any penalty or punishment incurred in respect to any offense committed against an enactment hereby repealed; or

(d.) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this act had not passed.

SCHEDULES.—FIRST SCHEDULE.

Factories or workshops in which employment of young persons and children is restricted.—(1.) In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on

The process of silvering of mirrors by the mercurial process; or

The process of making white lead, a young person or child shall not be employed.

(2.) In the part of a factory or workshop in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on, a child or female young person shall not be employed.

(3.) In a factory or workshop in which there is carried on

(a.) The making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; or

(b.) The making or finishing of salt, a girl under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed.

(4.) In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on

(a.) Metal grinding; or

(b.) The dipping of lucifer matches, a child shall not be employed.

(5.) In fustian cutting a child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed.

SECOND SCHEDULE—SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS.

Part one—Places forbidden for meals.—The prohibition on a child, young person or woman taking a meal or remaining during the time allowed for meals in certain parts of the factories or workshops applies to the parts of factories and workshops following; that is to say:

(1.) In the case of a factory or workshop where glass is made, to any part of such factory or workshop in which the materials are mixed; and

(2.) In the case of any factory or workshop where flint glass is made, any part of that factory or workshop in which the work of grinding, cutting or polishing is carried on; and

(3.) In the case of any factory or workshop, to any part of the factory or workshop in which the making of lucifer matches or any process incidental to the making of lucifer matches (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on; and

(4.) In the case of a factory or workshop where earthenware of any description is made or finished, to any part of the factory or warehouse known or used as dippers-houses, dippers drying-room or china scouring-room.

Part two—Certificates of fitness in workshops.—The provisions prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of

sixteen years, unless the occupier has first obtained a certificate of their fitness for employment, applies to every workshop (other than one which is a dwelling-house where the family only of the occupier living in that dwelling-house carry on the handicraft) in which any of the following handicrafts are carried on, namely :

(a.) The making or finishing of earthenware (except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles).

(b.) The making of lucifer matches.

(c.) The making of percussion caps.

(d.) The making of cartridges (other than the manufacture of paper or other materials for the cases of the cartridges).

(e.) The printing of a pattern in colors upon sheets of paper.

(f.) Fustian cutting.

(g.) The founding or casting of any metal.

(h.) The making of glass.

(i.) The manufacture of tobacco.

(j.) Letter-press printing.

(k.) Bookbinding ; or

(l.) The making of India-rubber or gutta-percha, or any article made wholly or partly of India-rubber or gutta-percha.

THIRD SCHEDULE—SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

Part one—Period of employment.—The exception respecting the employment of children, young persons and women between the hours of eight in the morning and eight in the evening, and on Saturday between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, applies to any factory or workshop or part thereof, in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on ; that is to say :

(a.) Letter-press printing.

(b.) Lithographic printing.

(c.) Bookbinding.

(d.) Turkey-red dyeing.

(e.) The making of any article of wearing apparel.

(f.) The making of furniture hangings.

(g.) Artificial flower making.

(h.) Bonbon and Christmas present making.

(i.) Valentine making.

(j.) Fancy box making.

(k.) Envelope making.

(l.) Almanac making.

(m.) Playing-card making.

- (n.) Machine ruling.
- (o.) Biscuit making.
- (p.) Firewood cutting.
- (q.) Job dyeing.

(r.) Aerated water making; and also to a part of a factory which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods.

Part two — Meal hours.— The cases in which the provisions of this act as to meals being allowed at the same time in the day are not to apply are —

(1.) The cases of children, young persons and women employed in the following factories and workshops :

Blast furnaces, iron mills, paper mills; and

Any factory or workshop in which the process of making glass or letter-press printing is carried on; and

(2.) The cases of male young persons employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on.

The cases in which and the extent to which the provisions of this act as to a child, young person or woman during the time allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, do not apply are —

(1.) The case of children, young persons and women employed in the following factories and workshops; that is to say :

Iron mills, paper mills; and

Any factory or workshop in which the process of making glass (save as otherwise provided by this act), or of letter-press printing is carried on; and

(2.) The case of a male young person employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on to this extent that the said provisions shall not prevent him during the time allowed for meals to any other young person or to any child or woman, from being employed or being allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall not prevent, during the time allowed for meals to such male young persons, any other young person or any child or woman from being employed in the factory or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on.

Part three—Overtime.—The exception with respect to the employment of young persons if upwards of fourteen years of age and women for fourteen hours a day applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on; that is to say:

- (a.) Letter-press printing.
- (b.) Lithographic printing.
- (c.) Bookbinding.
- (d.) Open-air bleaching, or Turkey-red dyeing.
- (e.) An open-air process in rope work.
- (f.) Glue making.
- (g.) The making of any article of wearing apparel.
- (h.) The making of furniture hangings.
- (i.) The making of artificial flowers.
- (j.) Bonbon and Christmas present making.
- (k.) Valentine making.
- (l.) Fancy box making.
- (m.) Envelope making.
- (n.) Almanac making.
- (o.) Machine ruling.
- (p.) Playing-card making.
- (q.) Biscuit making.
- (r.) Firewood cutting.
- (s.) Job dyeing.
- (t.) Aerated water making; and

(u.) The making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; and also to a part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping and packing goods.

Part four—Additional half hours.—The exception with respect to the employment of a child, young person or woman for an additional thirty minutes where the process is in an incomplete state applies to the factories and workshops following, that is to say:

- (a.) Bleaching and dyeing work.
- (b.) Print works.

(c.) Iron mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.

(d.) A factory or workshop in which the process of founding or casting any metal is carried on, and in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night; and

(e.) Paper mills in which young male persons are not employed during any part of the night.

Part five—Overtime for perishable articles.—The exception with respect to the employment of women for fourteen hours a day for ninety-six days in a year applies to a factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following processes is carried on; namely:

The process of making preserves from fruit.

The process of preserving or curing fruit, or

The process of making condensed milk.

Part sixth—Night work.—The exception with respect to the employment of male young persons when upwards of fourteen years of age during the night applies to the factories and workshops following; that is to say:

(a.) Blast furnaces.

(b.) Iron mills.

(c.) A factory or workshop in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on.

(d.) Paper mills; and

(e.) Oil and seed-crushing mills.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—ACTS REPEALED.

42 Geo. 3, c. 73. An act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other mills and cotton and other factories. The whole act.

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 103. An act to regulate the labor of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom. The whole act.

7 & 8 Vict., c. 15. An act to amend the laws relating to labor in factories. The whole act.

9 & 10 Vict., c. 40. An act to declare certain ropeworks not within the operation of the factory acts. The whole act.

13 & 14 Vict., c. 104. An act further to regulate the employment of children in factories. The whole act.

19 & 20 Vict., c. 38. The factory act, 1856. The whole act.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 117. An act to place the employment of women, young persons, youths and children in lace factories under the regulation of the factories act. The whole act.

26 & 27 Vict., c. 40. The bake-house regulation act, 1863. The whole act.

27 & 28 Vict., c. 48. The factory acts extension act, 1864. The whole act.

29 & 30 Vict., c. 90. The sanitary act. The following words (so far as unrepealed) in section nineteen, "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bake-houses."

30 & 31 Vict., c. 103. The factory acts extension act, 1865. The whole act.

30 & 31 Vict., c. 146. The workshop regulation act, 1867. The whole act.

33 & 34 Vict., c. 62. The factory and workshop act, 1870. The whole act.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 19. An act for exempting persons professing the Jewish religion from penalties in respect of young persons and females professing the said religion, working on Sundays. The whole act.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 104. The factory and workshop act, 1871. The whole act.

37 & 38 Vict., c. 44. The factory act, 1874. The whole act.

38 & 39 Vict., c. 55. The public health act, 1875. The following words in section ninety-one, "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bake-houses."

39 & 40 Vict., c. 79. The elementary education act, 1876. Section eight and the following words in section forty-eight, "the factory act, 1833 to 1874, as amended by this act, and includes the workshop acts 1867 to 1871, as amended by this act, and."

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES IN ENGLAND.

The following is the workshop regulation act in relation to children employed in factories in England, and a page showing the form of schoolmasters' certificates, from school certificate-book referred to in the report of Consul Shepherd, of Bradford, at page 197.

(This book is to be forwarded to the school for signature by the schoolmaster every Friday morning.)

Workshop regulation act.—The occupier of a workshop in which any child is illegally employed is liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds for each child illegally employed.

The occupier of a workshop is required to obtain weekly a certificate of the attendance of every child employed in his shop. The parent of any child in any way illegally employed is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for each child illegally employed.

FACTORY ACT.—(7 Vict., Chap. 15.)

School certificate.—I hereby certify that the undermentioned children employed in the factory of ———, situated in ———, have attended the school kept by me at ——— for the number of hours

and at the time on each day specified in the columns opposite to their names during the week ending on Saturday, the — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and seventy —, and that the causes of absence stated are true, to the best of my belief.

NAME OF CHILD.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wedn'sd'y	Thursday.	Friday.	Causes of absence.
	*Time.	*Time.	*Time.	*Time.	*Time.	
	From —To	From —To	From —To	From —To	From —To	

(Signed.), Schoolmaster, the .. day of, 187 .

When the schooling begins or ends at a half-hour, the half-hour will be most conveniently inserted in figures, thus: 8½—11½, or 1½—4½ in the time columns.

Enter the names of the children who attend the forenoon school and those who attend the afternoon school, separately.

FRANCE.

The factory regulations of France are synopsized as follows:

France.— The hours of labor for adults in factories, etc., permitted by the laws of France are twelve daily.

In Paris the law is executed, and is fairly applied in most of the northern and eastern departments, at least as regards the large mills, but doubts seem to exist as to its strict observance in the Lyons and Marseilles districts, and supervision would appear to be thought inadequate for insuring its proper application in the smaller workshops in the provinces.

The employment of children is prohibited until they have attained the age of twelve in the case of boys and sixteen in that of girls, except in certain specified descriptions of labor, in which it is allowed to employ boys between the ages of ten and twelve, on condition, however, of the working hours not exceeding six daily and being divided by a period of rest.

Night work, viz.: between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., is forbidden for boys below the age of sixteen and for girls under twenty-one years of age. But under exceptional circumstances, this restriction may be temporarily suspended and permission extended to the employment of boys under twelve years of age, such exceptional circumstances to be determined by the local committee or by the

inspector. On Sundays and holidays children are not allowed to work, but an exception is made in the case of factories where it is necessary to keep fires going continuously, indispensable labor being then permissible on such days, and also at night.

Female labor is forbidden underground, nor is such work allowed for boys below the age of sixteen. Certain exceptions exist, however, where boys of twelve may be employed below the surface, but the duration of their labor must not exceed eight hours out of the twenty-four, with an interval of at least one hour's rest.

GERMANY.

The factory laws of Germany may be condensed as follows :

The settlement of relations between trade employers and their work-people is a subject for free government, subject to the restrictions founded by imperial law.

Employers can not oblige their work-people to work on Sundays and holidays. Works of such a nature as not to permit of an interruption or postponement do not come under the above provision.

The local government are to determine as to what are holidays.

Children under twelve years of age may not be employed in factories.

The employment of children under fourteen years of age may not exceed the period of six hours a day.

Children who are obliged to attend the national school may only be employed in factories if they are present at least three hours a day in the national school, or in a school approved of by the educational inspectors, and where a regular course of education is conducted in a manner approved by the latter.

Young persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may not be employed in factories for more than ten hours a day.

Women may not be employed during three weeks following their confinement.

The hours of labor for juveniles (children under twelve) may not begin before 5.30 A. M. nor continue after 8.30 P. M. Regular intervals must occur between the hours of labor on every working day. These rests must be of half an hour's duration for children and of an hour's for young persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, at mid-day, and of at least another half hour both morning and afternoon.

During the "rests" the juvenile work-people may not be employed at all in the work of the factory, and may only remain in the working rooms if those portions of the machinery or business in which juve-

niles are employed are completely stopped during the period of the rest.

On Sundays and holidays the juvenile working people may not be employed during the hours appointed by the regular clergyman for instruction in catechism, confirmation, confession or communion.

The employment of a child in a factory is not permitted unless a "work-card" has been first sent to the employer. A "work-book" is not necessary in addition to this. Work-cards are issued free of cost and stamped by the local police authorities, on the request or with the permission of the father or guardian; should the father's statement not be obtainable, the communal authorities may supplement his consent. They must state the name, day and year of birth, as well as the religion of the child, the name, occupation and last residence of the father or guardian, and, in addition, the steps taken to comply with the legal educational requirements.

The employer must keep the work-card, produce it at any moment on an official demand, and at the completion of the term of agreement return it to the father or guardian. If the father's abode can not be discovered, the work-card must be returned to the mother or nearest relations.

When juvenile work-people are to be employed in a factory, the employer must inform the local police authorities in writing before the commencement of their term of employment.

In the announcement of the factory, the week days on which they are to be employed, the beginning and end of the hours of work, and the rests, as well as the nature of the work, must be given. No change in the above may be made, except postponements, consequent upon the replacement of workmen in individual branches of the work before the necessary further notice has been given to the authorities.

The employer must take care that in every factory in which juvenile work-people are employed a list must be hung in a conspicuous place in the rooms they are working in, containing the names of the juvenile work-people, as well as the days on which they are employed, the hours of commencement and termination, and the rests. He must also provide that a table be hung up in these rooms containing an extract, in the form determined on by the central authorities, and clearly written, of the regulations relative to the employment of juvenile work-people.

Should any natural occurrence or accident interrupt the regular work of the factory, exceptions to the limitations prescribed may be admitted by the administrative authorities during a period of four weeks, and by the chancellor for a still longer time. In important

cases of this nature, and for the prevention of accidents, the local police authorities can also permit such exceptions, but at the utmost for not more than fourteen days.

If the nature of the work or consideration for the work-people in separate factories makes it appear desirable that the working hours for juveniles should be settled otherwise than in the manner prescribed above, a further regulation relative to the "rests" may be allowed on request by the administrative authorities, and in other respects by the imperial chancellor. In such cases, however, juveniles must not be employed for longer than six hours, unless "rests" of at least one hour in all are allowed between the working hours.

Orders issued in accordance with the above conditions must be made in writing.

The employment of juveniles or women in particular branches of manufacture which are attended with danger to the health or morals may be altogether forbidden by decisions of the bundesrath or made dependent on certain conditions. Night-work, especially for women, may be forbidden in certain branches of manufacture.

Exceptions to the restrictions prescribed as to children can also be admitted by decisions of the bundesrath as regards spinning-mills, factories worked with uninterrupted furnaces, or which, from the nature of the work, have a regular course of day and night labor, and also as to those whose working does not permit of a division into regular shifts of equal duration, or whose nature limits them to certain seasons of the year. In such cases, however, the working hours for children must not exceed thirty-six hours a week, and for young persons sixty; in spinning mills, sixty-six.

The steps taken in accordance with the decision of the bundesrath, must be laid before the reichstag at its next session, and are put out of force should the reichstag so desire.

Special officials, inspectors, named by the government, either alone or in addition to the ordinary police authorities, are charged with the supervision of the carrying out of these conditions. In the execution of this supervision they have the same official rights as the local police authorities, especially that of inspecting the factory at any time. They are bound, except as to giving notice of illegalities, to keep secret any knowledge which they may obtain officially connected with the business or working of the factories under their supervision.

Matters of competency between these officials and the ordinary police authorities are left to the several states of the union to be determined constitutionally.

The said officials must send in yearly reports of their official proceedings. These reports, or extracts from them, must be laid before the bundesrath and the reichstag.

Districts in which no factories, or factories only to a limited extent exist, may, on the petition of the government of the country, be excepted by the decision of the bundesrath from the appointment of such special officials.

The employers must allow the inspection, in accordance with the provisions of law, of factories to take place at any hour when they are at work, even in the night.

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